Anna Maria Lawes.—

THE YOUNG LADY's K GEOGRAPHY;

CONTAINING,

An Accurate Deſcription of the ſeveral Parts of the

KNOWN WORLD;

Their Situation, Boundaries, Chief Towns, Air, Soil, Manners, Cuſtoms, and Curioſities.

Compiled from the Writings of the

MOST EMINENT AUTHORS,

With particular Attention to the

MODERN STATE of every NATION.

To which is prefixed, an

INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY;

WHEREIN

The Terms made Uſe of in that Science, and the Method of ſpeedily acquiring a thorough Knowledge of MAPS, are explained in ſo conciſe a Manner, as to render the Whole perfectly eaſy to be attained,

Without the ASSISTANCE of a TEACHER.

ALSO,

An ASTRONOMICAL ACCOUNT of the

MOTION AND FIGURE OF THE EARTH,

THE

VICISSITUDES OF NIGHT AND DAY,

AND THE

FOUR SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

Dedicated to Her MAJESTY

QUEEN CHARLOTTE.

LONDON,

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TO

HER MAJESTY

QUEEN CHARLOTTE.

MADAM,

EMBOLDENED by the examples of others, on ſimilar occaſions, I have ventured to dedicate to Your Majeſty this little Volume, the production of many an hour of retirement from the noiſe and hurry of the buſtling city: ſufficiently ſhall I think myſelf rewarded, if it ſhall by You be conſidered as any improvement in female literature.

EVERY endeavour to entice from the hands of the Fair, obſcene and ridiculous novels, (which ſerve only to vitiate their morals, inflame their paſſions, and eradicate the very ſeeds of virtue) by perſuading them to the ſtudy of a ſcience both uſeful and amuſing, and without ſome knowledge of which they cannot read even a public paper of in-

telligence with pleaſure or advantage—permit me to ſay, Madam, that I flatter myſelf every endeavour of this nature cannot fail to meet with the approbation of that amiable and royal Perſonage, who is much more diſtinguiſhed by the many virtues ſhe inherits, than by that high ſtation of life, in which Providence has placed her.

THAT Your Majeſty may long enjoy uninterrupted happineſs; that Your whole life may continue to be influenced by ſuch principles, as ſhall infallibly preſerve You the eſteem and affection of all; and that, when the courſe of nature will permit You no longer to remain upon earth, You may leave behind You, in the ſacred page of hiſtory, ſuch a picture of the *Illuſtrious* and *Royal* CHARLOTTE, as future ages ſhall view with rapture and emulation, is the ſincere wiſh of,

MADAM,

Your moſt dutiful,

And obedient ſervant,

The EDITOR.

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French

PREFACE.

WHOEVER ſeriouſly reflects on the methods generally purſued in the education of the *Fair Sex*, will ſoon find juſt cauſe to complain, that the greateſt pains is taken in beſtowing every ornament on their perſons, while the mind is ſuffered to lie fallow and neglected. Muſic, dancing, and the learning a few French phraſes by rote, without ever entering into the ſpirit of that language, or making themſelves miſtreſſes of their own, are, too frequently, all that is expected from them, or the inconſiderate fair-one aims at.—But ſhall the moſt beautiful part of the creation, whoſe minds are capable of receiving the nobleſt ſciences, be bound with the chains of cuſtom and ignorance? ſhall they, who are equal in genius to that ſex, whoſe boaſted ſuperiority lies only in acquired talents, be confined to an education calculated only to nurſe thoſe ſeeds of folly, which nature has ſown in the mind—an education, which, whilſt it gives them a few ſlight accompliſhments that may ſerve to

amuſe their lords and maſters in their leiſure hours, leaves their minds unenlightened, and in a ſtate but ill-qualified for the ſociety of the truly polite?

To reſcue, therefore, the Fair Sex from the tyranny of cuſtom and prejudice, to initiate them in the ſtudy of uſeful knowledge, and to furniſh them, in ſome degree, with the means of acquiring it, are the principal intentions of the following ſheets.

There is nothing more natural to young ladies than the love of thoſe things, which carry with them the appearance of novelty: they are very inquiſitive, and deſirous of information; but this diſpoſition, implanted in them for wiſe purpoſes, employs itſelf, when left to its own guidance, on objects generally trifling, often pernicious; but, when directed to a proper channel, would it not exert itſelf with equal force, and to greater advantage, in matters of more moment? would they, if ſhewn the way, be leſs inquiſitive, leſs anxious, to know the ſtate of the world in general, and of thoſe nations in particular, of which they may have heard, but heard, perhaps, little more than the names? No ſcience ſeems better calculated for their entertainment and inſtruction than that of *Geography*, which gives them a perfect idea of the exterior ſurface of the globe, of its natural and political diviſions, and of the manners, cuſtoms, and curioſities, of every particular part of it.

As

PREFACE.

As the following treatiſe is not intended for the uſe of the learned, (to whom the editor, an *irregular* in the republic of letters, acknowledges himſelf indebted for all his materials) it is preſumed, no new diſcoveries will be expected herein: if he ſhall appear to have properly connected the ſubjects he treats of, to have given his Fair Readers a juſt idea of the motion and figure of the earth, of the viciſſitudes of night and day, and of the four ſeaſons of the year—to have afforded them means of ſpeedily acquiring a thorough knowledge of maps, as well as of the natural and political ſtate of the world they inhabit, and to have explained theſe things in an eaſy and conciſe method, (in attempting which he has purpoſely avoided puzzling the reader with abſtruſe problems in mathematics or geometry) he ſhall not think the many leiſure hours thrown away, which he has thus devoted to the ſervice of the *Fair*.

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INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY.

Antiquity and progreſs of geography.

IF the antiquity of a ſcience, or the patronage of great and learned men, be any proof of the value of it, then ſurely none has a better title to the eſteem of the curious, than geography. The footſteps we find of it in the ſacred writings are ſufficient to confirm its authority, nor is there any ſtudy in which princes have concerned themſelves more than in this. Hiſtorians tell us, that Pharaoh Necus, king of Egypt, commanded the Phenicians, famous for navigation in thoſe days, to ſearch out the bounds of Africa three years ſucceſſively: they were alſo ordered by Darius, king of Perſia, to make diſcoveries in the Ethiopic ſeas, and the mouth of the river Indus; and, about the year of Chriſt 100, the Roman ſenators ſent geographers and ſurveyors into all the then known parts of the earth, with inſtructions to meaſure the whole: but that great deſign, worthy of the Romans, failed in the attempt.

Alexander, in his Aſiatic expedition, took with him two ſurveyors, Diogetus and Betto; others relate, that he took Caliſthenes with him to Babylon, to make a map of his conqueſts; and it is obſerved, that the Romans never went abroad to enlarge their territories, but they took ſurveyors with them for the ſame

purpoſe: thus wars, though fatal to almoſt every other art and ſcience, have been greatly aſſiſting to geography.

We find among the number of royal geographers, Abulfeda, prince of Hamah, and Ulugg Begg, a Perſian prince, as well as Haithon, who was brother to the king of Armenia: beſides many other princes, who did not diſdain to be ranked among the profeſſors of this noble ſcience.

Anaximander, and other ſucceſſors of Thales, following the example of that great aſtronomer and natural philoſopher, began to collect the accounts of all the famous expeditions, the relations given by travellors, and the journals of pilots, and to compare them with their own obſervations. The philoſophers of the Ionic ſect brought together all theſe particular lights on a ſphere, and produced in Greece the firſt terreſtrial globe; but, according to others, they only gave geographical maps, and local deſcriptions.

Geography, without doubt, flouriſhed long before Ptolemy; for (not to mention Strabo, Pliny, Mela, &c. who were earlier) thoſe maps which go under his name, according to his own confeſſion, were copied from others that were made by Marinus, Tyrus, &c. with ſome improvement of his own. After him came thoſe called the leſſer geographers; but, from this time forward, geography lay dead till about the fourteenth century, when Columbus, by his example, ſet the whole world on travelling, and revived, in all ſorts of people, a paſſion for geographical ſtudies.

Mercator was the firſt of note, and next to him Ortelius, who undertook to make a new ſet of maps, with the modern diviſions of countries and names of places, for want of which Ptolemy's were grown almoſt uſeleſs. The ice being broke, many followed his example, and publiſhed maps, which were, for the moſt part, copies of his.

Towards the middle of the laſt century, Blean in Holland, and Sanſon in France, publiſhed new ſets of maps, with many improvements from the travellers of thoſe times; and, whether they were thought to be

be ſo perfect as not to be mended, certain it is, they have been copied ever ſince, with very little variation for the better, but often for worſe, by the Engliſh, Dutch, and French map-makers.

Geography was nearly relapſing into the former obſcurity, out of which Mercator had reſcued it, when M. de L'Iſle, a French geographer, undertook to diſabuſe the world, and put a ſtop to thoſe ſpurious draughts, that were daily obtruded on the public, by making a complete ſet of maps, both of old and new geography, corrected and improved from the ſurveys ſeveral European nations had made of their reſpective countries, the obſervation of the beſt travellers in all languages, and the journals of the royal ſocieties of London and Paris. Since that time, but few improvements are ſaid to have been made in the ſcience of geography.

Deſcription of the artificial ſphere.

The terraqueous globe is an artificial ſpherical body, on whoſe convex part is truly repreſented the whole world, as it conſiſts of land and water.

The circumference of the globe is divided into 360 parts or degrees, every degree containing 60 geographic miles; conſequently the globe is 21,600 ſuch miles round: but, as 60 geographic miles are above 69 miles Britiſh meaſure, the circuit of the globe is therefore 24,840 Engliſh miles, and the diameter almoſt a third, or 7900 miles.

The circles upon the globe are,

1. The equator, and the circles parallel to it.
2. The meridian, and the reſt of the meridional lines.*
3. The zodiac, (including the ecliptic.)
4. The horizon.
5. The two tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.
6. The two polar circles.

* As only one meridional line is repreſented on the artificial ſphere, it will be neceſſary, on that account, and for the better underſtanding of the whole, to compare this deſcription of the ſphere with the map of the world, as it appears on Plate I. where the reader will find all the circles here deſcribed.

And a line paſſes through the centre of the globe, called its axis, on which it turns round every twenty-four hours. The ends, or extreme points, of this axis, are called the poles of the earth, the one the arctic, or north pole, the other the antarctic, or ſouth pole. The poles of our horizon are two points; the one directly over our heads, called the zenith; and the other, oppoſite to it under our feet, called the nadir.

1. The equator, called alſo the equinoxial line, divides the globe into two equal parts or hemiſpheres, the one north, and the other ſouth; and on this circle the degrees of longitude are marked, in number 360, and theſe are reckoned round the globe, beginning at the firſt meridian, and proceeding eaſtward. The lines parallel to the equator are ten degrees, or 600 miles aſunder; and there being ninety degrees between the equator and either pole, conſequently there are 5400 geographic miles between the equator and the pole, which is a fourth part of the circumference of the globe.

2. The meridian ſeparates the eaſtern from the weſtern hemiſphere. The ſun, riſing to the meridian of any place, is due ſouth, or maketh midday in that place. Upon this circle are marked the degrees of latitude. The meridional lines are uſually twenty-four, being fifteen degrees, or one hour, aſunder. A place fifteen degrees eaſt of us, has the ſun one hour *before* us; a place fifteen degrees weſt of us, has the ſun one hour *after* us.

3. The zodiac is a broad circle that cuts the equator obliquely, in which are the conſtellations or ſtars that form the reſpective ſigns. The ecliptic is a line paſſing through the middle of the zodiac, and ſhews the ſun's path, or annual courſe, advancing or retiring thirty degrees in every month.

4. The horizon, in which the globe hangs, divides the upper from the lower hemiſphere, terminating our view every way. There are ninety degrees between the horizon and the zenith: when the ſun comes within ninety degrees of the zenith, it becomes viſible there, and their day commences; when

it is deſcended ninety degrees from the zenith, it becomes inviſible, and then their night commences; becauſe the ſun is then under the horizon.

5. The tropics ſhew how far the ſun declines from the equator, at the ſolſtices, north or ſouth, the tropic of Cancer, or the northern tropic, encompaſſing the globe 23 degrees 1-half north of the equator; and the tropic of Cancer 23 degrees 1-half ſouth of the equator, the ſun never paſſing beyond theſe limits.

6. The polar circles ſurround the poles at the diſtance of 23 degrees 1-half from each pole. The arctic circle ſurrounds the north pole, the antarctic circle the ſouth pole.

Of the five zones.

The zones are five broad circles encompaſſing the globe, and are diſtinguiſhed chiefly by the temperature of the air.

1. The torrid zone contains all the ſpace between the two tropics, ſo called from its exceſſive heat, the ſun being vertical twice every year to all that inhabit it. This circle is 47 degrees broad. The countries that lie under the torrid zone are the continents of Africa, Guinea, Lybia, Abyſſinia, Arabia Felix, Eaſt India, New Guinea, and great part of America, together with the iſlands ſituated near theſe countries, which, for the moſt part, are peopled with blacks.

2. The two temperate zones, ſo denominated from their lying between the two degrees of heat and cold, viz. between the torrid zone and the frigid zones; the one called the northern temperate zone, the other the ſouthern temperate zone. Theſe are either of them 43 degrees broad. Under the north temperate zone lies almoſt all Europe, viz. England, Spain, France, Germany, Italy, Scotland, and Ireland; great part of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Ruſſia, the Leſſer Aſia, Natolia, Greece, Judea or Paleſtine, Aſſyria, and a good part of the Greater Aſia, viz. Armenia, Perſia, part of India, of Great Tartary, and of China; the kingdom of Japan, and a great part of North America, beſides many iſlands which are to be found in maps. Under the ſouth

temperate zone lie the uttermoſt parts of Africa, and that of the Cape of Good Hope, as alſo a great part of South America.

3. The two frigid zones, the one encompaſſing the arctic or north pole, at the diſtance of 23 degrees 1-half, and the other the antarctic or ſouth pole, at the ſame diſtance. Under the north frozen zone lie the upper part of America, the uttermoſt bounds of Europe, as the points of Norway and Swedeland, the heart of Lapland and Finland, Greenland, and Spitzbergen, where the whales are caught, with a great part of Tartary. The countries that lie under the ſouth frozen zone are not yet well known, the boiſterous winds, and the rough ſeas, having hitherto hindered our ſailors from making a thorough diſcovery of all; or, which is moſt likely, the great diſtance thither from Europe, diſcourages the undertaking, and diſables the adventurers, after ſailing ſo far, for continuing their diſcoveries, by reaſon of ſickneſs, want of proviſions, and irreſolution of the ſailors, which generally ends in a mutiny.

Of theſe zones the ancients imagined the two temperate only to be habitable, eſteeming the ſcorching heat of the torrid, and pinching cold of the two frigid, to be equally intolerable.

Of climates.

A climate is a ſpace on the globe between two ſuppoſed parallel lines, where the day is increaſed half an hour in the leſſer parallel. The increaſe of half an hour in the length of a day conſtitutes a climate; for, as the day is twelve hours long upon the equator, it increaſes in length, in proportion to the diſtance of the country north or ſouth of the equator. Thoſe that lie 8 degrees 25 minutes north or ſouth of the equator, have the days 12 hours 1-half when the ſun is in the ſummer ſigns; and, when the ſun is as far on the oppoſite ſide of the equator, they have a night of 12 hours 1-half: this therefore is called the end of the firſt climate. When the ſun is advanced 16 degrees 25 minutes north or ſouth of the equator, the days (on that ſide the ſun is) are thirteen hours

hours long; and, when the ſun is retired as far on the oppoſite ſide of the equator, the nights are thirteen hours long; but the ſpaces between the climates are not equal: for, though the firſt climate be above eight degrees broad, the ninth climate, which we inhabit, is not three degrees broad. At the polar circles, beginning at 66 degrees 1-half, they have a day of a month long at the ſummer ſolſtice, and a night as long at the winter ſolſtice; and at the poles there is one day of ſix months, and a night of ſix months.

There are thirty climates between the equator and north pole, and as many between the equator and the ſouth pole. In the firſt twenty-four climates, between the equator and either polar circle, the day increaſes by half hours, as hath been already obſerved; but, in the remaining ſix climates, between each polar circle and the pole, the days increaſe by months, as appears by the following table of climates.

TABLE of CLIMATES,

Shewing, at one view, what climate every country is in, and the length of their longeſt day, either between the equator and polar circles, or between the polar circles and the poles; as alſo the breadth of each climate in the different parallels of latitude.

Climates between the Equator and Polar Circles.

Cli.	Hours.	Latitude. D. M.	Breadth. D. M.	Cli.	Hours.	Latitude. D. M.	Breadth. D. M.
1	12 ½	8 25	8 26	13	18 ½	59 58	1 29
2	13	16 25	8 00	14	19	61 18	1 20
3	13 ½	23 50	7 25	15	19 ½	62 25	1 07
4	14	30 25	6 30	16	20	63 22	0 57
5	14 ½	36 28	6 8	17	20 ½	64 6	0 44
6	15	41 22	4 54	18	21	64 49	0 43
7	15 ½	45 29	4 7	19	21 ½	65 25	0 32
8	16	49 1	3 32	20	22	65 47	0 26
9	16 ½	52 0	2 57	21	22 ½	66 6	0 19
10	17	54 27	2 29	22	23	66 20	0 14
11	17 ½	56 37	2 10	23	23 ½	66 28	0 8
12	18	58 29	1 52	24	24	66 31	0 3

Climates between the Polar Circles and the Poles.

Months.	Latit. D. M.	Months.	Latit. D. M.	Months.	Latit. D. M.
1	67 21	5	73 37	5	84 5
2	69 48	4	78 30	6	90 0

Of

Of the periæci, the antæci, and the antipodes.

The inhabitants of the earth are diſtinguiſhed by the ſeveral meridians and parallels under which they live, and are called by theſe three names.

1. The *periæci* live under the ſame parallel, but oppoſite meridians; the length of their days and their ſeaſons are the ſame, being at the ſame diſtance from the equator; but when it is noon-day with one, it is mid-night with the other, there being twelve hours between them in either an eaſtern or weſtern direction.

2. The *antæci* lie under the ſame meridian, but oppoſite parallels; theſe are equally diſtant from the equator, but the one in ſouth latitude, and the other in north latitude. Theſe have the ſame noon-day; but the longeſt day of the one is the ſhorteſt day of the other; the length of the day with one is equal to the other's night, and their ſeaſons are different; when it is ſummer with the one it is winter with the other.

3. The *antipodes* are ſituate diametrically oppoſite to each other; the feet of the one directly againſt the feet of the other, lying under oppoſite parallels, and oppoſite meridians; it is midnight with the one when it it noon-day with the other; the longeſt day with the one is the ſhorteſt day with the other; the length of the day with the one is equal to the other's night.

Of the amphiſcii, the aſcii, the heteroſcii, and the periſcii.

The inhabitants of the earth are likewiſe diſtinguiſhed by their ſhadows falling different ways at noon-day, and are diſtinguiſhed by theſe four names.

1. The *amphiſcii* are ſituate in the torrid zone, between the two tropics, and have their ſhadows one part of the year north of them at noon-day, and another part of the year ſouth of them at noon-day, according to what place of the ecliptic the ſun is in; and, as the ſun is vertical to theſe people twice a year, they are then called,

2. *Aſcii*, having no ſhadow at noon-day.

3. The *heteroſcii* are thoſe, who inhabit either of the temperate zones, or thoſe ſpaces between the tropics and the polar cicles, whoſe ſhadow always falls one way: the ſhadows of thoſe in the northern temperate zone always falling north at noon-day, and thoſe in the ſouthern temperate zone always falling ſouth at noon-day.

4. The *periſcii* are thoſe who inhabit either frigid zone between the polar circles and the poles. Here the ſun moving only round about them, without ſetting, when it is in the ſummer ſigns, their ſhadows are caſt every way.

Of winds.

Thoſe winds uſually called tropical, extend thirty degrees north and ſouth of the equator, and are of three kinds:

1. The general trade winds.
2. The monſons.
3. The ſea and land breezes.

1. The trade winds blow from the north-eaſt on the north ſide of the equator, and from the ſouth-eaſt on the ſouth ſide of the equator, and, near the equator, almoſt due eaſt; but under the equator, and two or three degrees on each ſide, the winds are variable, and ſometimes it is calm for a month together.

2. The monſons are periodical winds, which blow ſix months in one direction, and ſix months in an oppoſite direction. At the change or ſhifting of the monſons are terrible ſtorms of wind, thunder, lightening, and rain, which always happens about the equinoxes.

3. The ſea and land breezes are periodical winds which blow from the land in the night and great part of the morning, and from the ſea about noon till midnight.

Near the coaſt of Guinea, in Africa, the wind blows almoſt always from the weſt.

On the coaſt of Peru, in South-America, the winds blow conſtantly from the ſouth-weſt.

Within the tropic of Cancer, in the months of Apri

April and May are hot winds, which blow over a long tract of burning ſand, from eight to eleven in the morning, and ſometimes longer, when the ſea-breeze riſes and refreſhes the natives.

Between the tropics the ſeaſons are divided into wet and dry, and not into winter and ſummer. When the ſun is vertical, it brings ſtorms and foul weather with it, and all the flat country is overflowed; but when the ſun is on the oppoſite ſide of the equator, then is their fair ſeaſon and their harveſt.

Deſcription and uſe of a map.

The ſurface of the earth on which we dwell is made up naturally of two parts, land and water: each of theſe elements have their various parts and ſubdiviſions, which are as variouſly deſcribed on artificial globes or maps.

The land is called either an iſland, a continent, a peninſula, an iſthmus, a promontory, or a coaſt.

An iſland is a country, or portion of land, encompaſſed about with the ſea; as Great-Britain, Ireland, &c.

A continent, properly ſo called, is a large ſpace of land on which many great countries are joined, and not ſeparated from each other by the ſea; ſuch are Europe, Aſia, &c. This is ſometimes called the main land.

A peninſula is a part of land almoſt encompaſſed with water, or which is almoſt an iſland: ſuch is the Morea which joins to Greece; ſuch is Denmark, as joining to Germany; and, indeed, Africa is but a large peninſula, joining to Aſia.

An iſthmus is a very narrow neck of land between two ſeas, joining a peninſula to the continent.

A promontory is a hill, or point of land ſtretching out into the ſea. It is often called a cape.

A coaſt or ſhore is all that land that borders upon the ſea, whether it be in iſlands or continents: whence it is, that ſailing near the ſhore is called coaſting.

That part of the land which is far diſtant from the ſea is called the inland country.

The land is divided or diſtinguiſhed from the ſea, by

by a thick ſhadow made of ſhort ſmall ſtrokes, to repreſent the ſhores or coaſts, whether of continents, ſlands, &c.

Kingdoms or provinces are divided from one another by a row of ſingle points, and they are often painted or ſtained with different colours.

Cities or great towns are made like little houſes, with a ſmall circle in the middle of them. Leſſer towns or villages are marked only by ſuch a ſmall circle.

Mountains are imitated in the form of little riſing hillocks.

Foreſts are repreſented by a collection of little trees.

The names of villages are wrote in a running hand.

The names of cities in a Roman character.

And provinces in large capitals.

The water is divided into rivers or ſeas.

A river is a ſtream of water, which has uſually its beginning from a ſmall ſpring or fountain, whence it flows continually without intermiſſion, and empties itſelf into ſome ſeas: But the word ſea implies a larger quantity of water, and is diſtinguiſhed into lakes, gulfs, bays, creeks, ſtraits, or the ocean.

The ocean, or the main ſea, is a vaſt ſpreading collection of water, which is not divided or ſeparated by lands coming between them.

A lake is a large place of water incloſed all round with land, and not having any viſible and open communication with the ſea.

A gulf is a part of the ſea that is almoſt encompaſſed with land, or that runs up a great way into the land.

If this be very large, it is called an inland ſea; as the Baltic ſea in Sweden.

If it be a leſſer part of the ſea that is almoſt encloſed between land, then it is more uſually called a gulf or bay.

If it be but a very ſmall part, or as it were an arm of the ſea, that runs but a few miles between the lands, it is called a creek or haven, a ſtation, or a road for ſhips.

A ſtrait is a narrow part of the ocean lying between two ſhores, whereby two ſeas are joined together.

Sea is generally left as an empty ſpace on the map, except where there are rocks, ſands, or ſhelves, currents of water or wind, deſcribed.

Rocks are ſometimes made like little pointed things ſticking up ſharp in the ſea.

Sands or ſhelves are denoted by a great heap of little points placed in the ſhape of thoſe ſands, as they have been found to lie in the ocean, by ſounding or fathoming the depths.

Currents of water are deſcribed by ſeveral long crooked parallel ſtrokes imitating a current.

The courſe of winds is repreſented by the heads of arrows pointing to the coaſts towards which the wind blows.

Small rivers are deſcribed by a ſingle, crooked, waving line, and large rivers by ſuch double and treble lines made ſtrong and black.

Bridges are diſtinguiſhed by a double line croſs the rivers.

The upper part of moſt modern maps is conſidered as the north, the bottom of the map as the ſouth, the right hand as the eaſt, and the left hand as the weſt. In old maps, where this rule is not always ſtrictly followed, a flower de luce is generally placed in ſome part of it, pointing towards the north.

On the top of the map, between the marginal lines, are placed the ſeveral figures, which ſhew the number of degrees of eaſtern or weſtern longitude, which every place, that lies directly under thoſe figures, is diſtant from the chief town or city, conſidered as the meridian in that map.

At the bottom of moſt maps are placed the ſame figures, correſponding to thoſe on the top; but in maps of a better ſort, inſtead thereof are placed the number of hours or minutes every place in it lies diſtant, eaſt or weſt, from its chief town or firſt meridian. For inſtance, every place which is ſituate one degree eaſt of another, will appear to have the ſun *four* minutes of time *before* it; and a place, ſituate one degree weſt of another, will appear to have the

ſun

ſun *four* minutes of time *after* it. Again, a place ſituate fifteen degrees eaſt of us, as Naples, will appear to have the ſun *one* complete hour *before* us at London; and a place, ſituate fifteen degrees weſt of us, as the iſlands of Madeira, will appear to have the ſun *one* hour *after* us at London; the ſun riſing in the eaſt and ſetting in the weſt.

On the right and left hand of every map, between the marginal lines, are placed figures that ſhew the number of degrees, either north or ſouth, which every place parallel with them is diſtant from the equator. Thus London is ſituate in 51 degrees 30 minutes of north latitude; that is, it is ſo many degrees and minutes diſtant north from the equator.

Over ſome maps are drawn lines from the top to the bottom, and from the right hand to the left: thoſe which run from the top to the bottom are lines of longitude; and thoſe which croſs them, lines of latitude; but theſe are frequently omitted, where a map is too full conveniently to admit of them.

If you would know what climate any particular country is in, and the length of their longeſt day, or night, look into the table at the end of the book, and you will there find its latitude: then turn back to your table of climates (page viii) and you will there find what you ſeek for. For inſtance, London is ſituate 51 degrees 30 minutes north latitude: upon looking into the third column of the table of climates, I find that all places ſituated between 49 degrees and 52 degrees are in the eighth climate, and that their longeſt day and night are ſixteen hours, or thereabouts.

If you would know the hour of the ſun's riſing or ſetting at any particular place, on any day in the year, look into your map (or the table at the end of this book) and there find its longitude, or number of hours or minutes it is diſtant from the firſt meridian eaſt or weſt: then look into an almanack, and there find the time of the ſun's riſing or ſetting at London, and ſo many hours or minutes as the place is diſtant from London, eaſt or weſt, ſo many hours or minutes ſooner or later, the ſun riſes or ſets at that place.

Careful

Careful reading, and a little experience, will furniſh the ingenious reader with many curioſities of this kind, which brevity obliges us to omit here.

Aſtronomical account of the motion and figure of the earth, of the viciſſitudes of night and day, and of the four ſeaſons of the year.

SO cloſely connected are the ſciences of geography and aſtronomy, that it is difficult to ſay where we can juſtly fix the boundary between them: certain it is, that without ſome ſlight idea of the latter, we can never hope to arrive at any competent knowledge of the former. In order therefore to omit nothing, which can either delight or improve our fair readers, we propoſe, before we enter on the deſcription of the ſeveral ſtates of the world, to ſay ſomething of the motion and figure of the earth, of the cauſe of the variation of night and day, and of the four ſeaſons of the year.

It is a matter of wonder, that the ſages of antiquity, who had ſo great a character for wiſdom and penetration, ſhould be ſo ignorant of two of the eaſieſt and plaineſt things in nature, the motion and figure of the earth: they moſt of them thought the earth was a plain ſurface, like a round table, and that all below it was hades, or hell; and whither the ſun, moon, and ſtars went to, and from whence they came, each morning and evening, they knew not. Indeed, ſo very groſs were their conceptions of theſe things, that ſome of them, particularly their poets, thought the ſun, &c. did actually deſcend into the weſtern ocean at night, and roſe out of the eaſtern ocean in the morning: and even ſome of the chriſtian fathers went ſo far out of their province, as not only gravely to defend the heatheniſh figure of the earth, as if they had been the deſcendants of Ptolemy himſelf, but have, not many ages ſince, declared the doctrine of the Antipodes a damnable hereſy: and hiſtory informs us, that the learned Spilegius, biſhop of Upſal, ſuffered martyrdom at the ſtake in its defence.

Thales, who had not only taught the Greeks the advan-

advantages ariſing to navigation from the knowledge of the polar ſtar, but had alſo made them acquainted with the whole order of ſtars, firſt ſet about diſcovering the true figure of the earth. He obſerved that the moon was frequently ſeen eclipſed by the ſhadow of the earth, and that ſuch ſhadow always appeared circular, which way ſoever it was projected, which left him no room to doubt of the earth's being ſpherical.

The induſtry of ſucceeding ages having raiſed philoſophy and mathematics to a greater height, the learned began to conſider the earth as not truly ſpherical. Among the foremoſt of thoſe who eſpouſed this opinion, appeared Sir Iſaac Newton and Caſſini; the former maintaining that it was a prolate ſpheroid, and the latter as ſtrongly inſiſting, that it was an oblate ſpheroid: Sir Iſaac Newton affirmed, that the poles were flatted like an orange, and that the axis of the earth was ſhorter than the equinoxial diameter. Caſſini thought quite the contrary, and that the equinoxial diameter was ſhorter than the axis of the earth: however, it was decided in favour of Sir Iſaac Newton, Caſſini gave up the diſpute, and the Newtonian philoſophy ſtands confirmed beyond contradiction.

As to the motion of the earth, though it was denied in the rude infancy of aſtronomy, yet, when that noble ſcience began to be cloſely ſtudied, the motion of the earth was aſſerted, and afterwards received ſuch force of demonſtration from the writings of Copernicus, as put it in a manner out of doubt, and which appeared ſo reaſonable, that all the philoſophers and aſtronomers of his time, who durſt differ in opinion from the croud, and were not afraid of eccleſiaſtical cenſure, were on his ſide.

This opinion of Copernicus, which is now generally received, is moſt agreeable to the tenor of nature in all her actions; for, by the two motions of the earth, all the phenomena of the heavens are reſolved, which, by other hypotheſes, are inexplicable, without a great number of other motions, contrary to philoſophical reaſoning. Beſides, it is more natural

tural to ſuppoſe the earth moves about the ſun, than that the huge bodies of the planets, the ſtupendous body of the ſun, and the immenſe firmament of ſtars, ſhould all move round the inconſiderable body of the earth every twenty-four hours.

The earth's orbit is removed from the ſun at the diſtance of about eighty millions of miles, which is ſuch a convenient ſituation in the ſyſtem, with reſpect to light and heat, as admits of no exceſs in either.

The earth makes a complete revolution in its orbit in the ſpace of 365 days and ſix hours, which makes what we call our ſolar year: this is called the earth's annual path. Beſides this, it has a motion round its own axis once in twenty-four hours nearly, which is the ſpace of a natural day; this is called the diurnal motion, and is the cauſe of day and night, as the annual or yearly motion is that from which the various ſeaſons of the year reſult.

Though theſe things are plain to perſons who have their eye on an orrery (an aſtronomical machine, on which are truly repreſented all the circles of the heavens) while they hear or read an account of the nature and manner of the ſeaſons, and the viciſſitudes of night and day, yet ideas of this ſort are not ſo eaſy to be obtained by reading and reflection only, unleſs aſſiſted by a proper diagram or repreſentation; which therefore we ſhall here ſubjoin and explain.

On the earth (as repreſented in the plate, fig. 1, 2, 3.) are drawn the ſeveral circles, or lines, as follow:

ÆCQ, The equator.
TOR, The tropic of Cancer.
PML, The tropic of Capricorn.
abc, The north polar or arctic circle.
def, The ſouth polar or antarctic circle.
EGD, The parallel of London.
aCf, in figure 1, }
NCS, in figure 2, } The axis of the ecliptic plane.
cCd, in figure 3, }

Let NQS, (fig. 2.) repreſent one half of the earth illuminated by the ſun, and the other half, NÆS, will appear obſcured by darkneſs. This may,

may, perhaps, appear ſtill more clearly, if we reflect, that a ray of light, falling on a globe or ſpherical body, ſuſpended in a dark room, will illuminate only one half of it, or thereabouts; while the other half will remain in darkneſs; ſo is it with reſpect to the rays of the ſun on the ſphere of the earth.

Suppoſing the outer line, NQS, to repreſent the meridian of London, according to this ſcheme, the ſun acting upon that line, it will appear to be noon-day to all the inhabitants who live under that line, quite from the north to the ſouth pole; and to the inhabitants who live under the oppoſite meridian, NÆS, it will appear to be midnight. At NCS, the ſun will be riſing, and at the oppoſite meridian, on the other ſide of the globe, the ſun will be ſetting. As the earth is continually turning round on its own axis, it will conſequently follow, that the ſun is every moment riſing, ſouthing, and ſetting, in different parts of the earth.

Let us now proceed to the ſituation of the earth in ſpring and autumn. In either of theſe caſes, it is evident the ſun is in the plane of the equator, Æ Q, (fig. 2.) and therefore equally diſtant from each pole of the world; conſequently the circle of illumination will paſs through both the poles N S; and therefore every place, at an equal diſtance on either ſide, will have an equal degree of the ſun's light and heat. And as the earth revolves upon its axis, every place muſt deſcribe a circle parallel to the equator, one half of which will be in the light, the other half in the dark hemiſphere; and as parts of the circle meaſure the day and night, it is plain they muſt then be equal. Thus in the equator, the diurnal arch QC is equal to the nocturnal arch CÆ; in the tropics, RO, and LM, are equal to OT and MP; in the latitude of England, the day EG is equal to the night GD; and ſo in all other parts.

Hence by the way, we may obſerve, that had the ſun always moved in the equator, there could have been no diverſity in the length of the days or nights, and but one ſeaſon of the year, to all the inhabitants of the earth: no alteration of heat or cold, ſo agree-

able

ible now both to the torrid and the frozen zones, but the ſame uniform eternal round of invariable ſuns had been our uncomfortable lot, every way contrary to that diſpoſition we find all mankind formed with, of being delighted and charmed with variety to an extreme degree. The obliquity of the ecliptic is therefore not to be looked upon as a matter of chance or indifference, but as an inſtance of wiſdom and deſign in the adorable author of nature, who does nothing in vain.

If we conſider the earth moving on in its orbit, with its axis NS (fig. 1.) always parallel to itſelf, till it comes into the ſummer ſituation, we ſhall there ſee, that by this paralleliſm of the axis, the northern part of the earth will be brought towards the ſun, which will, in this caſe, be in the plane of the northern tropic, and his rays perpendicular upon it at R. The circle of illumination aCf will now be in ſuch a ſite, as to include the north pole and all about it, to the diſtance Na, equal to 23 degrees 30 minutes; and, on the contrary, to exclude the ſouth pole S, and the ſouthern regions, to the ſame diſtance Sf. The northern climates muſt therefore now have their ſummer, and the ſouthern climates their winter; as will appear more particularly, if we conſider, that the ſun-beams, when the earth is in this poſition, fall more perpendicularly upon any northern, than upon the ſame ſouthern parallel, and have therefore a ſhorter paſſage through the atmoſphere, conſequently their effects will be more conſiderable and ſenſible. Again, as rays are more perpendicular, they will ſtrike with a greater force, and the more will fall on a given ſpace: on both which accounts, their effect, in reſpect of light and heat, will be greater.

As the earth revolves about its axis, every place in north latitude will deſcribe a greater part of its parallel in the enlightened than in the dark hemiſphere; or, in other words, the day will be longer than the night. Thus, in the northern tropic, the diurnal arch is RY, the nocturnal YT, which is leſs than the other by the difference YO. Again, in the parallel of London, the length of the day is ſhewn by the

arch

arch EZ, of the night by ZD, which is ſhorter than the day by the difference GZ. And laſtly, at the polar circles, cba, it is all day, no part of that parallel lying within the dark hemiſphere aÆf. On which account it is evident, the light and heat of the ſun is greater in any place of north latitude now, than at any other time of the year. It is therefore now the midſt of the ſummer ſeaſon in all the northern climates.

In the ſouthern part of the world it is winter, for the ſame reaſon reverſed, viz. becauſe the ſun's rays fall more obliquely there; they therefore paſs through a greater quantity of the atmoſphere, on which account they are more refracted, blunted and ſtifled, and their effects weakened: alſo a leſs quantity of the ſolar rays will fall on a given ſpace, and each ray ſtrike with a leſs force. And, laſtly, the duration of their preſence will be ſhorter than that of their abſence, or the day will be ſhorter than the night, as, in the ſouthern tropic, the day is LX, but the night XP, longer by the difference MX; which difference is ſtill greater the further you go, till you come to the antarctic circle def, where there is no day at all, and all within to the ſouth pole S is involved in night, of greater or leſs duration.

For the ſame reaſon, when the earth arives to the oppoſite part of its orbit, (ſee fig. 3) it will be ſummer to all the ſouthern climates, and winter to the northern. It is evident this muſt neceſſarily happen by the paralleliſm of the earth's axis, and the change of her place in the orbit; by which means the ſun now illuminates that very half of the globe, which, in the other poſition, (fig. 1.) was dark; and whence it follows, that in all north latitudes, the length of the days *now* (fig. 3.) are equal to the length of the nights *then*, (fig. 1.) and *vice verſa* in ſouth latitudes. Thus the day, in the parallel of England, EZ (fig. 3.) is equal to DZ, (fig. 1.) the night in the ſummer ſeaſon; and the night now ZD (fig. 3.) is equal to ZE (fig. 1.) the day at that time. All which things are too plain from the ſchemes to want further explication.

Before we conclude, it may not be improper to obſerve.

obſerve, that the earth's orbit is elliptical, as is well known from common experience: for, were the orbit circular, the ſun's apparent diameter would always be the ſame; but we find it is not, for if it be meaſured with a micrometer in winter-time, it will be found conſiderably larger than in ſummer: and it will be greateſt of all when the ſun is in Capricorn, and leaſt when in Cancer.

Hence it is evident, that the ſun is really nearer to us in the midſt of winter than in the midſt of ſummer; but this ſeems a paradox to many, who think the ſun muſt needs be hotteſt when it is neareſt to us, and that the ſun is apparently more diſtant from us in December than in June. As to the ſun's being hotter, it is true, it is ſo to all thoſe places which receive his rays directly or perpendicularly; but we find his heat abated on account of the obliquity of his rays, and his ſhort continuance above the horizon at that time: and as to his diſtance, it is only with reſpect to the zenith of the place, not the centre of the earth; ſince it is plain, the ſun may approach the centre of the earth, at the ſame time that it recedes from the zenith of any place.

Agreeable to the ſun's nearer diſtance in the winter, we obſerve his apparent motion is then quicker than in ſummer, as the ſummer half year is eight days longer than the winter half year: for the ſun's attracting force being one part of the cauſe of the planet's motion, it is evident the velocity of the planet will always be greater the nearer it is to the ſun, and *vice verſa*.

Thus have we led our fair readers through the introduction to geography, in which we have endeavoured to explain every thing in the eaſieſt manner. But of theſe things the learner muſt not expect to make herſelf a complete miſtreſs by *once* reading: a *ſecond* peruſal may enable her to diſcover the beauties of this ſcience, of which a *third* may make her an able proficient.

THE

THE

Young Lady's Geography.

THE earth is divided into four quarters, EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA; and each of theſe into empires, kingdoms, ſtates, commonwealths, principalities, dukedoms, &c. which are ſub-divided into provinces, counties, cities, towns, and villages. Of all which we ſhall treat in their order, beginning with

EUROPE.

EUROPE is ſituated between 10 degrees weſt and 65 degrees eaſt longitude, and between 36 degrees and 72 degrees of north latitude; bounded by the Frozen Ocean on the north, by Aſia on the eaſt, by the Mediterranean Sea on the ſouth, which divides it from Africa, and by the Atlantic Ocean on the weſt; being 3000 miles long, and 2500 broad.

The grand diviſions of Europe, beginning weſt, are as follow: Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Switzerland, Auſtrian and United Netherlands, Germany, Hungary, Tranſilvania, Sclavonia, Croatia, Poland, Ruſſia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Turkey in Europe;

Europe; the Britiſh iſlands, containing England Scotland, and Ireland; beſides ſeveral other iſland in the Baltic, the Mediterranean, the Adriatic an Ionian ſeas.

Theſe are the principal diviſions of Europe, of eac of which we ſhall treat ſeparately, beginning wit England, as the knowledge of our own country ough to precede that of all others, and in the deſcriptio of which we ſhall be more particular than in any o the reſt.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND, the largeſt and richeſt part of Grea Britain, is bounded by Scotland on the north by the German ſea, which ſeparates it from Ger many and the Netherlands, on the eaſt; by the Engli channel, that divides it from France, on the ſouth and by St. George's channel, which ſeparates it fro Ireland, on the weſt. It extends from 49 degree 50 minutes, to 55 degrees 45 minutes of north latitud the longeſt day in the northern parts being ſeventee hours and a half, and the ſhorteſt in the ſouther parts eight hours. From Berwick upon Tweed t the ſouth parts of the Iſle of Wight, its length i 360 miles; and from Dover Head eaſt to the Lands end weſt, its breadth 305.

England is divided into ſix circuits, viz. 1. Th home circuit, containing the counties of Eſſex, Her ford, Kent, Surry, and Suſſex. 2. The Norfo circuit, containing the counties of Bucks, Bedfor Huntingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk. The Oxford circuit containing the counties of Oxo Berks, Glouceſter, Worceſter, Monmouth, Herefor Salop, and Stafford. 4. The midland circuit, co taining the counties of Warwick, Leiceſter, Derb Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampto 5. The weſtern circuit, containing the counties Hants, Wilts, Dorſet, Somerſet, Devon and Cornwal And 6. The northern circuit, containing the counti of York, Durham, Northumberland, Lancaſter Weſtmoreland, and Cumberland.

A Correct Map of EUROPE, from the Best Authorities

Degrees of Longitude West from London. Degrees of Longitude East from London.

THE ICY SEA

Iceland

Ferro I.

Shetland I.

Orkney

Bergen

Drontheim

Waldron

Lindswald

Stockholm

Abo

Finland

Gulf of Bothnia

SWEDEN

Lapland

Pithea

Torno

Calix

Wiburg

Revel

Courland

Riga

Petersburg

Novogrod

Moscow

Jeraslav

Vologda

Ustiusna

Kargopol

Tesna

Kaigorod

Solikamskoy

Wiatka

Ufsa

Obdora

Petzora or Pustozerskoy R.

Candinos I.

North C.

Wardhuse

Waranger

Suroy I.

Sanien I.

Kandalar

Kemrol

Votjug

Jarensk

Lomonia

Pomodia

Petsora R.

Kamin R.

Oby R.

Berezova

Obdorskoy

Weikotaria

Ufsa R.

Kama R.

Volga R.

Samara

Saratof

Tzaritza

Jalo

Kalmuks

Mordui

Cheremisi

Wolodimir

Nishnei Novogrod

Misna

Muron

Wornitz

Tavran

Tanchin

Krasnoyar

Astrakan

Kuban

Kabarty

Cherkas

Derbent

CASPIAN SEA

Terki

Kutais

Teflis

Erivan

Kars

Arserum

Van

Dyarbeker

Mosol

Rakka

Bir

Bagdad

Euphrates R.

Tigris R.

Aleppo

Syria

Tripoli

Damascus

Anah

Jerusalem

Arabia

Cyprus

Candia

Rhodes

Scio

Natolia

Kutayeh

Smyrna

Sardis

Kogni

Malatsya

Karamania

Wallespi

Constantinople

Trebisond

BLACK SEA

Angari

Amasia

Idrinople

Romania

Bulgaria

Sofia

Varna

Danube R.

Belgrade

Temeswar

Buda

Tramfil.

Hermanstat

Bu

Jak

Krim

Hoffa

Ochakow

Bender

Yas

Mold.

Soch

Perekop

Tartar

Walach

Hungary

Transylvania

Croat.

Sclavo.

Trieste

Venice

Turin

Lucca

Florence

Rome

Naples

Gulf of Venice

Italy

Sardinia

Corsica

Cagliari

Palermo

Sicily

Messina

Cefalonia

Morea

Greece

Zante

Corfu

Otranto

Gulf of Lyons

Marseilles

Avignon

Genoa

Turin

Switzerland

Bern

Basil

Munich

Ratisbon

Prague

Olmutz

Vienna

Cassova

Presburg

Leutz

Strasburg

Frankfort

Hanover

Hamburg

Dantzic

Berlin

Dresden

Breslau

Cracow

Leopol

Warsaw

Grodno

Warsovia

Lion

Kaminick

Brak

Podolia

Lit. Tartary

Volhynia

Pultowa

Belgorod

Oskol

Tzaritza

Soldemar

Tanchin

Krasnoyar

Astrakan

Kuban

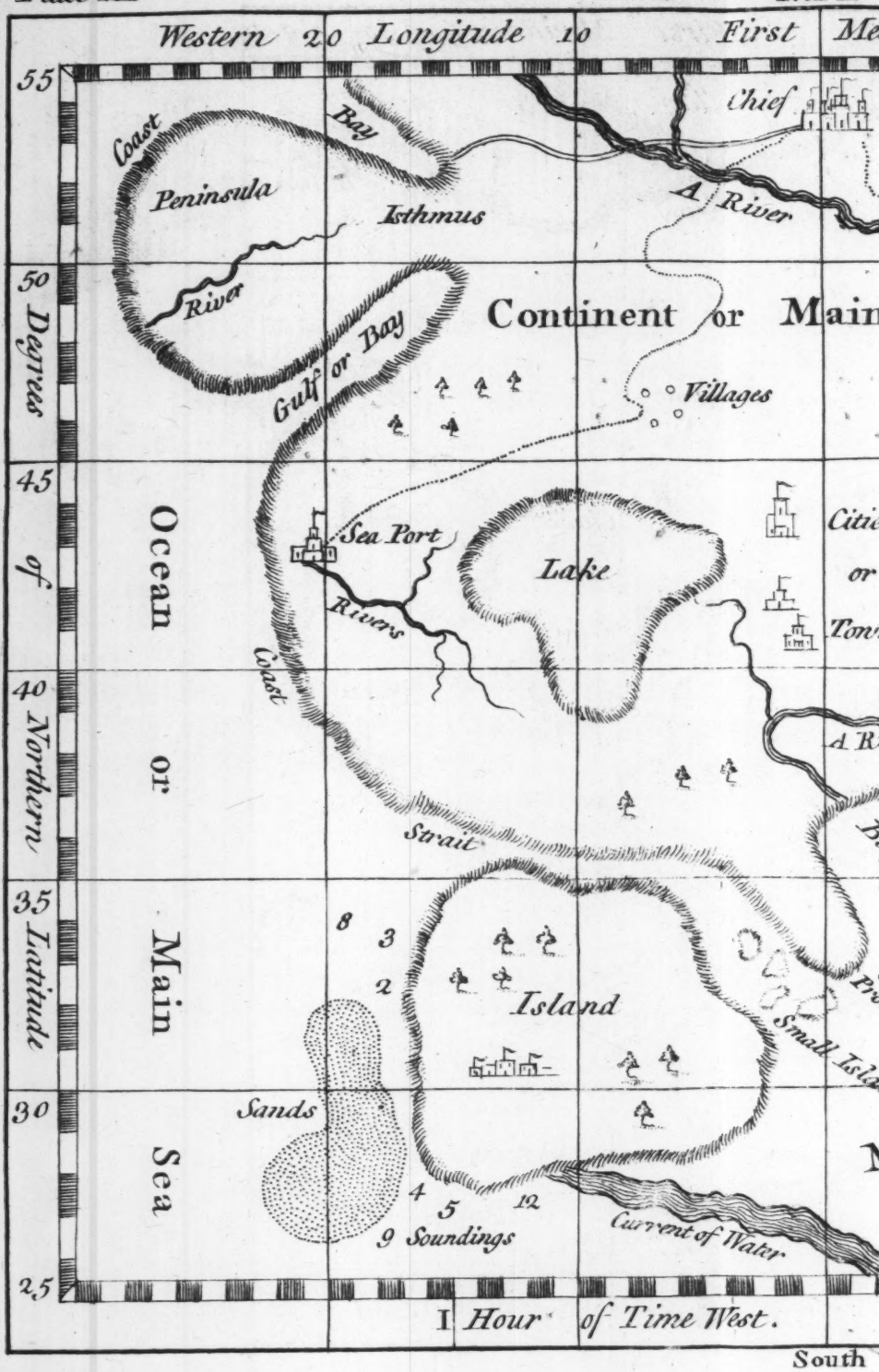
Kabarty

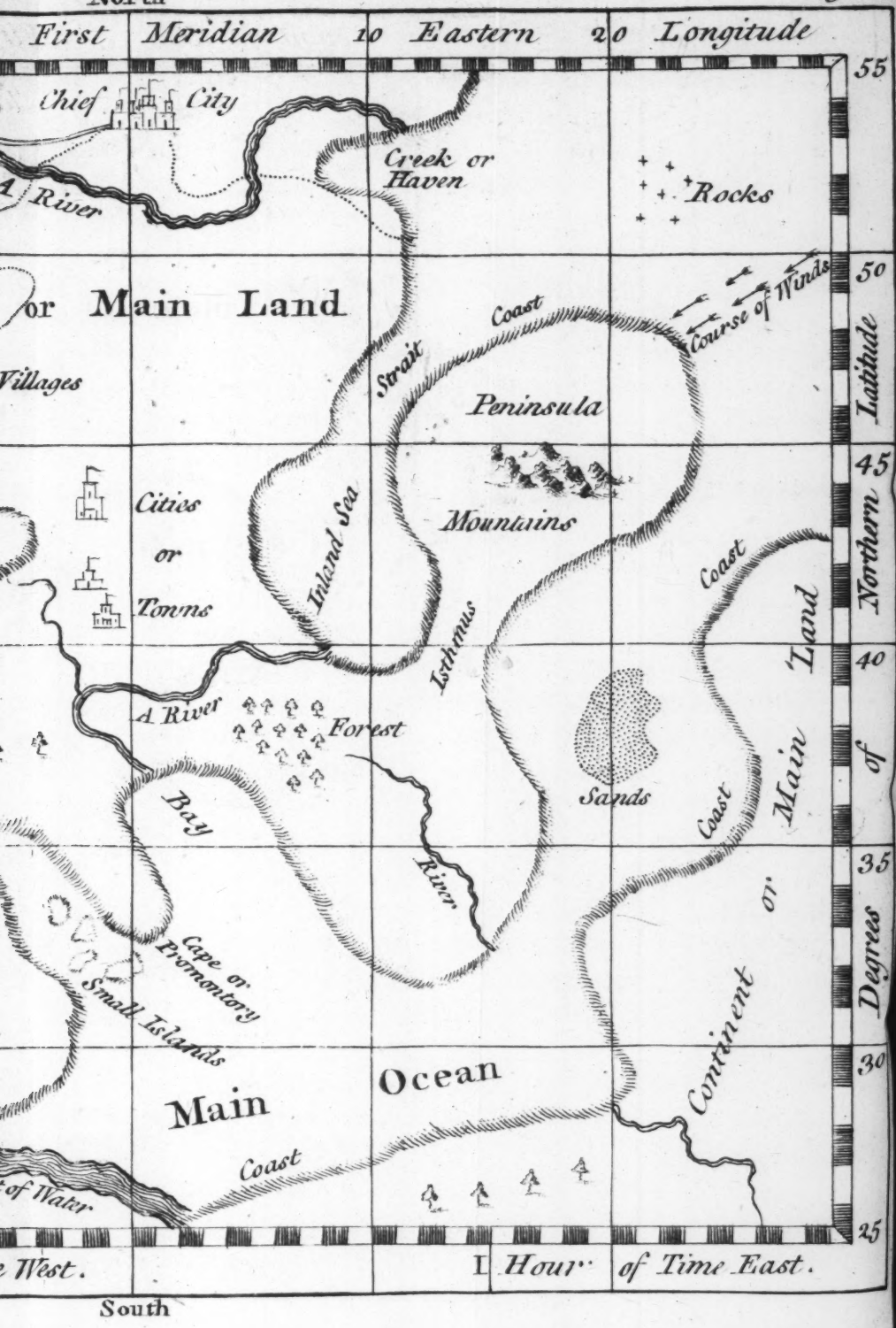
Cherkas

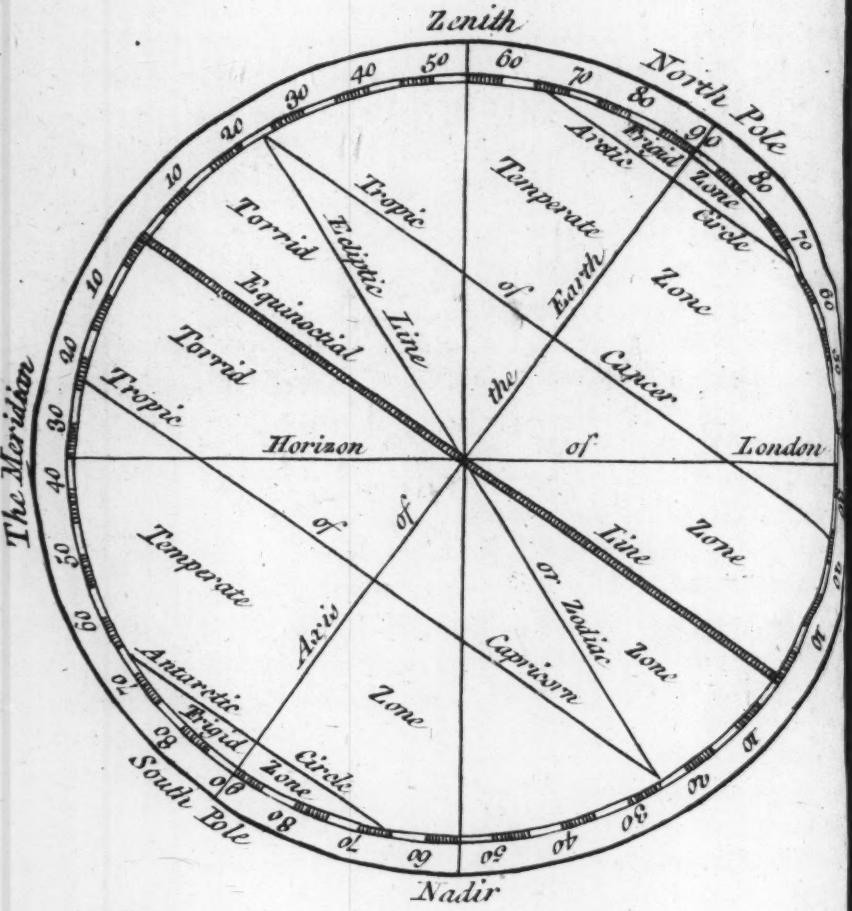
Derbent

Plate III.

MAP of A COUNTRY




North
First Meridian 10 Eastern 20 Longitude
55
Chief City
Creek or Haven
Rocks
River
or Main Land
50
Coast
Course of Winds
Villages
Strait
Peninsula
Latitude
45
Cities or Towns
Inland Sea
Mountains
Coast
Northern
Isthmus
Land
40
A River
Forest
Sands
Coast
Main
of
Bay
35
River
Cape or Promontory
Small Islands
Degrees
Continent
or
30
Main
Ocean
Coast
of Water
25
West.
Hour of Time East.
South



The Artificial Sphere.

Middleſex, being the ſeat of the ſupreme courts of juſtice, is not comprehended in any circuit; and Cheſhire, being a county Palatine, is not contained in any circuit.

Wales is divided into four circuits, viz. 1. The north-eaſt circuit, containing the counties of Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery. 2. The north-weſt circuit, containing the counties of Angleſey, Caernarvon, and Merioneth. 3. The north-eaſt circuit, containing the counties of Radnor, Brecon, and Glamorgan. And 4. The ſouth-weſt circuit, containing the counties of Pembroke, Cardigan, and Caermarthen.

There are forty counties, which ſend up eighty knights to parliament; twenty-five cities, that ſend fifty citizens; 172 boroughs, that ſend 339 burgeſſes; two univerſities, that ſend four repreſentatives; and eight cinque ports, that ſend ſixteen barons. Wales ſends twelve knights and twelve burgeſſes, and Scotland thirty knights and fifteen burgeſſes: the whole number amounting to 558.

The principal rivers are the Thames, the Medway, the Severn, the Trent, the Ouſe, the Cam, the Tyne, the Derwent, the Merſey, and the Dee.

In England there are twenty-eight cities, or biſhops ſees, though but twenty-ſix dioceſes; and amongſt theſe cities, London alone is ſaid to contain one million of ſouls: there are 650 market towns, an infinite number of villages, and the yearly rents of the lands of England are ſaid to amount to eighteen millions, whilſt her wealth in jewels, plate, hoards of money, rich moveables and merchandiſe, is immenſe, and her ſtock and credit exceed thoſe of all the nations in the world.

As to the ſituation of this country, it not only renders it ſecure from all its enemies without, but is commodious and advantageous for trade and navigation, its ſea-coaſts being furniſhed with good ports and havens, into which the wealth of the moſt diſtant regions is imported; and it is ſecured from irruptions of the ſea in moſt parts by the height of its clifts.

The air is generally heavy, the winters rainy and foggy, and the weather variable, notwithſtanding

which the people live to as great ages as in any part of Europe. In the ſummer, by the frequent intervention of clouds, and falling of rains, and the refreshing breezes from the weſtern ocean, the heats are rendered very temperate; and in winter deep ſnows and hard froſts are not ſo common as on the continent, on account of the vicinity of the ſea, which, without doubt, occaſions the moiſtneſs of the air in that ſeaſon. In fine, both this country and Ireland are warmer than any other under the ſame parallel, and the climate is ſo moderate, that the extremes of heat and cold are equally unknown.

England abounds in large and fine rivers, which afford great plenty of excellent fiſh, and ſerve abundantly the uſes of navigation and commerce; it is diverſified, in the moſt agreeable manner, with arable land, meadows and woods, and here and there with riſing hills; and its foreſts agreeably ſerve for the pleaſure of various proſpects, and the delights of hunting. The country in general wears an excellent and refreſhing verdure for nine months in the year, and is rendered rich and delightful by the fine rivers and ſtreams which roll through it. It is extremely fertile, abounds with large cattle, and produces corn in abundance. The ſoil is rank in ſome places, in others light and ſandy, and elſewhere clayiſh. For variety of roots and herbs, no country exceeds it; it has alſo a ſufficient quantity of hares, wild-fowl and poultry, and the plenty is ſo conſtant, that a famine has not been known here for 400 years.

Our wool is famous throughout the world, and the fineſt and moſt ſerviceable cloth is made of it; and leather we have of the beſt, and greateſt quantity. We have plenty of timber and other materials for building, and our oak is perhaps the beſt in the world. As to firing, we have wood, turf, and pit-coal in abundance. Though there is ſcarce any fruit natural to the ſoil of England, yet almoſt all the fruits of Europe have been introduced here; ſome of them, however, want that delicious flavour, which they acquire in a warmer climate and their native ſoil.

In

In Kent are large plantations of hops, and extenſive orchards of cherries. Devonſhire and Herefordſhire produce vaſt quantities of apples; of which is made the moſt excellent cyder. Eſſex and Cambridgeſhire contain large plantations of the fineſt ſaffron; Bedfordſhire, fields of woad for dying; and in other counties there are plantations for flax and hemp.

The minerals dug out of the earth render ſome of the moſt barren parts of the country as valuable as thoſe whoſe ſoil is moſt fruitful; a prodigious quantity of coals ſupplies the country with fuel, enables them to ſeparate metals, and to work them up into an infinite variety of forms, ſo as to furniſh a vaſt number of implements and conveniencies of life, not only for ourſelves, but our neighbours and moſt diſtant plantations. Our iron, indeed, is not ſufficient to anſwer the demand for exportation; but this is furniſhed by one of our American provinces, wrought up here, and, when made valuable by being formed into a number of implements, is ſent abroad again.

We have alſo mines of copper, tin, and lead; and of the two laſt vaſt quantities are exported.

England has not only the advantage of an extenſive commerce, but of manufacturing the goods on which this commerce is founded. The woollen cloth and ſtuffs of England are greatly preferable to thoſe of any other country: this is our ſtaple commodity, and more of it is made here than in any other nation. Our mechanics are acknowledged to be the beſt in Europe; and, in ſhort, almoſt every art is here carried to its greateſt perfection. The commodities produced by the labour of the induſtrious, from things originally of ſmall price, receive their value from the hands of the workman, are carried to the utmoſt limits of the world, and are there ſold at a great price.

The prodigious number of trading towns, almoſt every one of which has a manufacture peculiar to itſelf, naturally cauſes a great inland trade, a circulation of ſpecie throughout the whole country, and ſuch a reciprocal connection between the intereſts of the capital and the moſt diſtant towns, as is greatly for the advantage of the whole. From hence the ſmalleſt

villages have, in a few years, become populous and flouriſhing, and have now the appearance of magnificent cities.

We have alſo a number of ſea-ports, inſomuch that no wind can blow from any point, which does not bring in ſome ſhips, and carry others out.

With all other advantages, we have the fineſt fiſhing-banks on our own coaſts of Shetland, in the north of Scotland, that are to be found in the known world. The herrings and pilchards are exported to the Straits in great quantities, and procure very valuable returns of the produce of thoſe countries in the Mediterranean; but the Dutch ſend above forty times the quantity of herrings the Engliſh do, eſpecially to Germany and the Baltic, though this fiſhery lies cloſe on *our* own coaſts, and the Dutch have ſcarce a herring near their own ſhore: as this fiſhery was the principal foundation of the Dutch greatneſs, ſo is it ſtill one of the greateſt ſupports of their ſtate. Sir Walter Raleigh was of opinion, that they made ten millions *per annum* profit of this fiſhery in his time; and the great De Witt aſſures us, that they annually employed a thouſand buſſes in it, from 24 to 30 tons, which are now encreaſed to 70, and ſome 120 tons burthen. The Dutch fiſhery occaſions the employing upwards of 100 000 hands on ſhore in their maritime provinces: this is alſo their great nurſery for ſeamen, and finds employment for all their poor, which might be of greater advantage to this nation, than it is even to the Dutch, were it properly attended to.

Providence has beſtowed upon this pleaſant region all the advantages, and all the charms, that nature could furniſh, or mankind could wiſh; and, in *moſt* reſpects, has made it the juſt boaſt of her natives, and the envy of the reſt of the world. An ingenious French author, ſpeaking of our iſland, ſays, "Eng-
"land is the granary of the weſtern world, and the
"ſeat of Ceres: her valleys are like the gardens of
"Eden, and her mountains like thoſe of Libanum;
"her ſprings like thoſe of Piſgah, and her rivers like
"that of Jordan: it is the paradiſe of pleaſure, and
"the garden of God."

The

The Engliſh are in general well-ſhaped, handſome, ingenious, generous, and honeſt; and their women, for the moſt part, diſcreet and beautiful; nor are they more deficient in their underſtanding, than they are in the beautiful form of their perſons; witneſs the many curious literary pieces, now extant, of female production.

That the Engliſh are a brave and warlike people is not to be doubted; but, as they are accuſtomed to live well, they are, for the moſt part, impatient of fatigue and of want. But, though fatigue and want may abate their ſtrength, no one ſuſpects they will deſtroy their courage in battle; and from what I know of my countrymen, from their valour and bravery in the late war, I ſhall ever be of opinion with that nobleman, who being aſked by the late king of Pruſſia, whether an equal number of Engliſhmen could beat his remarkable tall regiment, anſwered, *I do not know that; but I am well aſſured half the number would try.*

We ſhall now proceed to one of the moſt uſeful branches of knowledge, and of which no Engliſhman ſhould be ignorant, viz. *The conſtitution of his native country.*

The government of England was founded on principles of liberty: its conſtitution is the work of a wiſe and brave people, who conſidering that all power was derived from them, and was to be ſubſervient to their happineſs, committed it into the hands of the three ſtates, king, lords, and commons, who were to be a mutual ſupport, and a mutual check to each other, and yet ſo ordered, that the intereſt of each is beſt promoted by each confining itſelf within its proper bounds.

The king, who is here inveſted with the higheſt prerogative, has all the honours, and all the ſplendor of majeſty, and is only limited where power might become tyranny, and where he might be capable of injuring either himſelf or his people. He receives all his honours, power and authority, from the laws; and therefore, at his mounting the throne, he binds himſelf, by a ſolemn oath, to make them the rule

of his conduct, and before he receives one oath of allegiance, is obliged to ſwear to obſerve the great charter of the Engliſh liberties. He then becomes head of the ſtate, but is as much bound to obey the laws, as the meaneſt of his ſubjects. Though he has not the power of making laws, yet no law can be enacted without his conſent; and, though the execution of them is entruſted to his care, he cannot ſeize the property of the meaneſt man in his dominions, except it be forfeited by law. On the contrary, the ſubject may, without the leaſt danger, ſue his ſovereign, or thoſe who act in his name, and under his authority: he may do this in open court, where the king may be caſt, and be obliged to pay damages to his ſubject. He cannot take away the liberty of the leaſt individual, unleſs he has by ſome illegal act forfeited his right to liberty, or except when the ſtate is in danger, and the *repreſentatives of the people* think the public ſafety makes it neceſſary, that he ſhould have the power of *confining perſons*, and *ſeizing their papers*, on a ſuſpicion of guilt; but this power is always given him only for a limited time. The king has a right to pardon, but neither he nor the judges, to whom he delegates his authority, can condemn a man as a criminal, unleſs he be firſt found guilty by twelve men, who muſt be his peers or his equals. If a man is charged with a capital offence, he muſt not undergo the ignominy of being tried for his life, till the evidences of his guilt are laid before the grand jury of the town, or county, in which the fact is alledged to be committed, and not without twelve of them agreeing to find a bill of indictment againſt him. If they do this, he is to ſtand a ſecond trial before twelve other men: theſe only are the judges, from whoſe ſentence the priſoner is to expect life or death. The jury muſt be all of one mind; and, after they have fully heard the evidence, are to be confined without meat, drink, or candle, till they are unanimous in acquitting or condemning the priſoner. The priſoner may, before his trial, object to any part, or the whole of the jury.

The

The royal prerogative conſiſts in the right of declaring war and making peace, and in giving his aſſent to laws: he is inveſted with the power of aſſembling, adjourning, proroguing, and diſſolving the two houſes of parliament, and conſequently of putting a ſtop to the conſultations of both.

The legiſlative power is committed to theſe two bodies, to that of the nobles, and that of the repreſentatives of the people; each of which have ſeparate views and intereſts: but here there is this eſſential difference, that while the individuals, who compoſe the houſe of commons, enjoy their power but for a limited time, and can only be reſtored by new power given them by their conſtituents, the privileges enjoyed by the members of the houſe of lords are in their own nature hereditary. The only diſadvantage that could poſſibly ariſe from this is, that, as their power is hereditary, they might be tempted to purſue their own intereſt to the prejudice of the public; and therefore, to prevent this, where they might receive the greateſt pecuniary advantages from being corrupt, as in the caſe of granting ſupplies, they have only the power of refuſing, while the commons alone have that of enacting.

The great are always expoſed to popular envy, and therefore, were they to be judged by the people, they might be in the greateſt danger from their judges; they would then want the privilege of being tried by their peers, a privilege enjoyed by the meaneſt ſubject. They are therefore not to be tried by the ordinary courts of judicature, but by that part of the legiſlature, of which each is a member. In their deciſion they give not their opinions upon oath; but each, laying his right hand on his heart, gives his verdict upon the ſingle teſtimony of his honour.

The buſineſs of the houſe of commons is, to keep up the conſtitution, ſupport the honour of the crown, *maintain the privileges of the people*, raiſe ſubſidies, make laws, and redreſs grievances. While the repreſentatives of the people have thus the important charge of watching over the preſervation of our liberties, our trade, and our property, what care ought every

county, city, and borough, to take, to chuſe ſuch only as are qualified for performing this important taſk! for chuſing ſuch, whoſe integrity will render them ſuperior to the temptation of a bribe, whoſe wiſdom is capable of managing our intereſts, and whoſe greatneſs of ſoul will make them think that they can never do too much for their country and for their conſtituents! He who parts with his vote, and for a lucrative or ſelfiſh conſideration is inſtrumental in chuſing one whom his conſcience diſapproves, and who is unqualified and corrupt, is a fool and a madman, is unworthy the name of a freeman, ſince he, as much as is in his power, ſells himſelf and his country, and can never have the leaſt reaſon to complain, if he ſhould live to ſee this happy conſtitution overturned, and our liberty and all our privileges deſtroyed.

Having thus given a brief account of the Engliſh conſtitution, we ſhall proceed, in the laſt place, to ſay ſomething of the principal curioſities of this iſland.

A few miles to the ſouth-weſt of Wantage, in Berkſhire, is the figure of a white horſe, covering an acre of ground, cut in a hill of chalk, from whence it may be ſeen at a great diſtance, and is ſaid to have been made by direction of King Alfred, in memory of a great victory he obtained over the heathen Saxons. The neighbouring people have, from time immemorial, a kind of feſtival, called *ſcouring the horſe*, when they cleanſe it of weeds, whereby the chalky bottom ſtill preſerves a fine effect at a conſiderable diſtance.

Near Reading is a natural curioſity, thought to have remained ever ſince the flood: it is a bed of oyſter ſhells and ſand thirty or forty feet under the ſurface of a hill, and covered with different ſtrata. Theſe ſhells retain the true figure and colour, but moulder with a ſmall preſſure.

In this county are alſo remains of Roman antiquities and fortifications, with ſome of the famous cauſeway called *Icknild-Street*.

About half a mile from Buxton in Derbyſhire, is the celebrated *Pool's Hole*. This ſtupendous cavern is at the foot of a mountain; its entrance is ſo low and narrow,

narrow, that no one can go in without ſtooping; but it preſently widens into a broad and lofty concavity, of above a mile in length. The water, which dropping from the roof congeals into a kind of cryſtal, forms a thouſand amazing figures, which are cal ed by the names of thoſe things they are thought to repreſent, as lions, fonts, lanterns, the organ, a flitch of bacon, &c. Here is alſo a large clear ſtone, reſembling alabaſter, which the Queen of Scots, when here, called her pillar, and ſtill goes by that name. Along the middle, among the rocks falls a ſtream of water, which, with a hideous noiſe, echoes through the vault. On the left hand is ſhewn a cavern, ſaid to have been the dwelling of one Poole, a noted robber, containing his kitchen and bed-chamber. The moſt ſurpriſing thing here to be met with, is the height of the arch, and the ſpangled roof reſembling fret-work, organ, and choir-work; and indeed, the hanging drops of water, which petrefy as they fall, and above form icicles reſembling cryſtal, and below pyramids hardened into ſtone, have a ſurpriſing effect from the light of candles carried by the guides; the hanging drops dazzling the eyes, as if this mighty arch was covered with diamonds.

Among the wonders of this place, is that called *Devil's Arſe in the Peak*, which is a large opening in the ſteep ſide of a mountain, whoſe entrance is upwards of thirty feet perpendicular, and twice as much at the bottom. In the entrances on either ſide are ſeveral ſmall cottages, like a little town in a vault, in the middle of which runs a little ſtream of water. As you go forward, the roof gradually deſcends, and becomes ſo low that a man cannot ſtand upright in it; ſtill ſtooping a little way, and paſſing another brook, the roof riſes again, till at the third little river the rock bends down almoſt to the ſurface of the water.

Elden Hole is a frightful chaſm in the middle of a field, the mouth of which is fifty or ſixty feet over one way, and about twenty over the other; but how deep could never be diſcovered, notwithſtanding ſeveral attempts have been made to find its bottom. Mr. Cotton endeavoured in vain to fathom it with a line of 1600 yards, being near a mile in length.

The Duke of Devonſhire's fine ſeat at Chatſworth is reckoned another wonder; the diſadvantage of the ſituation contributes to the ſcene. Nothing can be more ſurprizing to the traveller, who comes from the north, than, after having travelled through a diſmal deſert, in which, for fourteen or fifteen miles together, he has neither ſeen hedge, houſe, nor tree, he is brought to the brink of a deep declivity, whence looking down from the comfortleſs, barren, and ſeemingly endleſs waſte, he is entertained with the view of a moſt delightful valley, adorned with a noble palace, and the moſt beautiful gardens, embelliſhed with woods, groves, orangeries, ſtatues, canals, a variety of fountains, and curious water-works: among which, from a neat houſe of ſtone, reſembling a temple, there flows from the mouths of beaſts, urns, &c. a whole river, which pours down a hill, a quarter of a mile in length, forming one of the fineſt caſcades in the world, and then is loſt under ground. The houſe is one of the moſt grand and elegant ſtructures in Europe: ſo that, if curioſities illuſtrate each other, here they are ſeen in the ſtrongeſt oppoſition; and, after ſuch a journey as before deſcribed, this paradiſe has all the air of enchantment.

We ought not here to omit, among the curioſities of this county, the tottering ſtones at Byrch-Over, ſtanding on a hard rock. One of them is ſaid to be four yards high, and twelve round; yet reſts upon a point ſo equally poiſed, that it may be moved with a finger.

Near Harwich, in Eſſex, is a petrefying ſpring, which makes the clay walls of that town look like ſtone. Nor muſt we forget to inform our fair readers of a remarkable cuſtom at Dunmow Parva, in the ſame county, viz. A flitch of bacon is given to the man, who, *a year and a day* after marriage, ſhall make oath, with his knees upon two pointed ſtones, that he hath neither *repented* nor *quarrelled* with his wife.—For the honour of the married ſtate, be it remembered, that record mentions *three* men, who, within the ſpace of *five hundred* years, won this flitch.

In

In the county of Herefordſhire is Bone-Well, remarkable for iſſuing forth great quantities of ſmall bones, notwithſtanding it is often emptied.

At Broſeley in the county of Shropſhire, is a famous ſulphureous ſpring, the vapour of which, when contracted to one vent, by an iron cover, with a hole in the middle, may be ſet on fire with a lighted candle, and will broil a ſtake, or boil a joint of meat.

We ſhall conclude this ſhort account of the curioſities of England, with a deſcription of Stonehenge, which lies on Saliſbury Plain, in the county of Wilts, about ſix miles north of Saliſbury, and is thought to have been the chief temple of the Britiſh druids; and the barrows or hillocks, of a peculiar form, that lie round it, to a conſiderable diſtance, have been proved to be the ſepulchres of great men. Though the ſtones of which it was built are of a prodigious magnitude, and many of them computed to weigh upwards of forty tons, yet they were undoubtedly brought hither from the Grey Wythers near Abury on Marlborough Downs, which is fifteen or ſixteen miles diſtant; all the great ſtones, except the altar, being of that ſort. As each of them would take 140 oxen to draw it, what a ſtupendous labour muſt it be to bring them together! when we enter the building, and behold the yawning ruins, we are ſtruck with an aſtoniſhment impoſſible to be deſcribed. The dark part of the ponderous impoſt over our heads, the chaſms through which the ſky appears between the jambs of the cell, the odd conſtruction of the whole, and the greatneſs of every part, fills us with amazement. If we look upon the perfect part, we fancy entire quarries mounted up into the air; if, upon the rude havock below, we ſee, as it were, the bowels of a mountain turned inſide out. The whole of this wondrous fabric is compoſed of ninety-two ſtones, which are wrought with a chiſel; but more pains have been taken with the inſide than the out. The whole work is of a circular form, and 108 feet in diameter.

Iſlands belonging to England.

In St. George's Channel is the *Iſle of Man*, which is about 30 miles long and fifteen broad. It contains 17 pariſhes, and has for its principal towns, Caſtle town, Douglas, and Peel. From this iſland may be ſeen the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Scilly iſlands are ſituate about 40 miles weſt of the Lands-end of England. They are very ſmall, and encompaſſed with dangerous rocks, which have been fatal to ſome of our own ſhipping, particularly to admiral Shovel, who, with three men of war more, was caſt away here, October 22, 1709; but there are ſome good harbours among theſe iſlands.

The *Iſle of Wight*, a part of Hampſhire, lies oppoſite to Portſmouth, and is about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. The ſoil is equal to any part of England, being prettily diverſified with little hills and vallies, and woods champagne. The chief town is Newport.

WALES.

THOUGH we may, in ſome meaſure, be ſaid to have blended an account of Wales with that of England, yet it may not be improper to ſay ſomething more of it under a diſtinct head.

The air of Wales, the ſeat of the ancient Britons, is nearly the ſame with that of the Engliſh counties, which lie under the ſame parallel of latitude.

Though the country in general is mountainous, yet there are ſome very fertile vallies, which produce great quantities of corn, and others very fit for paſturage. There are ſeveral quarries of free-ſtone, beſides mines of lead and coal.

The Welſh, in general, are a brave and faithful people: they love one another, particularly in foreign countries, and ſtrangers in their own: though they are naturally hot and choleric, yet they are univerſally allowed to be lovers of hoſpitality.

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The Welſh are deſcended from the ancient Britons, and have always preſerved their language, which is actually leſs corrupted with foreign words than any other in Europe: the pronunciation is hard and diſagreeable to the ear, on account of the many conſonants with which this language abounds.

Wales was incorporated with England, by act of parliament, in the year 1536, in the reign of Henry VIII.

Among the curioſities of Wales may be reckoned the harbour of Milford Haven, which is ſo large and ſpacious, that, it is ſaid, a thouſand ſhips may ride there in ſafety, without ſeeing each other.

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND, now called North-Britain, is about 250 miles in length, and about 100 miles in breadth, at the broadeſt part; the whole country being ſo interſected, by inlets of the ſea, that every houſe is within fifty miles of ſalt water.

Scotland (bounded by the Caledonian Ocean, north; by the German ſea, eaſt; by the river Tweed, the Tiviot hills, and the river Eſk, which divide it from England, on the ſouth; and by the Iriſh ſea and Atlantic Ocean, weſt) is divided into thirty-three ſhires, viz. Edinburg, Hadington, Berwick, Roxborough, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanerk, Dumfries, Wigtown, Aire, Dumbarton, Bute, Caithneſs, Renfrew, Stirling, Linlithgow, Perth, Kincardin, Aberdeen, Inverneſs, Nairne, Cromartie, Argyle, Fife, Forfar, Bamff, Kircudbright, Sutherland, Clacmanan, Kinroſs, Roſs, Elgin, and Orkney.

Theſe are ſubdivided into ſheriſdoms, ſtewardſhips, and bailiwicks, which are inherited for the moſt part by noble and ancient families.

Edinburgh is the capital of the kingdom, has an univerſity, and is fortified with a ſtrong caſtle; St. Andrew's, near the north ſea, has a good harbour, an univerſity, and is a biſhopric; and Glaſgow is famous for its univerſity and its pleaſant ſituation.

The

The air of Scotland is generally wholeſome, being purified by frequent high winds. The longeſt day is eighteen hours, and their ſhorteſt night about five hours and forty-five minutes; but in the iſle of Sky, in the ſummer ſolſtice, the night is but an hour and half; and about June, in Orkney, the inhabitants can ſee to read all night.

The ſoil produces all things neceſſary for human life; and, though the country in general is mountainous and full of heaths, yet it has many large and fruitful vallies, abounding with corn and graſs; in a word, ſome parts of Scotland produce all ſorts of grain that are found in England. The moſt common grain is oats, much exceeding thoſe of England, of which, in the highlands, they make good bread and drink, and other palatable food. They have moſt ſorts of fruit in Scotland, and good roots both for food and phyſic. The highlands afford good timber; they have coal in many parts of the country, and in the north, fire wood, turf, peat, heath, broom and furze, enough for fuel. They have large flocks of ſheep, and herds of black cattle, much ſmaller than thoſe of England. Numbers of theſe cattle are annually drove into England in a lean condition, and fatted in our meadows and marſhes.

The principal rivers in Scotland are the Tweed, Clyde, Tay, and Spay, all navigable; beſides many lakes, of which Lomund and Neſs are the moſt remarkable. In Lomund is ſaid to be a floating iſland, which is driven to and fro by the wind, and has good paſture: but this is found to be a fabulous ſtory. There are innumerable creeks and bays, which afford many ſafe harbours, convenient for trade and fiſhing.

Though the Scotch are now become the envy of the Engliſh nation, (whether juſtly or not, is not our place here to enquire) yet it muſt be confeſſed, that they are a brave and courageous people, having given many ſignal proofs of their valour in the courſe of the late and former wars. Their nobility and gentry are, for the moſt part, great lovers of learning, and frequent not only their own univerſities, but alſo thoſe of England, France, and other countries. The men in general

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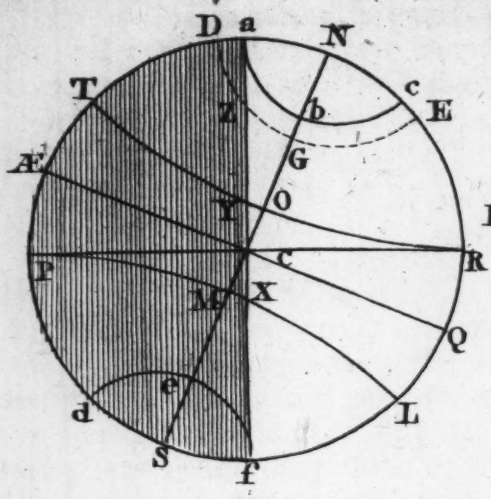

Fig. 1.

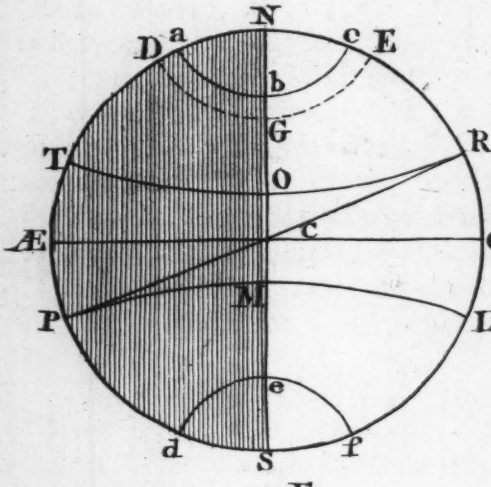

Fig. 2.

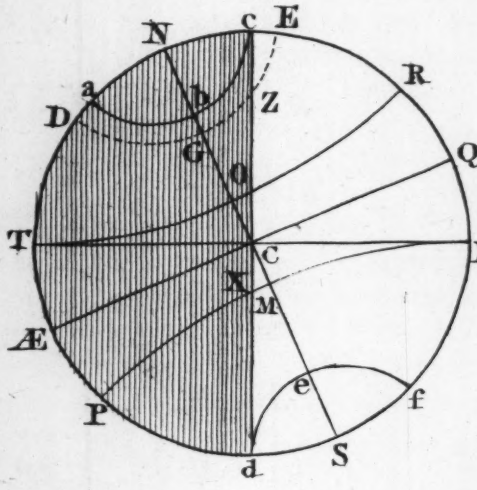

Fig. 3.

general are well made, and of a robuſt hale conſtitution.

All here profeſs themſelves proteſtants; but are, however, like the Engliſh, divided in matters of opinion: but, as the number of preſbyterians is much greater than the churchmen, preſbyterianiſm may be ſaid to be the eſtabliſhed religion of the country. There are, however, two archbiſhops; the archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, primate and metropolitan of all Scotland; and the archbiſhop of Glaſgow, who is alſo metropolitan: under the former are eight, and under the latter are four biſhops.

Before the union, which was eſtabliſhed in Queen Anne's reign, their government was ſupported, like that of England, by king and parliament, which was called together at Edinburgh: at preſent they are limited to ſixteen peers, and forty-five commoners, to ſit in the Britiſh parliament at Weſtminſter, according to the union-act, which ſubjects both kingdoms to the ſame government.

The revenues of this kingdom, before the union, did not amount to more than 160,000l. *per annum*, and by that act they are to pay but 48,000l. *per annum*, land-tax, (when England pays four ſhillings in the pound) which raiſes about two millions. All other taxes were to have been the ſame in Scotland as in England; but they have been indulged by taking off half the malt-tax in that part of the iſland, and every one muſt know, that the late duty on cyder or perry will affect them little or nothing.

Glaſgow is the moſt conſiderable port in the kingdom for foreign traffic, particularly to America and Guinea. They trade moſtly in herrings, coals, butter, eggs, tallow, worſted-yarn, ſtockings, &c. Numbers of the Scotch come up to London, and become as conſiderable merchants and tradeſmen here as any of the Engliſh, and oftener raiſe fortunes here than the natives. At preſent, the Engliſh adminiſtration conſiſts moſtly of Scotch.

But the greateſt advantages Scotland can boaſt of are its fiſheries: theſe might prove a mine of infinite wealth to the whole iſland, as they have long been to the

the Dutch; and would add more to our ſtrength and ſuperiority at ſea, than all our foreign traffic; for here we might breed many thouſands of hardy ſea-men, that would always be at hand to man our fleets when the reſt are abſent upon diſtant voyages. As the natives can cure the fiſh cheaper and ſooner than the Dutch, and may be a month ſooner at market, conſidering how far the Dutch have to ſail backwards and forwards, and what numbers of doggers and tenders they are obliged to employ, the Britiſh nation ſeem to be infatuated, to have ſo long neglected to promote and eſtabliſh the herring fiſhery, in which all our poor, had we ten times more, might be employed on ſhore, in making nets, ſails, cordage, boats, barrels, and other utenſils neceſſary to carry on the fiſhery.

In the bays of Altwig, a ſmall iſland in the north-eaſt end of Skye, the ſhoals of herrings are ſo thick, that they many times entangle the boats. There are alſo abundance of whales among their iſlands, which, it is ſaid, theſe people purſue to the ſhore, and kill and eat them. Near the iſles of Skye and Mull there have been an hundred whales killed in a year, and their fleſh ſalted up; but it is not found that they get any bone out of them: they are probably of another ſpecies that yield whale bone. There is alſo plenty of cod, ſturgeon, turbot, mackarel, and all manner of ſea-fiſh and ſhell-fiſh taken on their coaſts among the iſlands.

The Scottiſh iſlands are, 1. The iſles of Orkney, which lie northward, and are twenty-eight in number, of which Pomana is the beſt, and has a biſhop's ſee. 2. The iſles of Shetland, ſixty-eight in number, not very fruitful. 3. The weſtern iſles, ſixteen in number, but of no great importance.

Their hiſtorians boaſt of many natural rarities: among others, of ſome geeſe that breed in logs of wood floating on the ſea; and of others which hatch their eggs with one foot, and have a fiſhy taſte: of the lake Lomond, in which are fiſh without fins, very pleaſant to eat; of the peculiar quality of its water, which turns timber into ſtone: of the floating iſland in a lake, which is in a conſtant ebullition, be

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the air ever ſo calm: of a cave in the county of Buchan, from the roof of which drops water, which petrefies into pyramids that are of a middle nature betwixt ſtone and ice.

IRELAND.

AMONGST the many conjectures of ancient and modern authors, it ſeems moſt probable, that Ireland was ſo called from the word *hiere*, which in the Iriſh language ſignifies weſt, or weſtern coaſt; becauſe this country lies farther weſtward than any other country in Europe. It is about 300 Engliſh miles in length, and, in many parts, near 240 in breadth; is bounded by the Atlantic ocean on the north, weſt, and ſouth; and by St. George's channel, which divides it from England, on the eaſt, from which it is diſtant about ſixty miles.

Ireland is divided into four capital provinces, viz. Munſter, Leinſter, Connaught, and Ulſter.

Munſter is divided into ſix counties, viz. Kerry, Corke, Waterford, Tipperary, Limeric, and Clare. Leinſter is divided into twelve counties, viz. Eaſt-Meath, Weſt-Meath, Louth, Longford, King's-County, Queen's-County, Catherlough, Kilkenny, Kildare, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin. Connaught is divided into five counties, viz. Sligo, Leitrim, Roſcommon, Galway, and Mayo. Ulſter is divided into nine counties, viz. Antrim, Down, Ardmagh, Londonderry, Cavan, Donegall, Fermenagh, Tyrone, and Monoghan.

In the kingdom of Ireland are ſeven cities, whereof in Munſter are four, viz. 1. Caſhel, in the county of Tipperary, an archbiſhopric and walled town; noted for the great rock, called St. Patrick's rock, whereon ſtands the cathedral, to which there is acceſs only by one narrow foot-way, hewn on the ſide of the rock, which is walled in, and is a ſtrong place of defence. 2. Corke, a large city, and noted harbour: on the ſouth coaſt is a biſhop's ſee likewiſe. 3. Limerick, another ſea port on the weſt coaſt, ſtrongly fortified by

by art and nature; that part called the Engliſh Town, being encompaſſed by the river Shannon: this is likewiſe a biſhop's ſee. 4. Waterford, a fine harbour and biſhop's ſee. In Leinſter are two cities, viz. 1. Dublin, the metropolis of the kingdom, a large ſea-port, and of great trade, has an univerſity, and is an archbiſhopric. 2. Kilkenny, an inland town finely ſituated on the river Nuor, is a biſhop's ſee, under the title of Leighlin and Ferns: this city is remarkable for its enjoying the four elements in their higheſt perfection. In Ulſter is one city, viz. Londonderry, a ſtrong town, famous for its holding out a long ſiege againſt king James's army in the Iriſh wars. Beſides theſe cities, there are a great many towns of note, both on the coaſts and inland.

In Ulſter is likewiſe the town of Ardmagh; and in Connaught is Tuam; both of which are archbiſhoprics: and under theſe four archbiſhops (Ardmagh, Dublin, Caſhell, and Tuam) are eighteen biſhops, who preſide over the inferior clergy.

The moſt remarkable rivers in Ireland are, 1. The Shannon, which is the principal river in the whole country, and empties itſelf into the weſtern ocean. 2. The Barrow. 3. The Sewer. 4. The Boyne, which flows by Drogheda, and empties itſelf into the Iriſh ſea. And, 5. The Nuor, which laſt, with the Sewer and Barrow, all join together near Waterford, and fall into the ſea; beſides many other ſmall rivers. The country abounds with lakes or loughs.

The air of Ireland is moiſt and foggy, like that of England; but is neither ſo hot in ſummer, nor ſo cold in winter; they have neither wind, rain, or froſt, ſo much as we have.

The commodities of this country conſiſt chiefly in cattle, hides, tallow, honey, wax, &c. and their linen, lawn, and cambric, are their principal manufactures at preſent, which they have brought to great perfection by the encouragement of the gentry, who give great reward to the moſt expert artificers; but they cannot ſupply England with near ſo much as is wanted. There is a very good herring fiſhery on the north coaſt of the iſland, and a cod fiſhery on the ſouth.

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This kingdom belongs to the crown of Great-Britain, and is governed by a lord-lieutenant, who acts in the name, and by the authority of the king. They have too their houſes of lords and commons, as we have; but no law can paſs in the parliament of Ireland till it is approved by the privy-council of England. They have 37 earls, 46 viſcounts, 42 barons, and 22 biſhops, in all 146. The repreſentatives of the commons are 300. Iriſh noblemen have, in ſome reſpects, greater privileges than the Scottiſh noblemen: they are capable of ſitting in the Britiſh houſe of commons, and of being made peers of Great-Britain, which the Scots are not: the eldeſt ſon of a Scots peer cannot ſit in the Britiſh houſe of commons, as the eldeſt ſon of an Iriſh peer may: one that is choſen a member of the Iriſh houſe of commons continues ſo for life, unleſs the king dies.

As to the perſons of the Iriſh, they are generally of a good ſtature, and their features and complexion not amiſs. They are naturally a brave people, and have given in the laſt and former wars ſignal proof of their courage. Let any one read the votes of their houſe of commons, and the ſpeeches lately made by ſome of their members, and they will readily allow them to have made noble ſtruggles for the ſupport of their liberties, and the preſervation of their country.

The religion eſtabliſhed in Ireland is the ſame as in England; but not a fourth part of the inhabitants are members of the proteſtant church. But beſides the papiſts, who are at leaſt three to one, the diſſenters of all perſuaſions are very numerous, eſpecially about Londonderry and in the north.

As to the number of people in Ireland, they are uſually computed at two millions, and Scotland not ſo many. England is ſaid to contain ſeven millions in people: there are probably about eleven millions in the three kingdoms.

The greateſt curioſity relating to Ireland is the abſence of all venomous animals; neither ſnake, toad, or ſpider, will live there. If theſe are carried over, they die *(it is ſaid)* as ſoon as they come in ſight of the coaſt. They aſſure us alſo that no ſpider will live

live in a building that has Iriſh oak in it, and give Weſtminſter-Hall as an inſtance of it, becauſe there are never any cobwebs found there: but, unfortunately, it has, at laſt, been found to be built with Engliſh oak. The Giant's Cauſeway, as it is called, is another great curioſity, in the county of Antrim: it runs from the bottom of a high hill into the ſea, meaſuring 600 feet at low water, but how much further it runs into the ſea is uncertain. It is in ſome places more than 200 feet wide, and 36 feet high, in others leſs: and whether it be natural or artificial, ſtill remains a doubt with them.

SPAIN.

SPAIN is ſaid to have received that name from one of their firſt kings, Hiſpano; others will have its name derived from the city of Seville, which formerly was called Hiſpali, and was then the capital of Spain. It is bounded weſt by Portugal and the Atlantic ocean, by the Mediterranean on the eaſt, by the bay of Biſcay and the Pyrenean hills on the north, and by the ſtrait and ſea of Gibraltar on the ſouth. Its length is reckoned about 640 miles, and its breadth nearly the ſame.

Spain is divided into thirteen provinces, viz. New-Caſtile, Old-Caſtile, Leon, Andaluſia, Granada, Mercia, Valencia, Gallicia, Aſturia, Biſcay, Navarre, Arragon, and Catalonia. As to the ſituation of theſe provinces, Navarre, Arragon, and Catalonia, lie towards the Pyrenean mountains. Gallicia, Aſturia and Biſcay, lie towards the north; Valencia, Mercia, Granada, and part of Andaluſia, to the eaſt and ſouth. The reſt of Andaluſia and Leon lie towards the weſt. Old and New Caſtile lie in the middle.

The moſt remarkable places in New-Caſtile are, 1. Madrid, the capital and reſidence of the kings of Spain. 2. Toledo, a large city, ſituated on a high rock, and well fortified; with an archbiſhopric, which is the richeſt in Chriſtendom, the revenues whereof

whereof amount to near a million of French livres. 3. The Eſcurial, or royal palace, and place of burial for the kings.

In Old-Caſtile are, 1. Burgos, the capital city. 2. Valladolid, one of the largeſt and fineſt cities in all Spain, formerly the king's reſidence: in it are 130 churches, 70 convents, a biſhopric, and an univerſity.

In Leon is the capital city of the ſame name, and Salamanca, famous for its univerſity.

In Andaluſia are, 1. Seville, the capital, which exceeds in largeneſs, trade, riches, and beauty, all the cities in Spain. 2. Gibraltar, a ſtrong fortification at the mouth of the ſtraits, now belonging to Great-Britain. 3. Cadiz, a very famous ſea-port, where commonly the Spaniſh galleons and flota unload their treaſures brought from New-Spain, Mexico and Peru. There is likewiſe an archbiſhopric, and an univerſity.

In Granada is the capital city of that name, which is large and fine, though not populous; and Malaga, a ſea-port and fortification.

In Mercia is the capital of that name, a fine and large city with a biſhopric; and Carthagena, which has a very good ſea-port and caſtle on the Mediterranean.

In Valencia is a city of that name, the capital, with an archbiſhopric: it is a fine and pleaſant country, and is often called on that account Formoſa. Alſo Alicant, a ſea port, famous for its ſtrong-bodied wines.

In Gallicia, the moſt conſiderable places are, 1. Compoſtella, or St. Jago: to this place abundance of pilgrims reſort daily to pay their devotions to St. James the apoſtle, whoſe body, as they ſay, is there depoſited. 2. Corunna, a well built city and port. 3. Vigo, alſo a ſea port. 4. Capo Finie Terra, a large tract of hills, ſo called on account of their being, before the diſcovery of America, ſuppoſed to be the utmoſt parts of the earth.

In Aſturia is Oviedo, the capital, but poorly inhabited: there is a biſhopric and an univerſity, but of

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no great note; and Villa Vicioſa, a very pleaſant town.

In Biſcay are, 1. Bilboa, the capital, a large and rich city with a very good harbour. 2. Fontarabia, a ſtrong fortification on the borders of France. And, 3. St. Sebaſtian, a very ſtrong ſea-port.

In Navarre is Pampelona, the capital, a flouriſhing city, where is alſo an univerſity.

In Arragon is Saragoſſa, the capital, an archbiſhop's ſee, with a famous univerſity.

In Catalonia, the moſt remarkable places are, 1. Barcelona, the capital. 2. Tarragona, an archbiſhopric, in former ages the moſt famous city in all Spain, but now very much gone to decay. 3. Roſes; and, 4. Geronne.

There are three iſlands near Spain, viz. Majorca, Minorca, and Ivicia, which have a capital city of the ſame name, except Minorca, which has Citadella for its capital. They belong to Spain, except Port Mahon, which has the fineſt harbour in the Mediterranean, and is now in the hands of the Engliſh. It was taken from them by the French at the beginning of the late war; but in ſuch a manner, as is better to be forgotten than repeated here. However, it was reſtored at the late ever-memorable peace of Fontainbleau.

The moſt remarkable rivers in Spain are, 1. The Durius, or Douro. 2. The Guadiana, which runs four leagues under ground. 3. The Guadolquiver, which runs by Seville. 4. The Ebro, which falls into the Mediterranean; and 5. the river Tajo.

The air of Spain is generally dry, pure, and ſerene, except about the equinoxes, when their rains uſually fall. In the ſummer months they are ſubject to great heats, in the ſouthern parts; though on the mountains, and near the coaſt, they are refreſhed with cool breezes. It is very cold in winter on the mountains in the north and north-eaſt.

Though there are ſome ſandy barren deſerts in the ſouth, yet their vallies in general are very fruitful, and their mountains are covered with trees and herbage to the very top of them. They abound in variety of

rich wines, oils, and fruits. Beſides ſilk, fine wool, flax and cotton, which Spain produces in abundance, there are mines of quickſilver, ſteel, copper, lead and alom. The ſteel of Toledo and Bilboa is eſteemed the beſt in Europe.

Spain is governed by an abſolute hereditary monarch, who has ſeveral councils, viz. the council of ſtate, the council of war, the council of Caſtile, of Arragon, of the Indies, of the orders, of the chamber, of the finances, of the croiſades, and of the inquiſition.

The inquiſition has nine tribunals, in different parts of the kingdom, and a ſovereign court at Madrid, the preſident whereof is called the inquiſitor-general. They judge, without appeal, of four crimes, hereſy, witchcraft, ſodomy, and polygamy; and the ſentence is called *auto de fée*, or the act of grace. The number of informers, who are employed by the inquiſition, amounts throughout the kingdom to 20,000. If any perſon is ſuſpected of hereſy, theſe informers are ſent to him, who ſay no more than *In the name of the holy inquiſition we arreſt you.* That moment the unhappy wretch is forſaken by father, mother, wife, children, and other kindred. Hereupon his hair is cut off, and then he muſt give a liſt of all his effects, which are preſently ſold. He knows not his accuſers, nor of what he is accuſed; and he muſt wait three months, or longer, before he is examined. If by that time he does not confeſs himſelf guilty of one of the aforeſaid crimes, he is carried back to priſon, and inhumanly tortured. Some out of terror confeſs what they never were guilty of, when, by the act of faith, they are condemned to the flames.

There are five orders of knighthood in Spain, viz. 1. That of the golden fleece, which is principally beſtowed upon foreign princes and lords. 2. That of St. Jago, or St. James. 3. That of Alcantara, or Calatrava. 4. That of St. Salvador de Montreal. And 5. That of Monteza, which laſt is in no great eſteem.

There are 93 grandees; ſome are grandees during life only, and others are ſo by inheritance. They have all the privilege of being covered in the king's preſence,

preſence, and are diſtinguiſhed into three ranks: the firſt cover their heads before they ſpeak to the king; the ſecond may put on their hats after they have begun to ſpeak; and the third only put them on after they have done ſpeaking to him.

None but the Roman catholic religion is tolerated in Spain; and people that are of any other perſuaſion muſt be very cautious, and keep their ſentiments within their own breaſts, if they would eſcape the ſeverity of the inquiſition.

The Spaniards are men of wit, and of an elevated genius, but very little improved by ſtudy or converſation: they are admired for their ſecrecy, conſtancy, and patience in adverſity: they are ſlow in determining, but uſually conclude judiciouſly at laſt: true to their word, great enemies to lying, and extremely temperate in eating and drinking. On the other hand, they are proud, lazy, and luſtful, entirely neglecting manufactures and huſbandry. The French do moſt of their buſineſs, who uſually return with conſiderable fortunes to their own country.

One very odd cuſtom, which was firſt introduced by the Moors, ſtill prevails in Spain, and that is, the ladies ſitting croſs-legged on carpets, while the maſter of the family ſits in a chair, and dines at a table. There is no place in Europe, where the ladies enjoy leſs liberty than in Spain; for they are not ſuffered to appear abroad in public, unleſs it be at church, and even there they are veiled: at a play they are incloſed in lattices, and ſkreened from the ſight of men. As to what the ladies drink, it is ſeldom any thing better than water or chocolate.

The principal curioſity in Spain, is the remains of a moſt magnificent palace of the Mooriſh kings, the inſide whereof was covered with jaſper and porphyry, with ſeveral Arabic inſcriptions on the walls. We may alſo mention the grand aqueduct at Segovia, ſaid to be built by the emperor Trajan, ſupported by upwards of an hundred and ſeventy arches, in double rows, extending over a deep valley between two hills.

PORTU-

PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL is bounded on the ſouth and weſt by the Atlantic ocean, and on the north and eaſt by the Spaniſh provinces; is about 320 miles in length, and 100 in breadth.

This kingdom is divided into ſix capital provinces: viz. 1. Eſtremadura. 2. Beira. 3. Entre Minho e Douro. 4. Tra los Montes (which is, over the mountains). 5. Alantejo, or Entre Tago Guadiana. And, 6. Algarva, which, though the ſmalleſt province, has the title of a kingdom.

Liſbon, the capital of the whole kingdom, which is ſituated on the river Tagus, is a city of great trade, with one of the fineſt harbours in Europe. There is alſo an univerſity, and an archbiſhop's ſee. The archbiſhop is now patriarch of the whole kingdom, and all its dependencies.

In the province of Entre Minho e Douro is the great city Braga, where reſides the metropolitan, or chief archbiſhop of the whole kingdom; and Porto, a famous ſea-port, and city of great trade.

In Tra los Montes is the capital city Braganza, from which the royal family derives its name: and in the province of Algarva is the capital Tavira, which has a caſtle and harbour: Faro, an epiſcopal city: and Cabo de St. Vincent, which is the utmoſt point of Europe. In this territory are many hot baths, much frequented from all parts of Portugal.

The moſt remarkable rivers in Portugal are the Tagus, the Douro, and the Guadiana.

Portugal, being a hot country, wants neither wine nor oil; but, on account of its many hills and mountains, corn is very ſcarce, with which it is ſupplied from other countries.

The foreign trade of Portugal is very conſiderable, eſpecially with England, with whom they exchange their wines, ſalt, and fruit, for the Britiſh woollen manufactures, which they ſend to their colonies in Aſia, Africa, and America. Their plantations in

Brazil, in South-America, are immenſely rich, yielding gold, ſilver, diamonds, ſugar, tobacco, copper, indigo, dying woods, gums, and drugs. Their plantations on the eaſt and weſt coaſt of Africa are very extenſive, from whence they bring gold, ivory, and ſlaves. They carry on a conſiderable trade with the Eaſt-Indies, being ſtill poſſeſſed of Goa, their capital, and ſeveral other places there.

Ever ſince the revolution in 1640, Portugal has continued an independent kingdom from Spain, ſubject only to their own kings, whoſe government is monarchical, and the crown hereditary.

The only religion, openly profeſſed here, is that of the Roman catholics; and though there are a great number of Jews, they muſt be very reſerved; for, upon the leaſt ſuſpicion, they are delivered into the hands of the inquiſition. The caſe is the ſame with reſpect to the proteſtants who reſide there.

The Portugueſe were once a valiant people, and noted, not only for their ſkill in navigation, but for their firſt diſcoveries in the new world. At preſent, Portugal is but little better than a kingdom of prieſts, monks, and nuns, who entirely devour the ſubſtance of the country, without being in a condition of affording the ſtate the leaſt ſervice in its moſt preſſing exigencies. Theſe people, of whom excellent troops were once formed, obſerving the poverty, nakedneſs, and bad pay of the army, now prefer to that ſtate, idleneſs and the eaſe of a religious life, and are, for the moſt part, turned prieſts, monks, or friars. The younger ſons of the nobility, who uſed to make officers of honour and courage, now aſpire to nothing more than a valuable benefice in the church. He, who might at this time have perhaps been vice-roy of the Indies, or general in chief of the armies, is nothing more than an inquiſitor-general, who, far from thinking of the defence and preſervation of his countrymen, perſecutes, degrades, and even condemns them to the flames, perhaps for no other crime than that of embracing the religion of the Engliſh, of whoſe ſovereign this inquiſitor-general, in imitation of his Portugueſe majeſty, aſſumes the honour of ſubſcribing

ſcribing himſelf, *The Brother, The Friend, The Ally, &c.* The Portugueſe nobility (who formerly prided themſelves in their diſtinguiſhed fidelity to their ſovereign) are thoſe very people who have lately given Europe the moſt infamous example of treachery and ingratitude: the greateſt lords amongſt them have not ſcrupled to commit regicide, and to bathe their ſacrilegious hands in the blood of their ſovereign. In ſo total a decay, Portugal is unable to defend her territories againſt a ſingle province of Spain, unleſs ſuccoured by the fleets and armies of the Engliſh, without whoſe aſſiſtance ſhe had long ſince been a province of Spain.—Judge, what muſt be the nature of its preſent government, and what the abilities of the prime miniſter, the only one who now appears at the head of all the affairs of Portugal.—Unhappy is that ſtate, who is governed by evil and wicked miniſters, and whoſe king is either negligent or incapable of judging for himſelf and his people!

FRANCE.

FRANCE is bounded by the Engliſh channel and the Netherlands on the north; by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, on the eaſt; by the Mediterranean and the Pyrenean mountains, ſouth; and by the bay of Biſcay, weſt.

It is divided into fourteen provinces, viz. The iſle of France, Orleanois, Lionois, Bretany, Normandy, Picardy, Guienne, Languedoc, Provence, Dauphine, Burgundy, Champaigne, Lorrain, and Alſace.

In the Iſle of France is Paris, the capital city of the whole kingdom, which has hardly its equal in Europe, as to largeneſs and beauty. There is a very famous univerſity, and a rich archbiſhopric, which confers on the perſon who enjoys it the title and honours of Duke and Peer of France. Beſides Paris, are in this province Verſailles, *Fontainbleau*, St. Germain, and Marly, at each of which places is a royal palace, with magnificent pleaſure-gardens.

In Orleanois is the capital city Orleans; the title of duke of Orleans is given to the king's brother's ſon. In this province are alſo Berry, Touraine, Vendomois, Beauce, Main, Anjou, Blois, Poitiers, and Rochelle.

In Lionois is Lions, a large capital city of great trade, and Bourbon, a dutchy, from whence the royal houſe derives its name.

In Upper Bretany are Rennes, the capital city of the province, and ſeat of a parliament, St. Malo, and Dole. In Lower Bretany are Breſt and port Lewis, the former a flouriſhing trading city, with a very ſtrong fortification.

In Upper Normandy are Rouen, the capital, a city of great trade, and ſeat of a parliament; Havre de Grace, and Dieppe. In Lower-Normandy are Caen, Bayeux, Avranches, Coutance, and Alençon.

In Picardy are Amiens, Boulogne, Abbeville, Ardres, and *Calais*, an incomparable harbour and fortification, of infinite importance to the French in time of war, when a few of their ſmall ſhips, by the convenient ſituation of this harbour, which lies directly on the mouth of the Britiſh channel, might enable them totally to ruin our trade, were it not for a powerful fleet, which is generally employed, at a vaſt expence, to block it up. By the *glorious* treaty of peace lately made, the fortifications of this place were to have been entirely deſtroyed; but how far this has been complied with, is a matter foreign to our ſubject to inquire into.

In the province of Guienne is Bourdeaux, the capital, and one of the largeſt and chief trading cities of France, ſituated on the river Garonne: here is a palace, a parliament, an univerſity, and an archbiſhop, who calls himſelf primate of Aquitain. The ſouthern part of this province is called Gaſcogne, and is divided into ſeveral diſtricts, the principal of which are Labourd, and Bas-Navarre, in which laſt is Pau, the capital, a fine city, the ſeat of a parliament, and a royal palace.

The

The moſt remarkable places in Languedoc are Tolouſe, Narbonne, Montpellier, peculiarly famous for its wholeſome air and its univerſity; Nimes, Sales, and Villa Franca.

In Provence are Aix, Marſeilles, Arles, Toulon, a large city, with a fine harbour, in which the largeſt men of war belonging to France are kept; Trejus, Antibes, Orange, and Avignon.

In Upper Dauphine are Grenoble and Embrun. In Lower Dauphine are Vienne, Valence, Pignerol, and Die. The eldeſt prince of France is ſtiled dauphin of France, from this province.

In Burgundy are Beſançon, Dole, Veſoul, Dijon, Autun, and Challon.

In Champagne is Rheims, the capital, famous on account of the kings of France being crowned there.

In Lorrain are Nancy, Luneville, Vaudemont, Baileduc, Mez, Toul, and Verdun.

And, in Alſace are Hagenau, Fort Lewis, Landau, Mulhauſen, and Hunningen.

The principal rivers in France are, the Rhone, which comes from the Swiſs, and falls into the Mediterranean; the Garonne, which has its ſource in Languedoc, and empties itſelf into the main ocean; the Seine, which flows from Burgundy, through Paris, into the Engliſh channel; and the Loire, which flows from Languedoc, through Orleans, into the ocean.

The air of France is temperate, being neither very hot in the ſummer, nor very cold in the winter. The ſoil is excellent, and produces plenty of corn, wine, and oil; but their corn is not ſo good as that of England.

The manufactures of France conſiſt chiefly in toys, hats, paper, thread, &c. But their lawns, lace, cambrics, woollen and ſilk manufactures, are their principal. As to their traffic, there is not a point in the compaſs which the French ſhips fail to viſit.

The French were a free people till the reign of Lewis XIII. and almoſt every province had its parliament, without whoſe conſent no buſineſs of conſequence could be done; but cardinal Richlieu, by his political intrigues, gave the fatal blow to that privi-

lege, which totally deſtroyed their liberties, and rendered that monarch, Lewis XIII. abſolute over his ſubjects. No female is ever ſuffered, by their law, to aſcend the throne.

There are three orders of knighthood in France, viz. The order of St. Michael, the order of the Holy Ghoſt, and the order of St. Lewis.

The French in general are but of a low ſtature, but nimble and active. They are a gay, ſprightly people; bear misfortunes patiently, and uſually preſerve their temper in the loweſt circumſtances; they are, however, extremely vain and proud of themſelves, looking on the nations round them as little better than ſavages. They are pretty much ſtrangers to ſincerity and real friendſhip; and, though no men bear adverſe fortune with a better grace, yet they are extremely inſolent and arrogant in proſperity, and intolerably litigious.

The men here are ſeldom tormented with jealouſy, but, on the contrary, introduce their wives into all companies, and are proud of ſeeing them admired and courted; but, though their women make a tolerable figure when abroad, when dreſſed and painted, (for their natural complexion is very indifferent) they cannot be much commended for their modeſty or cleanlineſs at home. Baſhfulneſs is eſteemed a moſt unpardonable fault among the French ladies.

The natives of France are all in general of the Roman Catholic perſuaſion, for ſuch as were proteſtants were obliged either to turn papiſts or quit that country. On which account ſeveral thouſand families are ſettled in England, Holland, and other proteſtant countries, carrying with them ſeveral valuable manufactures.

There are ſeventeen archbiſhoprics in France, and eighteen univerſities. It is likewiſe computed there are about 750 great convents of monks, and 200 of nuns, and above 10,000 other convents; that there are in all upwards of 200,000 monks and nuns in the kingdom; and that the revenues of the clergy and religious houſes amount to twenty-ſix millions Sterling per ann.

Among the curioſities of France may juſtly be ranked, as one of the greateſt, the royal canal, or canal

canal of Languedoc, which preſerves the communication between the ocean and the Mediterranean, being an hundred miles in length; begun and finiſhed by Lewis XIV. carried over mountains and vallies, and even through a mountain in one place. The palace of Verſailles was another of the works of Lewis XIV. eſteemed the moſt beautiful and magnificent palace in Europe; and the places or ſquares in Paris, uniformly built of hewn ſtone, may well be reckoned among the curioſities of France.

ITALY.

ITALY is bounded on the north by Switzerland and the Alps, which divide it from Germany; on the eaſt, by the gulf of Venice; on the ſouth, by the Mediterranean ſea; and on the weſt, by the ſame ſea, and the Alps: it is about 600 miles in length, and 400 in breadth: its form is nearly that of a boot, is a large peninſula, and is divided among many ſovereigns, the principal of which are, the emperor, the king of Naples and Sicily, the pope, the king of Spain, the republic of Venice, and the great duke of Tuſcany.

It has, properly ſpeaking, no capital; but, if any place claims that title, it muſt undoubtedly be Rome.

Italy is uſually divided into three grand diviſions, viz. The upper, or northern diviſion, the middle, and lower diviſions.

In the *upper diviſion* of Italy is the dutchy of Savoy, the principality of Piedmont, Montſerrat, the dukedom of Milan, the dutchies of Parma, Modena, and Mantua, and the republics of Venice, Genoa, and Lucca.

The dutchy of Savoy belongs to the king of Sardinia. Chamberry is the capital city, and Montmelian is an incomparable fortification.

The principal places in Piedmont are Turin, the capital, and reſidence of the king of Sardinia; this is one of the moſt beautiful cities in Europe, and has a ſtrong citadel: Verceil, a ſtrong fortification: Suſa, a place of great conſequence on the frontiers of France: Saluzza;

luzza; Rizza, or Rice, a fortification, and excellent harbour, near the Mediterranean, famous for the council that met there to determine ſome points in religion: and the vallies of the Waldneſs, which lie in this dutchy.

Montſerrat, in which is Caſal, a fortification, belongs to the duke of Mantua.

In the dutchy of Milan is the capital of that name, one of the largeſt, fineſt, and ſtrongeſt cities in Italy; as alſo Pavia, famous for its univerſity; and Aleſſandria, and Cremona.

In the dutchy of Parma is the capital city of that name; and Placentia, a fine city towards Milan.

In the dutchy of Modena is the capital city of that name, the reſidence of the duke; as alſo Regio, a fine city, and Mirandola, an important fortification.

Mantua, the capital of the dutchy of that name, the reſidence of the duke, is a large and ſtrong city, being encompaſſed with a little ſea or moraſs.

In the republic of Venice, which has belonging to it a fine tract of land in Italy, and is by them called *Terra Firma*, is Venice, the capital city, which is built on ſeventy-two iſlands, in the Adriatic ſea, or gulf of Venice. It is a large, magnificent and wonderful city: there are 450 bridges, among which the Rialto is the moſt grand, being built of fine marble, with only one arch, under which may paſs a ſhip on full ſail. There are 53 large and little ſquares, among which that of St. Mark is the fineſt; 150 magnificent palaces, 115 noble ſteeples, 64 ſtatues in braſs, 23 monuments or pillars of braſs, 70 churches, 39 friaries, 28 nunneries, and 17 rich hoſpitals. Out of the arſenal 200,000 infantry, and 25,000 cavalry, may be immediately armed. The other principal cities are, Padua, Verona, and Breſcia.

In the republic of Genoa is the capital, of that name, a ſea-port, and magnificent city and fortification; with Savona, and Finale.

In the republic of Lucca is the capital of that name, a good city, with a tolerable fortification; beſides which there is no conſiderable town.

In the *middle diviſion* of Italy is the great dukedom of

of Tuſcany; the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, or the dominions of the pope; and ſeveral little ſtates.

Tuſcany is divided into three principal diſtricts, viz. 1. The Florentine diſtrict, wherein is Florence, the capital, and reſidence of the grand duke: it is a large, magnificent, and beautiful city. 2. The Piſan diſtrict, wherein is the city of Piſa, which has a convenient place for building of ſhips: and Livorno, or Leghorn, a well-fortified city and harbour in the Mediterranean, as well as a place of great trade. And, 3. The Sienna diſtrict, wherein is Sienna, a large city on a hill.

The eccleſiaſtical provinces are ten, viz. The dutchy of Ferrareſe, the Bologneſe, Romagna, the dutchy Urbino, the Anconian diſtrict, wherein is Loretto, a ſmall, but well-fortified town, famous for the great reſort of pilgrims, on account of the chapel of that place, wherein is preſerved the chamber of the Virgin Mary, which was brought thither (as is reported) by angels, as alſo a marvellous image of the Holy Virgin: the dutchy of Spoleto, Sabino, Campagnia di Roma, wherein is Rome, a famous, large, magnificent, and ancient city, the reſidence of the pope; St. Peter's patrimony, and the dutchy of Caſtro.

There are ſix ſmall ſtates in the middle diviſion of Italy, viz. The dutchies of Piombino, Farneſa, Paleſtrina, Bracciano, Melaola, Pagliano, and the ſmall republic of St. Marino.

In the *lower diviſion* of Italy, is the kingdom of Naples, which borders upon the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and conſiſts of four principal provinces, Abruzzo, Terra di Lavora, Apuglia, and Calabria.

The capital city of Abruzzo is Aquila, which has a good caſtle. In Terra di Lavora is Naples, the capital of the whole kingdom, an opulent, flouriſhing, and trading city: in this province is alſo mount Veſuvius, a volcano, about three miles from Naples. In Apuglia is Taranta, which gave the name to a prince of the blood of the kings of Naples. In Calabria are Cuenza, Cozenza, and Reggio.

There are four remarkable iſlands about Italy; Corſica, Sardinia, Sicily, and Malta.

In the iſland of Corſica, which bears the title of a kingdom, is Baſtia, the capital city, a ſea-port. It belongs to the republic of Genoa, but may be ſaid to be at preſent under the government of Paoli, who, in ſpite of all the efforts of the Genoeſe to recover it out of his hands, ſtill reigns ſole monarch of the iſland.

Sicily is the largeſt iſland in the Mediterranean ſea, bears the title of a kingdom, and now belongs to Don Carlos, as king of Naples and Sicily. Palermo is the capital, and the reſidence of the vice-roy. In this iſland is Mount Ætna, now called Mount Gibello, a terrible volcano, ſituate in the province of Val Demona: this mountain is ſixty miles in circumference, and at the top there is a baſon of burning ſulphur, ſix miles round, from whence iſſue ſometimes rivers of melted minerals that run down into the ſea: the hill is ſo high, that round the baſon there is a circle of ſnow great part of the year. Before any great eruption there is generally an earthquake: the port town of Catonia was overturned by an earthquake in 1693, and 18,000 people periſhed in it: Syracuſe, once the greateſt city of the iſland, has been ſo often demoliſhed by them, that very little of it remains at preſent.

The iſland of Malta lies ſouthward of Sicily, and belongs properly to Africa. It now belongs to the knights of Malta, who chooſe a grand maſter for their head and governor, whoſe reſidence is at Valette, the capital. It is remarkable, that it harbours no venomous creatures.

The principal rivers in Italy are, 1. The Adige; which has its ſource in the Alps, and empties itſelf into the Adriatic ſea. 2. The Po, which from the Alps takes its courſe through the upper part of Italy into the Adriatic ſea. 3. The Arno, which flows through Tuſcany and Florence, and empties itſelf into the Mediterranean. 4. The Tiber, which flows through Rome, and empties itſelf into the Mediterranean. The two laſt have their ſource in the Appenine.

Italy is very uneven, on account of the Swiſs mountains and the Alps, but has plenty of wine, fruit, and oil. It produces a great deal of ſilk, not only ſufficient for their own manufactories, but for the ſupply of

of other nations. Though there is no great plenty of corn, yet there is generally enough for the inhabitants; and, in time of ſcarcity, they are generally ſupplied with that grain from England, and other places.

The air is generally very pure, mild, and healthful, except in the Campagnia di Roma, where, during the ſummer ſeaſon, it is ſo peſtilent, that few or no people remain in it at that time.

The natives of Italy (once the triumphant lords and conquerors of the world) are now leſs given to the art of war and military exploits, than moſt other nations of Europe: they are, however, witty and ſprightly, famous for vocal and inſtrumental muſic, and for painting and ſculpture; but extremely jealous and revengeful: to accompliſh their ends, they ſpare no expence or pains, and have often recourſe to treachery, to deſtroy thoſe whom they deem their enemies; from whence it is, that no country in Europe has more murders committed in it than Italy: to the commiſſion of which two things very much contribute: firſt, the ſmallneſs of its ſtates, which makes it very eaſy to fly from one to another, and the conveniency of ſanctuaries, the hands of juſtice not being able to take hold of any murderer, who can get into a church, without going through ſo many formalities, as will give the murderer time enough to eſcape.

Italy is a beautiful country, and with ſome reaſon called the Garden of Europe: it is the delight and admiration of travellers; its opulent and magnificent cities, ſtately palaces, churches, monaſteries, convents, treaſures, and rarities, are ſurpriſing, and furniſh the curious with more antiquities in ſculpture, medals, and other curioſities, than any other country beſides.

The Venetian territories are as fruitful as any in Italy, abounding with vineyards and plantations of mulberries. The road between Verona and Padua is planted ſo thick with mulberry-trees, that they not only furniſh food for vaſt numbers of ſilk-worms, with their leaves, and feed the ſwine and poultry with their fruit, but ſerve as ſo many ſtays for the vines, which hang all along like garlands from tree to tree.

Concubinage

Concubinage is ſo much encouraged in Venice, that the wife frequently lives in good correſpondence with the partner of her bed. The ladies are ſo indulgent to their ſons, that as ſoon as they perceive in them any inclination for the fair-ſex, they bargain with ſome of their poor neighbours for one of their daughters to be his bedfellow; whereby they prevent his marrying to diſadvantage, or being expoſed to diſorders of worſe conſequence. The contract holds only for the time agreed on, ſometimes for a month, a year, &c. juſt as the parties can agree. This diabolical commerce, ſo deſtructive to their youth, is taken to be ſo little criminal, that they ſcarce ever mention it in confeſſion; and, if they do, the prieſt tells them, *he will not be troubled with ſuch trifles.*

As to the curioſities of Italy, they would fill a volume of themſelves; but, as we have already exceeded the bounds preſcribed us for the deſcription of Italy, we ſhall only mention a few of thoſe which are moſt remarkable.

The ancient theatres and amphitheatres, pagan temples, triumphal arches, bridges, &c. &c. are the greateſt curioſities in Rome. The church of St. Peter's at Rome is the moſt beautiful building ever ſeen: St. Paul's in London was taken from that model, but that of St. Peter's is conſiderably larger, and better adorned with ſtatues and painting. The amphitheatre at Verona, which is ſtill almoſt entire, it is computed, would hold 24,000 ſpectators. The catacombs in Naples are very great curioſities: they are vaſt long galleries, cut out of a rock, three ſtories of them one above another, about twenty feet broad, and fifteen feet high, and are ſaid to run ſeveral miles under ground: they are ſuppoſed to have been the burying-place of the ancients both at Rome and Naples. At Puzzoli, near Naples, is a ſpacious highway dug through a mountain, half a mile in length, at the entrance whereof is Virgil's tomb. The *Via Appia*, the *Via Flaminia*, and the *Via Emilia*, ſtone-cauſeys, which run half the length of Italy, are noble remains of the Roman grandeur.

SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND is bounded by Alſace and Swabia in Germany on the north; by the Lake of Conſtance, Tyrol, and Trent, on the eaſt; by Italy, on the ſouth; and by France, on the weſt. It is computed to be about 160 miles in length, and nearly the ſame in breadth.

Switzerland is divided into 13 cantons; four of them are proteſtants, ſeven Roman catholics, and in two both religions are tolerated. The proteſtant cantons are Zurich, Bern, Baſil, and Schaffhauſen: the Roman catholic cantons, Lucern, Friburg, Solothurn, Switz, Uri, Underwald, and Zug: thoſe in which both are tolerated, are Glaris and Appenzell.

Each canton has a capital city of its own name, except Uri, which has Altorf, and Underwold, which has Stantz for its chief town.

The firſt of the cantons is Zurich, the capital of which is ſituated on a lake of the ſame name, and is the moſt populous and richeſt city in Switzerland, being famous for its manufactures of crapes, and its learned academy. But the largeſt and moſt powerful canton is Bern, which is able to raiſe 60 000 men in 24 hours. It is divided into different countries; the firſt of which, and the largeſt, is called the German country, becauſe the inhabitants of it ſpeak nothing but High-Dutch; and the other is called the Roman country, or the country of Vaud, in which the natives ſpeak no other language than the French.

There are ſeveral ſmall territories, (called the Swiſs ſubjects) which indeed were admitted by the 13 cantons into their covenant, not as confederates or allies, but as mere ſubjects: the firſt of which is the town of Baden, with its territory, which has its name from the hot baths wherewith nature has ſtored it. It was formerly a wealthy, well built, and fortified city; but, in the war of 1712, the inhabitants having declared for the Roman catholics againſt the proteſtants, the cantons of Zurich and Bern demoliſhed its

its fortifications, and ſeized upon its government: it is famous, however, on account of its being the place of the general meeting of the cantons and their allies, and for the treaty of peace concluded there in 1714, between the German empire and France. The other ſubjects of the Swiſs cantons are thoſe of Turgow, Bremgarton, Mellingen, Rheintull, Sargants, &c. towards Germany; and thoſe of the four governments towards Italy, viz. Lugano, Locarno, Mendriſio, and Val Brenna.

There are other territories and governments about the Swiſs, (called the Swiſs allies) who have made each a ſeparate alliance with the cantons, and at different times. The principal of theſe are the republics of Griſons, Vallois, and Geneva, which laſt is the moſt conſiderable. The capital, Geneva, is a large, fine, rich, and populous city, ſituate on the lake of that name, which is the largeſt in Europe, being near 60 miles long, and about 12 broad: it is now a ſtrong fortified place, and has a very famous academy. This republic declared themſelves proteſtants in 1535, and in 1546 were admitted in Swiſs alliance.

Switzerland abounds with high mountains, and ſome of them are covered with ice and ſnow all the year round: others are covered with trees and paſture, where the peaſants drive their cattle to feed, as it were, above the clouds. Some mountains are very incommodious to the inhabitants; many of them look with a terrible aſpect, as if they were every moment ready to fall: upon others, the thick woods harbour ravenous creatures, who do a great deal of miſchief among the cattle. In the Alps, the difference of ſeaſons in one and the ſame climate is very remarkable; for travellers may, in one day, meet with winter on the tops of the mountains, the ſpring on the lower part of them with pleaſant green paſtures, and haytime and harveſt at the foot of the mountain and in the vallies.

The moſt remarkable rivers in Switzerland are, 1. The Rhine, which has its ſource in the Alps, and takes its courſe through them into Germany. 2. The Rhone, which has its ſource in the mountains near the Vallois,

Vallois, and takes its courſe through the lake of Geneva into France; and, 3. The Aar, which flows through the middle of Switzerland into the Rhine.

This country produces cattle, fiſh, wine, milk, butter, and cheeſe; but corn and ſalt are ſcarce: what commodities they have, they are ſupplied with from Germany, and other neighbouring countries.

The Swiſs are a plain but honeſt people, true and faithful to their word; courageous, ſtrong, and excellent ſoldiers. As to their government, they have neither prince nor ſtadtholder to preſide in their councils of ſtate: each canton, and ally of the canton, is governed by its own magiſtrates: in ſome, the government is in the hands of but a few; and in others it is in the hands of the people. In matters of great importance, not only the cantons, but alſo the Swiſs allies, are convened together, ſometimes at Baden, ſometimes at Arau. In time of need they can raiſe 200,000 men in a few hours; for every Swiſs is a ſoldier for his country, and is enliſted as ſuch when ſixteen years of age. When a ſignal of danger is given by a fire on the neighbouring hills, he muſt go immediately to his place of rendezvous, and carry with him four pounds of lead, two pounds of powder, and proviſion for eight days.

As one of the greateſt curioſities in Switzerland, we muſt not omit mentioning a little hermitage, two leagues from Friburg. It lies in the prettieſt ſolitude imaginable, among woods and rocks, which, at firſt view, incline one to be ſerious. The hermit had lived here five and twenty years, and with his own hands wrought out of the rock a pretty chapel, a ſacriſtie, a chamber, kitchen, cellar, and other conveniences. His chimney is carried up through the whole rock, notwithſtanding the rooms lie very deep; and he has cut the ſide of the rock into a level for a garden, to which he brings the earth he finds in the neighbouring parts, and has made ſuch a ſpot of ground of it, as furniſhes a kind of luxury for an hermit; and as he obſerved drops of water iſſuing from ſeveral parts of the rock, by following the veins of them, he has made himſelf two or three fountains in the bowels of the mountain,

mountain, which ſerve his table, and water his little garden.

NETHERLANDS.

THE Netherlands, containing ſeventeen provinces, are bounded by the German ſea on the north; by Germany on the eaſt; by Lorrain and France, ſouth; and by the Britiſh ſeas, weſt; being about 250 miles long, and about 160 miles in breadth.

In the time of king Charles V. this country was united to the empire of Germany, under the title of the circle of Burgundy, and the whole conſiſted of ſeventeen provinces. After his death, they deſcended to his ſon, Philip II, king of Spain; but he endeavouring to deprive the natives of their liberties and privileges, they revolted: and, after 70 years bloody war, he was at laſt obliged to part with ſeven of the provinces, and, by the peace of Weſtphalia, to declare them a free people: ſo that this country was divided into the Spaniſh Netherlands and the United Netherlands. In 1700, at the death of Charles II. king of Spain, the Spaniſh Netherlands fell to the houſe of Auſtria; and the diviſion now may more properly be called, 1. The ten provinces of the Auſtrian Netherlands; and, 2. The ſeven provinces of the United Netherlands.

Of the Auſtrian Netherlands.

The ten provinces of the Auſtrian Netherlands are, Artois, Flanders, Hainault, Namur, the dutchies of Luxemburg, Gelder, and Limburg; Brabant; the marquiſate of Antwerp, and the lordſhip of Mechlen.

Artois entirely belongs to the crown of France, and in it are 12 cities, 28 abbies, and 840 villages. The principal towns are Arras, St. Omer, Aire, and Bethune.

Flanders is thrown into three diviſions, viz. French Flanders, Imperial Flanders, and Dutch Flanders.

The

The principal places in French Flanders are, Liſle, the capital, Armentiers, Doway, Dunkirk, Mordich; in Imperial Flanders, Ghent, Bruges, Oſtend, Tournay, Oudenard, and Dendermonde; in Dutch Flanders, Sluys, Ardenburg, and Hulſt.

The principal places in Hainault are, Valenciennes, Conde, Charlemont, Cambray, and Mons.

In the province of Namur, is the capital of that name, Charleroy, and Flerus.

The dutchy of Luxemburg is divided between the emperor and the king of France. Thoſe places belonging to the emperor are, Luxemburg, the capital, Baſtagne, Neuf-Chatel, St. Veil, and Vianden; thoſe belonging to France are, Montmedy, Marville, and Damvilliers.

In the dutchy of Limburg is the capital of that name; Dalem, Valhenburg and Wyck; all belonging to the Dutch.

In the dutchy of Gelderland is Gelders, the capital city, Ruremond, and Venlo: the firſt belongs to the king of Pruſſia, the ſecond to the emperor, and the laſt to the Dutch.

In Brabant are Antwerp, Fort St. Maria, Tornhut, Mechlen, Bruſſels, Louvain, Ramelies, Bergen-op-Zoom, Steenbergen, Breda, Boiſleduc, and Maeſtricht, a large city, and one of the ſtrongeſt fortifications in the world: the Dutch have here a noble arſenal, out of which the whole army may be furniſhed with arms and artillery.

The air of theſe provinces is generally eſtemed pretty healthful, though the moiſtneſs of the ſoil frequently occaſions thick fogs in the winter, which would prove very pernicious to the inhabitants, were it not for the dry eaſterly winds from the main continent, which purify the air, and occaſion hard froſts for ſeveral months. As to the ſoil of the country, it is not the ſame in every part, though tolerably good in all: ſo fertile it is in grain, roots, and many ſorts of fruits, that it is hardly to be parallelled by any ſpot of ground in the ſame climate. In the counties of Hainault and Namur, as alſo in Liege, are found ſome mines of iron and lead, with quarries of marble, and ſeveral pits of excellent coal.

The

The principal commodities of this country, being the product of their own manufactures, are their cambrics, lawns, wrought ſilks, tapeſtry, worſted ſtuffs, linen cloth, &c. with which they carry on a very valuable trade, with England in particular.

The empreſs queen is ſovereign of theſe provinces; and in her, or her viceroy, and the convention of the eſtates of the reſpective provinces, is the legiſlative power in each lodged. Here new laws are enacted, and by their aſſent alone is money levied; and the whole aſſembly muſt be unanimous in paſſing of an act. Beſides the regent, or governor general, every province has its particular governor, ſubject to the regent; and in every province are courts eſtabliſhed for the tryal of civil cauſes.

The prevailing religion of the ten provinces is popery, excepting ſome part of Brabant and Flanders, now ſubject to the Dutch.

The inhabitants, being a mixture of Spaniſh, French, and Dutch, differ very little in manners and genius from the natives of thoſe three nations.

Among the curioſities of this country, may be reckoned the many floating iſlands that are found in it, moſt of which are inhabited and moveable by ropes tied to long poles fixed faſt in the ground: in one of them is a church, with a monaſtery of the order of St. Bernard. Remarkable is the ſounding gallery in Bruſſels, which repeats an echo fifteen times; and Spa, a village in the biſhopric of Liege, is famous all the world over for its curious ſprings of medicinal waters.

Of the United Netherlands.

The United Netherlands are bounded on the eaſt by upper Germany, on the weſt and north by part of the German ocean, and on the ſouth by Flanders; being about 150 miles in length, and nearly the ſame in breadth.

The ſeven United provinces are, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Gelderland, Overyeſſel, Groeningen, and Friezland.

In

In the province of Holland is Amſterdam, one of the richeſt and nobleſt trading cities in the world. Harlem is a large and noble city, in which there is a great manufactory of fine Holland, flowered ſilks, and fine lace. Leyden, next to Amſterdam, is the beſt city in Holland: here is a large woollen manufactory; and the univerſity of Leyden has always been famous for learned men. Delft is a pleaſant city: in the great church is a fine monument of braſs, in commemoration of the prince of Orange: here is alſo a great arſenal, out of which 100,000 men may be armed. Hague conſiſts chiefly of outlets and gardens: the ſtates general of the united provinces aſſemble here, and this place is the reſort of moſt foreign ambaſſadors and miniſters. Beſides theſe, there are other remarkable places in this province, viz. Ryſwick, Dort, Torgou, Briel, Helvoetſluys, Edam, Alckmar, and Rotterdam, at which laſt was born the famous Eraſmus, whoſe ſtatue in braſs ſtands, in honour to his memory, upon a ſtone bridge.

The province of Zealand conſiſts of eight iſlands, viz. Walcheren, Shoven, Tolen, Duyveland, Walderdycke, St. Philippe, South Beveland, and North Beveland. South Beveland is a rich and well fortified city; but North Beveland is a very ſmall iſland, of two villages, the inhabitants of which have enough to do, with the help of mills, to keep their heads above water.

In the province of Utrecht is a fine, large and ſtrong city of that name, in which is a famous univerſity, founded there in 1635. In 1672, this city was taken by the French, when Lewis XIV. came in perſon to ſing *Te Deum* in the cathedral.

The province of Gelderland is divided into two parts: Upper Gelderland belongs to the Auſtrian Netherlands, and Lower Gelderland is one of the ſeven united provinces. In this province are Betau, Velaw, and Zutphen.

In Overyeſſel are Sallan, Twente, and Trente.

In Groningen is the capital of that name, and Bourtangerford, Delf-Zyle, and Embden, a well fortified city.

In

In Friezland are Leewaerden, Franecher, and Ha
lingen.

The air of this country is generally thick and moi
on account of the frequent fogs which riſe from t
many lakes and canals, with which it abounds; a
to this are attributed the frequent complaints of ague
to which the inhabitants are ſo ſubject. As to t
ſoil, it is naturally wet and fenny, the country lyi
very low; but the induſtry of the inhabitants h
made it very fit both for paſture and tillage. Thoug
the commodities of this country, proceeding from i
own growth, may, ſtrictly ſpeaking, be reckone
only butter and cheeſe, yet, on account of the man
uſeful manufactures which this people encourage a
home, the very materials for which are brought fro
other nations, and the wonderful trade which the
manage abroad in moſt parts of the known world, w
may reckon it a public warehouſe of the richeſt an
beſt commodities of all nations.

Though the natives are reckoned none of the polite
ſort of people, either in thought or behaviour, eſpe-
cially the latter, yet, they are allowed to be poſſeſſed
of a wonderful ſhare of induſtry, with which they ſeem
to be univerſally inſpired, perſons of all ages, ſexes,
and ſtations, being ſome way or other uſefully em-
ployed. Every claſs of men are extremely frugal,
every man ſpending leſs than his income, be that
what it will. All appetites and paſſions run cooler
and lower here than in any other country, avarice
excepted: quarrels are very rare, revenge ſeldom
heard of, and jealouſy ſcarce ever known. Their
tempers are not airy enough for joy, nor warm enough
for love: this indeed is ſometimes talked of among
their young fellows, as a thing they have heard of, but
never felt, and as a diſcourſe which becomes them
rather than affects them. It is very rare for any of
them to be really in love, nor do the women ſeem to
care whether they are or no.

The united provinces form, as it were, ſeveral
common-wealths, each province being a diſtinct ſtate,
with an independent power within itſelf to judge of
all cauſes, of what kind ſoever, and to inflict even
capital

pital puniſhments: but all, joined together, make one republic the moſt conſiderable in the world; ich republic is governed by the aſſembly of the tes general, conſiſting of ſeven voices, each pro-nce having one. Matters are not determined in this embly by plurality of voices, but all the provinces ſt come to an unanimous conſent before any thing be done.

No country in Europe can boaſt of more religions, d yet perhaps no part of chriſtendom may be truly d to be leſs religious than this is. Here we ſee all ts and parties in the open profeſſion of their re-ective tenets; though that publicly profeſſed, and nerally received, is the reformed religion, according the tenets of the judicious Calvin.

Among the curioſities of the united provinces, may reckoned their dykes, (made to protect them againſt e ſea and land floods) which are ſeventeen ells ick, and yet have not been found ſufficient to reſiſt e impetuoſity of the torrent. Large tracts of land ere ſwallowed up in the year 1530, when a great rt of Zealand was laid under water by the over-wing of the ſea. Strabo mentions an inundation, hich happened on All Saints eve, in 1568, when the a ſwelled ſo high, that it broke ſome banks, and erflowed others, with ſuch a ſudden and violent rce, that it ſoon covered ſome iſlands of Zealand, eat part of the coaſt of Holland, and almoſt all riezland. It ſwallowed up 72 villages, and in Friez-nd alone deſtroyed above 20,000 people, whoſe odies, with thoſe of their cattle, their houſhold ſtuff, nd broken veſſels, gave thoſe who eſcaped a melan-oly repreſentation of Noah's deluge. They like-iſe ſuffered much by an inundation in 1655, but uch more by one in 1665, when part of a village as carried quite away, all the country between Wiring and Zup laid under water, and a large tract f the country turned into a continued ſea. The gates nd ramparts of Naerdan were ruined, and a ſtrong ampart of ſtone, called the Aſs's Back, built to repel e waves, was hurried away, leaving a hole where it ood of 36 feet deep. Many more were the damages done

done by this inundation, which brevity obliges us he to omit.

GERMANY; *or, The Holy Roman Empire.*

GERMANY (called by the Latins Germania, b the French Allemagne, and in the court stil The Holy Roman Empire) is bounded on the nor by the Baltic sea, Denmark, and the German ocea on the east, by Prussia, Poland, and Hungary; on t west, by France and the Netherlands; and on t south, by Italy and Switzerland; being about 6 miles in length, and 500 in breadth.

Germany is divided into nine circles, viz. Upp Saxony, Lower Saxony, Westphalia, Upper Rhin Lower Rhine, Franconia, Austria, Bavaria, and Swa bia: of each of which we shall treat separately.

1. *Circle of Upper Saxony.*

The principal dominions in this circle are Anhal Saxony, Thuringia, Misnia, Brandenburg, and Po merania.

The house of Anhalt is divided into four branche Anhalt-Dessau, Anhalt-Bernburg, Anhalt-Cothen and Anhalt-Zerbst. The four divisions give the nam to each of the capital cities, and therefore are needle to be repeated.

In Saxony is Wittenburg, the capital city, whe Luther preached his first sermon against the pope indulgences.

In Thuringia, is Erfurt, the capital city, which ha two forts and an university; was formerly a free city but is now subject to the elector of Mentz.

In Misnia, (which abounds with plenty of ever thing, and is about 80 miles long, and as many broad) is Dresden, the electoral residence, a large an rich city. Also Meissen, Konigstein, Leipsic, New stat, Altenburg, and Weissenfels. All subject to th king of Poland.

In the electorate of Brandenburg is Berlin, one of the fineſt and largeſt cities in all Germany, well fortified, populous, and the reſidence of the king of Pruſſia. In it alſo are Brandenburg, Francfort on the Oder, Spandaw, and Potſdam. All the inhabitants of this electorate are either Lutherans or Calviniſts.

The dukedom of Pomerania is divided into the Swediſh and Brandenburg Pomerania. The principal places in Swediſh Pomerania are Stralſund, Gripſwald, Guſtrow, Walgaſt, and the iſland of Rugen. In Brandenburg Pomerania is Stetin, the capital; alſo Ancklam, Stargart, Colberg, and the iſland of Uſedom, which has a town of the ſame name, that was built in the room of Vineta, formerly a large and wealthy city, but now covered with water by an inundation. In clear weather, the houſes and ſtreets are ſtill plainly to be ſeen.

2. *Circle of Lower Saxony.*

In order to deſcribe this circle, we will view it from north to ſouth, and begin with Bremen, which has a capital city of the ſame name, to this day a free imperial city, and one of the Hanſe towns: it is divided into twelve diſtricts, the principal towns of which are Stade and Buxtehude. It belongs to the king of Great-Britain, as elector of Hanover.

The dutchy of Sleſwick does not belong to the Roman empire, but is a ſovereignty, or principality, belonging to the king of Denmark.

As to the dutchy of Holſtein, ſome parts of it belong to the king of Denmark, and ſome to the duke of Holſtein Gottorp.

The dutchy of Ploen lies between Kiel and Lubec, and is about 24 miles long, and 16 broad: Ploen is the capital, and reſidence of the duke.

In the dutchy of Mechlenburg are Wiſmar, Guſtrow, Parchin, Ratzburg, Schwerin, and Strelitz; which laſt place gave birth to the illuſtrious Charlotte, royal conſort of George III, king of Great Britain.

In

In the electorate of Brunſwick Lunenburg, is the capital city of that name: as alſo Bordewyck, Hatbourg, and Zell. In the territory of Calemberg, is Hanover; near which is Herenhauſen, a royal pleaſure houſe and gardens, frequently viſited by the late king of Great Britain.

The dutchy of Magdebourg, which has a capital of the ſame name, belongs to the king of Pruſſia. In it alſo is Halle, a famous city and univerſity.

The dutchy of Halberſtadt, which has a capital of the ſame name, belongs likewiſe to the king of Pruſſia.

The imperial free cities in Lower Saxony are four, viz. 1. Lubeck, once the capital of the Hanſe towns, and indeed ſtill ſo among the remaining ſhadows of them. 2. Hamburg, one of the largeſt cities in Germany, and a place of great trade. This is alſo one of the Hanſe towns. 3. Bremen, a third of the Hanſe towns. And, 4. Goſlar. The word *Hanſe* has its derivation from *An See*, or Near Sea, becauſe moſt of them were ſea-port towns. Their number is uncertain, though it is ſuppoſed there were about 80 of them. The alliance of the Hanſe towns continued for above 300 years, and arrived to that power, that the northern princes ſtood in awe of them; but now they are quite dwindled away, ſo that at preſent there is only a ſhadow thereof left in the three cities, which were the firſt eſtabliſhers thereof, viz. Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen.

3. *Circle of Weſtphalia.*

The circle of Weſtphalia is about 280 miles from north to ſouth, and 200 from eaſt to weſt; and contains the following dominions: the biſhoprics of Liege, Munſter, Oſnabrug, and Paderborn; the dutchy of Juliers, which belongs to the Elector Palatine; the dutchy of Cleves, belonging to the king of Pruſſia; the dutchy of Verden, which belongs to the king of Great Britain; the dutchy of Bergen, which belongs to the Elector Palatine, in which is Duſſeldorp, the capital, and electoral reſidence; the dutchies of Minden,

ſen, Meurs, and Engern, which belong to the king of Pruſſia; the dutchy of Eaſt-Friezland, which is diſtinguiſhed by that name from Weſt-Friezland, belonging to Holland, and has Embden for its capital. Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologn, and Dartmond, are the only free cities in the circle of Weſtphalia.

4. *Circle of the Upper Rhine.*

In the circle of the Upper Rhine is the dutchy of Montbeilliard, which is about 24 miles long, and as many broad; it has a capital of the ſame name, which is a ſtrong fortification.

In the territory of Alſace is Straſburg, one of the fineſt cities of the Empire, now ſubject to the king of France, who came before it, in 1681, with an army of 60,000 men, and made himſelf maſter thereof, without firing a gun. In it alſo are Munſter and Landau, which laſt is a regular fortification, and commands all the Lower Palatinate.

Aſtruſia was formerly a powerful kingdom, but is now only about 80 miles long and 60 broad. It is divided into ſeveral provinces and governments, and is commonly diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Lower Palatinate. In this palatinate are the biſhoprics of Worms and Spiers.

Heſſe is divided into Lower and Upper Heſſe. In Lower Heſſe is Caſſel, the capital; alſo Grebenſtein, Homberg, and Ziegenheim. In Upper Heſſe is Marpurg, the capital.

Franckfort on the Main, which is a large and flouriſhing city, and Wetzlar, Gellenhauſen, and Friedburg, are all free Imperial cities.

5. *Circle of the Lower Rhine.*

This circle is divided into four electorates; the Palatine electorate, the electorate of Mentz, the electorate of Triers, and the electorate of Cologn.

The Palatine electorate is divided into the Upper and Lower Palatine, and is one of the moſt fruitful countries for corn, wine, and paſture in all Germany. Hildeburg is the capital and reſidence of the elector.

The electorate of Mentz is divided into 26 territories. Its ſovereign is firſt of the electors, and always preſident of the dyets of the empire. Mentz, the capital, one of the moſt ancient cities in all Germany, is the reſidence of the elector. This place boaſts, that the art of printing was found out there by John Fauſtus, a native of that place, in 1440.

The electorate of Triers is about 80 miles long, but unequal in breadth. It is divided into 37 ſmall territories: Triers, the capital, is the reſidence of the elector, and the oldeſt city in all Germany.

The electorate of Cologn is 120 miles long, but the breadth, in many places, is no more than eight or twelve. It is divided into the Upper and Lower electorate. In the Upper electorate is Cologn, the ordinary reſidence of the elector, and is a large, populous, and Imperial city.

6. *Circle of Franconia.*

This circle lies in the heart, or centre, of the Roman empire, is about 120 miles long, and nearly the ſame in breadth, and is a populous and fruitful country. It is divided into three ſtates; the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, the ſecular ſtate, and the Imperial free cities. The eccleſiaſtical ſtate conſiſts of the territories of the Teutonic order, wherein is Margentheim, the capital, and reſidence of the grand maſter; the biſhoprics of Bamberg, Wurtzburg, and Aichſtat. The ſecular dominions are the marquiſates of Nurinburg, Bareith, and Anſpach; the ducal county of Henneberg, the dutchies of Coberg, and Schwartzenberg. The free Imperial cities are Nurinberg, Swinefurt, Rotenberg, Weiſſenberg, and Windſheim.

7. *Circle of Auſtria.*

The dominions belonging to the circles of Auſtria are the arch-dutchy of Auſtria, the dutchies of Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola, and the county of Tyrol. The circle of Auſtria belongs to the queen of Hungary, to whom it fell, by virtue of the Pragmatic Sanction,

Sanction, at the death of Charles VI. It is divided into Upper and Lower Auſtria, and is about 60 miles ſquare, containing 17 cities, 31 market towns, and 217 noblemens ſeats. The capital city is Vienna. In the ducal country of Tyrol is the biſhopric of Trent, wherein is Trent, the capital city, famous on account of the council which began there in 1545, and was finiſhed in 1563.

8. *Circle of Bavaria.*

The whole circle of Bavaria conſiſts of three capital provinces; the electorate of Bavaria, the Upper Palatinate, and the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg; alſo ſome independent ſtates. It is about 120 miles long, and 100 broad; contains 35 cities, 94 market towns, 8 biſhoprics, 75 convents, above 1000 noblemens ſeats, 11,704 villages, and 28,709 churches. It is divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria. In Lower Bavaria is Munich, one of the fineſt cities in the Empire, and the reſidence of the elector. In it alſo is Landſhut, a fine city.

In the Upper Palatinate is Amberg, the capital; and Hochſtedt, a ſmall town, near which was fought an ever-memorable battle, under the conduct of the two immortal heroes, the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, who obtained a complete victory over the French in 1704.

The archbiſhopric of Saltzburg is about 96 miles long, and 72 broad: the country is ſurrounded with high mountains; and there are more than ten large lakes, which afford plenty of fiſh. It has a capital of the ſame name.

9. *Circle of Swabia.*

In the dutchy of Wirtenburg is Sturgart, the ordinary reſidence of the reigning duke; alſo Weiblingen, a city and caſtle, which was beſieged by the emperor Conrad III. and, in the capitulation, the women were only allowed to take as much as they could carry, and to depart: every one took her huſband

on her back, and marched out of the city: this happened in 1140.

In the marquiſate of Baden is the city of Baden, the capital of the whole county.

In the dutchy of Hoenzollen is Zollern, the family ſeat of the dukes, from whence the whole country had its name.

The dutchy of Oettingen has a capital of the ſame name:

As hath alſo the dutchy of Furſtenburg.

There are ſeveral other territories in this circle, particularly thoſe of Swabia, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria, and thoſe belonging to the elector of Bavaria.

Thus have we given a brief account of the diviſions, ſub-diviſions, and principal places, in the vaſt empire of Germany. Much more might be ſaid of them; but, as we have already over-ſhot the limits of this epitome, we muſt leave that dry taſk to more voluminous writers.

The principal rivers in Germany are, 1. The Danube, which flows from weſt to eaſt, and falls into the Euxine ſea. 2. The Rhine, which flows on the weſt. 3. The Main, which is in the middle, and flows towards the weſt, where it falls into the Rhine. 4. The Weſer, which flows by the Netherlands towards the north into the north ſea. 5. The Elbe, which flows into the ſame ſea. And, 6. The Oder, which falls into the Baltic.

The air of this country differs conſiderably, according to the ſituation of the various parts of this large continent. It is generally very cold towards the north, but in the ſouthern provinces it is nearly of the ſame temperature with thoſe places in France, which lie under the ſame parallels. The ſoil, like the air, is very different. In the ſouthern circles, and in the middle part of the continent, there is hardly any country in the world that excells them for plenty of fruits, corn and wine; but towards the North, the ſoil is not near ſo fertile, eſpecially in wine, grapes never coming to full perfection there. On the whole, the

the country is tolerably pleaſant, abounding with all the neceſſaries of life.

The German manufactures of ſteel, iron, braſs, &c. which they ſell extremely cheap, are ſaid to excell all others in Europe. They are famous for clockwork, guns, and locks of all kinds: they make a great deal of linen, which is taken off their hands by the Engliſh, as well as other nations. They export large quantities of Rheniſh wine; and the French, for the moſt part, remount their cavalry with German horſes. Germany uſed formerly to take off a conſiderable part of the Engliſh woolen manufactures; but, as they have now prohibited the importation of them, the balance of trade is ſaid to be turned againſt us 500,000l. annually.

As to the manners of the Germans, they are a very grave and honeſt people, and extremely fair in their dealings. In either arts or war they are equally excellent, have a mighty genius for mechanical learning, and famous for ſome ſingular inventions, particularly that of the fatal inſtrument the gun, accidentally diſcovered by one Bartholdus Swart, a friar, when making a chemical experiment with a crucible ſet over the fire, having ſalt-petre and ſulphur, and ſuch-like ingredients, intermixed. The moſt noted of the many mechanical operations of this people of late, is that curious watch of the emperor Charles V. ſet in the jewel of his ring; as alſo that clock of the elector of Saxony, fixed in the pomel of his ſaddle.

The inhabitants of Vienna are much given to feaſting and carouſing, and, in general, live very luxuriouſly. When the branches of the Danube are frozen over, and the ground covered with ſnow, the ladies take their recreation in ſledges of different ſhapes, ſuch as tygers, ſwans, eagles, &c. Here the ladies ſit dreſſed in velvet lined with rich furs, and adorned with laces and jewels, wearing on their heads a velvet cap; and the ſledge is drawn by one horſe, ſet off with feathers, ribbons, and bells; and as this diverſion is taken chiefly in the night time, footmen

ride before the ſledges with torches, and a gentleman, ſitting on the ſledge behind, guides the horſe.

The Emperor, though an abſolute ſovereign in moſt of his hereditary dominions, is a limited monarch in regard to the Empire. Almoſt every prince in the Empire is arbitrary, being under very few reſtrictions in his German territories. The little regard lately paid by the king of Pruſſia to the ban of the Empire, is a proof of this. The Emperor claims three ſorts of dominion, viz. that of Auſtria as hereditary, Bohemia as his right, and Hungary by election. In his life-time he cauſes his ſon or brother, or, failing of theſe, one of his neareſt kinſmen, to be crowned king of Hungary, afterwards king of Bohemia, and then, if the electors are willing, he is choſen king of the Romans, whereby he is ſucceſſor preſumptive to the Empire. The electors are nine in number, viz. the archbiſhops of Mentz, Triers, and Cologne, the king of Bohemia, the duke of Bavaria, the duke of Saxony, the king of Pruſſia, the prince palatine of the Rhine, and the king of Great-Britain.

Among the curioſities of this country, may be reckoned an idol, in the arſenal of Sanderhauſen, in the dutchy of Schwartzburg, about a yard high, which is hollow, but of what metal no one knows. At the crown of its head is a hole; when filled with water, ſtopped with a bung, and placed over a fire, the idol will ſweat prodigiouſly, the bung will fly out with a thundering and rattling noiſe, and the water ſpout from it like fire, which, if it reaches any wood, will ſet it in a flame, and cauſe a horrible ſtench.

The natural and artificial curioſities to be met with in Germany, are ſo numerous, that a bare catalogue of them fills a volume in folio.

BOHEMIA.

BOHEMIA is bounded on the north by Saxony and Brandenburg; on the eaſt, by Poland and Hungary; on the ſouth, by Auſtria and Bavaria; and on the weſt, by the palatinate of Bavaria; being about 300 miles in length, and 250 in breadth.

Bohemia

Bohemia is generally thrown into three diviſions, viz. 1. Bohemia Proper, moſtly ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. 2. Sileſia, moſtly ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. And, 3. Moravia, entirely ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

The city of Prague, the capital of Bohemia, is one of the largeſt, fineſt, and moſt populous cities, in all Europe: it is 12 miles in circumference, and contains above 100 churches, and as many palaces. The Moldaw flows through the middle of the city, over which is a ſtately ſtone bridge. The Jews, who are reckoned 50,000 in number, have in their quarter nine ſynagogues. Here is an archbiſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. In Bohemia are likewiſe Koningſgrats, a large and well-fortified city; Egra, where are mineral waters of great virtue, and Glats, a ſtrong fortification.

In Sileſia is Breſlaw, the capital, a large and well-built city: it is reckoned one of three moſt beautiful cities in the Empire, and is ſurrounded with high and ſtrong walls. Schweidnitz, next to Breſlaw, is the fineſt city in Sileſia: the magiſtrates are Roman catholics, but the inhabitants are proteſtants. Glogaw is a ſmall city, and a royal fortification, on the frontiers of Poland. The other places of note in Sileſia are Croſſen, Jagendorf, Tropaw, and Taſchen.

Olmutz, Brin, and Igla, are the three moſt remarkable places in Moravia.

The principal rivers in Bohemia are the Elbe, the Oder, and the Mulda.

The air of this country is generally eſteemed unhealthful, the woods and mountains which ſurround it not leaving a free paſſage for the air.

The ſoil produces corn in plenty, with which the whole kingdom might be ſufficiently furniſhed with what grows only in the Satzer circle. By this it may be judged what quantities of corn are ſent out of the country. The rivers are ſtored with fiſh, the woods with fowl, deer, and wild boars, and the paſture grounds are covered with tame cattle. In the mines are found gold, ſilver, iron, copper, and tin. Their principal manufacture is linen, of which they export great quantities by the Elbe.

The government of Bohemia is at this time an abſolute, hereditary monarchy, of which the empreſs-queen is now the ſovereign.

The manners of theſe people differ very little from thoſe of their neighbours, the Germans, excepting that their gentry are more inclined to arms than arts: as to the boors or peaſants, who are no better than ſlaves to their reſpective lords, they are ſaid to be a brutiſh generation, and very much given to pilfering and plundering their neighbours.

HUNGARY.

HUNGARY is bounded by Poland on the north; by Auſtria and Styria on the weſt; by Moldavia and Tranſylvania on the eaſt; and Turkey on the ſouth; being about 320 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 200 from north to ſouth.

It is divided into ſeveral large dominions, viz. Hungary, Sclavonia, Servia, Boſnia, Dalmatia, Croatia, and Tranſylvania. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary by the river Danube.

The principal places in Upper Hungary are Preſburg, the capital, Comorra, Newhawſel, Naſtra, Peſt, Buda, and Zentha, famous on account of the battle in 1697, wherein the Turks had 20,000 men killed on the ſpot, and 10,000 driven into the river Theiſſe: alſo Temeſwer, an incomparable fortification: it was retaken from the Turks by prince Eugene, in 1716, who had poſſeſſed it ever ſince 1552. The principal places in Lower Hungary are Buda, the capital of the whole kingdom; Gren, Stuhlweiſſenburg, Schut, and Rab, an incomparable fortification.

The kingdom of *Sclavonia* lies between the rivers Save and Drave, both which fall into the Danube. It belongs to the emperor of Germany, as king of Hungary. Eſſeck is the principal city, well fortified; Peterwaraden is a capital fortification, and Val, a fortified town.

The kingdom of *Croatia* lies below Sclavonia, and borders upon the principality of Crain and Dalmatia; ſubject,

ſubject, for the moſt part, to the emperor of Germany. Carlſtadt is the capital city, well fortified.

The kingdom of *Boſnia* is divided between the river Save, Croatia, Dalmatia, and Servia. The principal places in this kingdom are Balnialuca, Jaciza, and Serajo, a large trading city, and capital of the country.

Dalmatia is ſubject to ſeveral ſovereigns. The emperor of Germany has Zeng; the Venetians have Zara, the capital city, Clim, Sibenica, Cuttara, Narenza, Spalatro, Budoa, and ſeveral iſlands, which are here and there diſperſed in the Adriatic ſea: the Turks have Raguſa, Arcegovina, Scardona, and St. Croix.

The country of *Servia* borders upon Boſnia and Sclavonia: the moſt remarkable places in it are Belgrade, Niſſa, Uſcopia, and Ibar.

The dutchy of *Tranſylvania* lies weſt upon Hungary, eaſt upon Moldavia, north upon Poland, and ſouth upon Servia. The principal places in it are Hermanſtat, Crownſtat, Biſtritz, Segeſwar, Clauſenburg, Weiſſenburg, and Porta Terrea, a ſtrong frontier town.

The principal rivers in Hungary are the Danube, the Drave, the Teyſſe, and the Temes.

The air of this country is generally eſteemed very unwholeſome to breathe in, on account of the many lakes and marſhes with which it abounds. The ſoil is very fruitful in corn and roots, and various ſorts of pleaſant fruit, affording alſo excellent paſturage; and ſeveral of its mountains produce ſome valuable mines of copper, iron, quickſilver, antimony, and ſalt. The product of the ſoil are the chief commodities with which the inhabitants deal with their neighbours, it being an inland country, and thereby deprived of the benefit of foreign trade; though they are ſaid to export ſome braſs and iron, wrought and unwrought.

The Hungarians are more given to war than arts, and are generally looked upon as good ſoldiers, being men of a ſtrong and well-proportioned body, valiant and daring in their undertakings, but reputed cruel and inſulting when conquerors.

This kingdom being almoſt wholly recovered from the Ottoman ſlavery, by the ſucceſsful progreſs of the Imperial arms in former wars, is now dependent on the juriſdiction of the emperor, who is ſtiled king thereof. The aſſembly of the ſtates conſiſt of the clergy, barons, noblemen, and free citizens, who uſually meet once every three years; and have power to elect a palatine, who, by the conſtitution of the realm, ought to be a native of Hungary; and to him belongs the management of all military concerns, as alſo the adminiſtration of juſtice in affairs both civil and criminal.

The prevailing religion of this country is popery; though many among them profeſs the doctrine of Calvin and Luther: beſides theſe, there are Jews and Mahometans in no ſmall number.

Among the curioſities of this country may be reckoned the ruins of a Roman bridge (20 Hungarian miles from Belgrade) ſtill remaining, that exceeds any thing of the kind: it conſiſted of 20 ſquare piles or pillars of ſtone, 100 feet high, the baſes whereof contained 60 feet on every ſide of the ſquare; the diſtance between every one of theſe pillars was 170 feet joined by arches.

There are waters in ſeveral parts of this country of a petrefying nature, and others that corrode iron, to ſuch a degree, that they will conſume a horſe-ſhoe in 24 hours.

POLAND.

POLAND is bounded on the north, by the Baltic ſea and Livonia; on the eaſt, by Ruſſia; on the ſouth, by Turkey and Hungary; and on the weſt, by Pomerania, Brandenburg, and Sileſia; being 700 miles in length, and 680 in breadth.

Poland is divided into the kingdom of Poland, and the great dutchy of Lithuania; and the kingdom of Poland is again divided into Little Poland, Great Poland, and Little Ruſſia.

In Little Poland are the palatinates of Cracow (in which

which is Cracow, the capital city of the whole kingdom) Sandomir, and Lublin.

In Great Poland are the palatinates of Poſen, Kaliſh, Siradia, Lenzitz, and Nava. In the province of Maſovia is Warſaw, the ordinary reſidence of the king, a large and noble city, where alſo the general diets are kept.

In Little Ruſſia are four provinces, viz. Little Ruſſia, Volhinia, Padolia, and the Ukrain. In Little Ruſſia (ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from Muſcovia, which is called Great or Black Ruſſia) are the palatinates of Lemberg, Betz, and Chelm. In Volhinia is Lucho, the capital, a biſhop's ſee. In Padolia is Caminiec, the capital, a ſtrong fortification. In the Ukrain is Kiow, the capital, which, together with all that lies on the other ſide of the Nieper, belongs to Ruſſia.

The grand dutchy of *Lithuania* is divided into two parts, viz. Lithuania and Samogitia.

Lithuania is divided into the palatinates of Wilna, Trochy, Novogrodeck, Witepſh, Poloozho, Smolenſko, and Braſlaw. In Samogitia are Birza and Roſien, two capital towns.

The kingdom of PRUSSIA is about 400 miles long, and in ſome parts about 160 broad. The Brandenburg, or Ducal Pruſſia, was, in the beginning of this century, erected into a kingdom, when Frederick III. elector of Brandenburg, was crowned the firſt king of Pruſſia.

The Poliſh, or Royal Pruſſia, is that part which borders upon Great Poland and Pomerania, containing the diſtricts of Marienburg, and Calm, and the biſhopric of Ermeland. To Brandenburg, or Ducal Pruſſia, which is that part all along the Baltic up to Courland, belong the three provinces of Sameland (in which are Konigſberg and Memel) Natangen, and Pomerania.

The dutchy of COURLAND lies between Samogitia and Livonia, having the Baltic on the weſt: about 200 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is divided into two parts; 1. The Proper Courland, wherein are Mittaw, Godlingen, Windaw, and Libaw. 2. Semi-Gallia, wherein is Bauſhe, the principal town.

The

The dutchy of Courland formerly belonged to Livonia, but is now governed by it's own duke.

The principal rivers in Poland are, the Dwina, the Viſtula, the Warta, and the Wilia.

The air of this country differs according to the nature and ſituation of the different parts of the kingdom: in the provinces towards the north-weſt it is very cold, yet withal very pure and wholeſome; but towards the north-eaſt, particularly Lithuania, it is not only cold, but very groſs and unwholeſome; which chiefly ariſes from the vaſt number of lakes and ſtanding waters, with which this country abounds. The north-weſt provinces are very fertile, affording many ſorts of grain and fruits, not only enough for the inhabitants, but alſo to ſupply the wants of their neighbours. In the middle part of this kingdom are ſome mountains well ſtored with ſeveral mines of ſilver, copper, iron, and lead. The provinces towards the north and north-eaſt are very barren in fruits and corn, being full of woods, lakes, and rivers.

Theſe people never trouble themſelves with traffic, but leave it to the city of Dantzic, and other port towns on the Viſtula and Baltic. Thoſe who live by traffic, are neither ſubject to the commonwealth nor gentry. Dantzic is a republic, governed by it's own magiſtrates; and the common people, in this and other trading towns, are not ſuch great ſtrangers to freedom, as are the vaſſals of the gentry.

The Polanders are handſome, tall, well-proportioned men, of good and durable complexions, and of ſuch ſtrong and vigorous conſtitutions, that many of them prove the beſt of ſoldiers, being able to endure all the fatigues of a military life. They are generally reckoned very affable and courteous to ſtrangers, extremely jealous of their liberties and privileges; but moſt tyrannical to the meaneſt ſort of their people, treating the peaſants no better than mere ſlaves; and, in ſome places, exerciſe a power of life and death upon their domeſtic ſervants. One remarkable quality of this people, is their ſingular care in inſtructing their youth in the Latin tongue, which people of moſt ranks uſually ſpeak very fluently, and even many of the fair ſex are alſo proficients therein.

The

The doctrine of the church of Rome is the prevailing profeſſion here, though all religions have been tolerated.

The conſtitution of Poland not only reſembles a republic, but is really ſo, and ſtiled ſuch by the Poles themſelves in their acts of ſtate; for the legiſlative power is lodged in the ſtates, and the executive power in the ſenate, of which the king is only preſident when he is preſent, and they can meet and conſult without him. The king is elected by the clergy and gentry, in the plains of Warſaw; and, if the minority ſhould be ſo hardy to inſiſt on their diſſent, the majority would fall upon them, and cut them in pieces: they all, therefore, appear unanimous, and pretend to adhere to the ſtrongeſt ſide, whatever their inclinations may be.

Among the curioſities of Poland may be reckoned the wild men that are frequently found in the woods, whither it is ſuppoſed their parents carried them in their infancy, to avoid the Tartars, who often make incurſions into Poland, and carry off whole villages of people into ſlavery: upon a cloſe purſuit, it is ſuppoſed, that the women have been found to leave their children behind them; for they are frequently found among the bears, by whom they are nouriſhed, and taught to feed like them. Thoſe that have been taken go upon all-fours, though they ſometimes ſtand upright. They have not the uſe of ſpeech at firſt; but have been taught to ſpeak, by being brought into towns, and uſed kindly: they retain no memory of their former ſavage lives, when they come to be humanized and made converſable.

RUSSIA, *or* MOSCOVY.

RUSSIA, or Moſcovy, is bounded by the frozen ocean on the north, by Aſiatic Ruſſia on the eaſt, by Little Tartary and Turky on the ſouth, and by Poland, the Baltic ſea, and Sweden, on the weſt; being about 1400 miles in length, and 1100 in breadth.

Ruſſia

Ruſſia is divided into four parts, viz. Weſt Ruſſia, Eaſt Ruſſia, Moſcovite Lapland, and the Moſcovite Tartary.

In Weſt Ruſſia are twenty-one provinces, viz. The dutchy of Moſcow, (wherein is Moſcow, the capital of the whole empire, which is twelve miles in circumference, containing near 2000 churches, with an archbiſhop's ſee: the palace is a magnificent building, well fortified, and can conveniently lodge a garriſon of 20,000 men) Tweer, Roſthow, Jeroſlaw, Biele Jezora, Suſdal, Wolodimer, Pleſſcow, Bielſki, Reſchow, Smolenſko, Severia, Czernichow, Ukraine Ruſſia, Novogrod, Kargapol, Dwina, Wologda, Mordua, Rezan, and Worotin.

In Eaſt Ruſſia are the provinces of Juhorſki, Petzora, Codinſky, Permia, Permſky, Ouſtiuk, Viatha, Wiadſky, Niſi Novogrod, (a country abounding with prodigious large foreſts, which are inhabited by an idolatrous people) and Czeramiſſi, which country had its towns deſtroyed by Tamerlane, of which the ruins only are now to be ſeen, and the country is, for the moſt part, a deſert.

In the Moſcovian Tartary are the kingdoms of Aſtracan, Cazan, Bulgaria, and Siberia, which laſt is a wild and deſert country, chiefly inhabited by Tartars, except thoſe Ruſſians that are baniſhed thither as criminals, or priſoners of war. The capital city is Tobolſka.

In Moſcovian Lapland are three countries, but of very little note, viz. The Maritime Leporie, Terſkoy Leporie, and Bella Moreſkoy Leporie; countries of which we have little or no account.

The principal rivers in Ruſſia are, 1. The Wolga, which has its ſource in Weſt Ruſſia, and runs through the Moſcovian Tartary into the Caſpian ſea. 2. The Oby, which flows into the Ice ſea, and in a manner parts Aſia from Europe. 3. The Boryſthenes, or Nieper, which has its ſource not far from Moſcow. 4. The Tanais, or Don. 5. The Dwina, which falls into the White ſea. 6. The Occa. 7. The Cam. And, 8. The Petzora.

Ruſſia is generally marſhy, is full of foreſts, lakes, and rivers; and in the eaſt and northern parts it is extraordinary cold, and but thinly peopled. But thoſe parts towards Poland are in a more temperate climate, and conſequently more fruitful and populous. The country affords ſalt, brimſtone, pitch, tar, hemp, flax, iron, ſteel, and copper. The Ruſſian leather is very much valued in Europe: furs are very plenty, which are not only worn by the people there, but other countries are furniſhed therewith from thence.

This large country is under the dominion of one monarch, who governs abſolutely and arbitrarily, and who commonly was ſtiled *Czar of Moſcovy*, till Peter the Great aſſumed the title of *Emperor of all Ruſſia*. The preſent empreſs of Ruſſia has already remarkably diſtinguiſhed herſelf by the favour and patronage ſhe beſtows on great and learned men, and by giving the greateſt encouragement to arts and commerce. She aſcended the throne in conſequence of the late revolution; a revolution, which muſt be too recent in the minds of every one to be ſoon forgotten.

As to the religion of the Ruſſians, they obſerve the ceremonies of the Greek church, receive the communion in both kinds, and give it to children of ſeven years old; they go to confeſſion, pray for the dead, make pilgrimages, &c. They have divers monaſteries of nuns and friars, and have for their principal ſaint or patron St. Nicholas. They have four metropolitan patriarchs, eight archbiſhops, two biſhops, and in the city of Moſcow only there are about 4000 of the inferior clergy.

There are three orders inſtituted by Peter the Great, viz. 1. The order of St. Andrew, in 1698. 2. The order of Petrus, poſſeſſor, and autocrator, or ſupreme of Ruſſia, in 1714. And, 3. The order of St. Catharine, in honour of the Czarina, and in memory of the peace at Pruth, between the Turks and the Czar, the knights of which wear a golden croſs on a white ribbon.

The method of travelling in Ruſſian Lapland is in ſledges drawn by rein-deer, the ſnow being frozen hard enough to bear them. Theſe deer run as faſt as a race-

a race-horſe, flying in a manner from one hill of ſnow to another. In the middle of Ruſſia they travel alſo in ſledges, but drawn by horſes. The ſledge-way is beſt beaten in February, when they travel night and day, in a kind of coaches fixed upon ſledges, ſo expeditiouſly, that they go from Peterſburg to Moſcow, which is 400 miles and upwards, in three days and three nights, there being a convenient place in the coach to lie down and ſleep; but the horſes are changed every fourteen or fifteen miles.

It is very remarkable, that partridges, hares, foxes, and ſome other animals, turn white in the northern provinces during the winter.

SWEDEN.

SWEDEN (part of the ancient Scandinavia, which comprehended Sweden, Denmark, and Norway) is bounded by Norwegian Lapland on the north, by Ruſſia, eaſt; by the Baltic ſea, which divides it from Germany, on the ſouth; and by the ſeas called the Sound and the Scaggerac, with the Dofrine hills, which divide it from Denmark and Norway, on the weſt; being about 900 miles in length, and 600 in breadth.

Sweden is divided into five large provinces, viz. Proper Sweden, Gothland, Nordland, and Lapland.

In Proper Sweden is Stockholm, the capital of the whole kingdom, and ordinary reſidence of the king: it is built on ſix ſmall iſlands, which are joined together by wooden bridges. The city makes a grand appearance, having many ſtately palaces covered with copper. The harbour is very large, but very dangerous to come at, on account of the rocks and cliffs that are in the ſea for 48 miles together. Twenty-eight miles from Stockholm is Upſal, which is the moſt ancient city in Sweden, for it is ſaid to have been built in the year of the world 1903, by king Ubbone, who was before Abraham's time. Here is an archbiſhop's ſee, as likewiſe an univerſity. In this province alſo are Orebro, Araſia, Koping, Hedemore, Fahlun,

Fahlun, and Averſtat, all fine and large cities, beſides many others of leſs note.

In the province of Gothland are Norcoping, Lincoping, Wadſteen, Calmar, Weſterwyck, Gothenburg, Lunden, Malmoe, Chriſtianſtat, and Carlſtein.

The principal towns in the province of Norland are Geſle, Soerdærhaven, Uhma, and Torna.

In the province of Finland are Abo, Neyſtat, Wirmo, Roſburg, Helſingfers, and Waſa.

The diviſion of the province of Lapland is, according to the five rivers which flow through that country into the gulf of Bothnia, divided into five parts, viz. Uma, Pitha, Sula, Torne, and Kimi. The length of the longeſt day, and the longeſt night, in this climate, is almoſt three months.

Sweden is a very cold country, their hills being always covered with ſnow. Moſt of the inhabitants lie under ground, to ſhelter themſelves from the winds, which blow here in a terrible manner. They have neither ſpring nor autumn: they have ſummer, however, for three months, which comes ſo quick upon them, that the vallies are all green in a few days, which before were covered with ſnow; and in that ſhort ſeaſon they ſow and plant all manner of kitchen herbs. They have no corn land, but good paſture, and plenty of veniſon and fiſh.

The rein-deer, of which there are abundance, are very uſeful creatures; for they draw the inhabitants long journeys in ſledges, give them milk to drink, fleſh to eat, and ſkins for clothing.

The kingdom of Sweden was elective till the middle of the fourteenth century; from that time the kings of Sweden were hereditary and abſolute, till after the death of Charles XII. when the government was ſettled on the ancient footing. The king and ſenate make the legiſlative power.

The Swedes are men ſeemingly formed by nature for ſoldiers. They have been noted in the world for ſeveral warlike atchievements, and are ſtill able to endure the fatigues of a military life. As to arts and ſciences, they make no figure in them, being more apt to ſet down with a ſuperficial knowledge of things, than

than purſue their ſtudies to any degree: they are much better qualified for a life of labour and fatigue, than of art and curioſity.

Lutheraniſm is the eſtabliſhed religion of this country, and profeſſed by all ranks of people, except in Lapland, many of whoſe inhabitants are mere heathens, worſhipping the ſun, fire, ſerpents, and the like.

Among the curioſities of this kingdom, may be reckoned two public clocks of excellent workmanſhip, one belonging to the cathedral church of Upſal, the other to that of St. Laurence in Lunden; eſpecially the latter, which ſhews not only the day, hour, and minute, but alſo the remarkable motions of the celeſtial bodies, with all feſtivals both fixed and movable, and ſeveral other pleaſant curioſities.

DENMARK.

DENMARK is bounded on the Scaggerac ſea, which divides it from Norway, on the north; by the Sound, which divides it from Sweden, on the eaſt; by Germany and the Baltic, on the ſouth; and by the German ſea, which divides it from Great-Britain, on the weſt; being 250 miles in length, and 180 in breadth.

Nature has divided this kingdom, 1. Into two large iſlands. 2. Small iſlands. And, 3. A fruitful peninſula.

The two large iſlands are Zealand and Funen. Zealand is of a round figure, about 50 miles in circumference, and is divided into 21 territories, the whole iſland containing 21 cities, 12 caſtles, and 347 pariſhes. The capital of this iſland is Copenhagen, a large, populous, and fortified city; it has a fine and ſecure harbour, a citadel, and three royal palaces, with an archbiſhopric. In it alſo are Rotſchild, Sora, Cronenburg, and Elſeneur, an open town near the Sound, where all ſhips, that paſs and repaſs, are obliged to pay their toll.

The

The iſland of Funen is about 24 miles long, and 40 broad, and is divided into 26 territories. In it alſo are Odenſee, and Newburg.

There are ſeveral ſmall iſlands in Denmark, of which the following are the principal, viz. Amach, Langeland, Laland, Falſter, Gudelburg, Stege, Arroe, Samſoc, Anhaut, Leſſow, Soltholm, and Bornholm.

Jutland, the peninſula, lies between the north ſea and the Baltic: it was anciently called Limbria, and is 200 miles long, and 80 broad, but in ſome places 40 miles only: it is divided into the north and ſouth part; the north part has retained the name of Jutland, but the ſouth part, which borders upon Germany, is called the dutchy of Sleſwick.

The capital places in Jutland are, Alborg, Wiborg, Arkus, Rypen, and Holdingen, through which laſt place, all the cattle that are tranſported to Germany muſt paſs, where the toll is received, which amounts annually to upwards of 200,000 crowns.

The dutchy of Sleſwick is, from Holſtein to Jutland, 80 miles long, and from the north ſea to the Baltic, about 48 broad, containing 14 cities, 13 caſtles, 178 pariſhes, 87 noblemens ſeats, and 1480 villages. This fine, fruitful country, is neither a part of Germany nor Denmark, but is a ſovereign principality of itſelf. Sleſwick is the capital, beſides which, it contains Tundern, Huſum, and Toenningen, and ſeveral other places of leſs note. The principal iſlands in this dutchy are Nordſtrand, Fora, Sylt, Helgeland, and Femern.

The air in this country is much the ſame with that in the ſouthern parts of Sweden, it being extremely cold, and in moſt places very unwholeſome. The ſoil, however, is very good for corn and paſturage. Here are abundance of fiſh, eſpecially herrings, as alſo many wild fowls, and moſt kinds of wild beaſts. The chief commodities of the country are fiſh, tallow, ox-hides, buck-ſkins, &c.

The Danes are ſaid to be a very vain and affected people; and though they are indeed induſtrious and frugal, yet their trade is at preſent very low: they are great

great lovers of learning, but greater lovers of exceſs, whether in drinking or eating, eſpecially the former.

Before the year 1660, the legiſlative power was lodged in the ſtates of Denmark, and the executive power in the ſenate, of which the king was no more than preſident. In time of war, indeed, he was general of the ſea and land forces; but he could neither raiſe men or money, or make peace or war, without the concurrence of the ſtate: but the king of Denmark is now as abſolute as the king of France.

In the *Muſæum Regium* at Copenhagen, is a curious repreſentation, by iron wire, of the veins and arteries of the human body, all of them appearing in their natural ſituation, bigneſs, and colour: an artificial human ſkeleton of ivory; his right hand graſps a large ſcythe, and the left holds a ſand-glaſs: a model of a ſhip, with her maſts and ſails, all of ivory: and a cabinet of ivory and ebony, very beautiful to look upon, and admirably well contrived within; this is ſaid to have been the work of a Daniſh mechanic when ſtone-blind.

NORWAY.

NORWAY is bounded by the frozen ocean on the north; by Sweden and Ruſſia, on the eaſt; by the Scaggerac ſea, which ſeparates it from Denmark, on the ſouth; and by the Atlantic ocean on the weſt; being about 1000 miles in length, and 700 in breadth.

Norway is divided into ſix provinces, viz. Bahus, Aggerus, Bergen, (in which is the capital of that name) Stavanger, Drontheim, and Wardus; the natives of which laſt place are called Finlanders and Laplanders. In the province of Aggerus is Frederickſtadt, a ſmall city, ſtrong fortification and harbour: over-againſt it is Frederickſtein, and not far diſtant the fort of Guldenlow, between which two places Charles XII. king of Sweden, was killed by a cannon-ball, on the 11th of December, 1718.

There

There are ſeveral iſlands in Norway; but among the many, the moſt noted is the iſle of Iceland, which lies 600 miles weſtward from Norway, oppoſite to Scotland. It takes its name from the ice wherewith it is continually environed. It is about 320 miles from eaſt to weſt. The arctic circle is ſuppoſed to go through the middle of it.

The inhabitants have neither corn fields, vineyards, nor gardens to cultivate, but for their living are obliged to ſpend their time in hunting and fiſhing. They dry their fiſh, and melt their fat, which afterwards they ſell to other nations. They have good horſes, which ſometimes, for want of graſs or hay, are forced to feed upon ſtock-fiſh. The people here are not very fond of money, but rather barter their commodities for bread, wine, brandy, flour, malt, &c.

The principal places in Iceland, are Ballenſtadt, a caſtle, the reſidence of the vice-roy; and Schalholt, the principal town. In Iceland alſo is Hecla, a volcano, or burning mountain.

As to the preſent ſtate of Norway, that part next to Denmark is well peopled; but further towards the north, it is a perfect wilderneſs, full of mountains, and very cold. The beſt produce of this country is the fiſhery, eſpecially that of ſtock-fiſh, which are ſent all over Europe. Between Norway and Iceland is the whale-fiſhery. As this kingdom abounds with foreſts, it has a great deal of timber, deals and oak, of which England and Holland take a prodigious quantity every year.

Norway belongs to the king of Denmark, who ſends a ſtadtholder there to take care of public affairs; and it is to be obſerved, that in all the edicts publiſhed in Norway, the king ſtiles himſelf king of Norway and Denmark; while in thoſe publiſhed in Denmark, he ſtiles himſelf king of Denmark and Norway.

The natives of Norway are ſtrong and well-ſized, and have the character of being honeſt, induſtrious, and valiant: they are naturally ingenious and hardy, and both men and women furniſh themſelves with houſhold goods and apparel of their own making.

It may not be diſagreeable to our fair readers (however foreign it may be to the ſubject of Geography) before we quit Norway, to take notice of the miraculous eſcape of eight Engliſhmen that remained at Greenland all the winter of the year 1630.

Near the concluſion of the ſeaſon for fiſhing, their men were ſent by their captain to kill rein deer for the ſhip's company, and ordered to meet him at Bell-Sound, on the weſt coaſt of Greenland, with their veniſon. Accordingly, having killed about fifteen rein deer, they brought them in their boat to the place appointed; but, to their aſtoniſhment, the ſhip was gone, and they had neither clothes, houſe, or firing, to defend them againſt the approaching winter, and were to expect a night of many months; nor had they bread, or proviſion of any kind, but the game they killed. However, with the materials of the booths where the whale oil was made, they built a houſe, and covered it with another, to keep out the piercing cold they were to expect; provided fuel to keep a conſtant fire in the middle of it, and happened to find whale oil enough to furniſh them with lamps during the dark ſeaſon: and thus, with the veniſon they killed, and the fritters or offals of the whales, after the oil was preſſed out, they laid up proviſion enough to ſerve them the winter. The froſt preſerved their meat from putrefaction; they had no occaſion for ſalt, the want of which preſerved them. They had a ſpring of water near their houſe, which kept open till January, but then was entirely frozen up, and they had no other drink but melted ſnow afterwards. However, they all lived till the ſhipping returned in the May following, and were brought ſafe to England, having received no manner of hurt.

The Dutch hearing of this, and reaping ſuch vaſt advantages by the whale fiſhery, ſent a colony thither, provided with all manner of neceſſaries; but every one died with the ſcurvy before the ſhipping returned the following year. Notwithſtanding this, the Dutch repeated the experiment, and ſent another colony to Greenland the ſucceeding year; but theſe men alſo periſhed in the ſame manner. From which time no

nation has attempted to make ſettlements there; though it is evident, from the journals they left behind them, that theſe two colonies were killed by their ſalt proviſions: and as meat will keep in this climate without ſalt, if a colony ſent there ſhould kill deer and other game, enough to ſubſiſt them during the winter, there is no doubt but they might live there unhurt, as the eight Engliſhmen did: but it is not worth the while of any other nation than the Dutch, who have, in ſome degree, monopolized that fiſhery, to make the experiment again.

TURKEY *in* EUROPE.

THE grand ſignior's dominions in Europe are bounded by Poland, Ruſſia, and Scandinavia, on the north; by Circaſſia, the Black Sea, the Propontis, Helleſpont, and Archipelago, on the eaſt; by the Mediterranean, on the ſouth; by the ſame ſea, and the Venetian and Auſtrian territories, on the weſt; being about 1000 miles in length, and 900 in breadth.

The countries belonging to the Turks in Europe, are four large provinces along that part of the Danube, where it empties itſelf into the Black Sea; ſeveral iſlands in the Archipelago, and ſix fine provinces below the Danube. Little Tartary owns the grand ſignior for its ſovereign.

The provinces in the Turkiſh dominions, about the Danube, are Moldavia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, and Romania.

Moldavia lies upon the frontiers of Poland, and is 240 miles long, and 80 broad. It has its own prince, or hoſpodar, who is a vaſſal to the grand ſignior: his ordinary reſidence is at Jaſſy, on the river Pruth.

Wallachia is 200 miles long, and 120 miles broad, lying behind Tranſylvania. The hoſpodar, or prince thereof, is alſo a vaſſal to the grand ſignior. Targoviſco, a large place in the middle of the land, is the reſidence of the hoſpodar.

Bulgaria

Bulgaria is a narrow tract of land, but is 240 miles long. The principal places in it are Widdin, Sophia, and Varna.

In Romania is Adrianople, a large place of conſiderable commerce; and Conſtantinople, one of the largeſt cities in Europe, and the ordinary reſidence of the grand ſignior. This was formerly the reſidence of the Grecian emperors; but, in the year 1453, this city was taken by ſtorm. The ſeraglio, wherein the grand ſignior keeps his court, is encompaſſed with walls, towers, and canals. The city has a fine large harbour, and lies very convenient for trade, with Europe, Aſia, and Africa.

Of Greece.

This country, which lies below the Danube, is divided into the Firm Land, and the iſlands in the Archipelago. In the Firm Land are ſix provinces, viz. Albania, Epirus, Macedonia, Theſſalia, Lividia, and Morea.

In Albania (which the Turks call Arnaut) are Durazzo, Valona, Scutari, and Croja. In Epirus (now called Camira) is Larta, the capital, with Chemira, a fine harbour on the Ionian ſea. In Macedonia is Solonichi, the moſt populous trading city in all Greece; alſo Zuchria, Stagira, Philippi, and Athor, or Monte Santo, one of the higheſt mountains in the world. Xerxes, the Perſian king, had this mountain dug through to paſs his army; and on it are now 23 monaſteries, inhabited by about 6000 Grecian monks. In Theſſalia is Jonnina, the capital; alſo Olympus, Pindus, Parnaſſus, and Helicon, all famous mountains, peculiarly celebrated among the poets. In Lividia is the capital of that name; as alſo Lepanta, Athens, Stives, (the ancient Thebes) and Delphos, once very famous on account of its oracle; but at preſent there are ſcarce any marks left of the place where the temple of Apollo was built, and of the city there remains no more than a mean village, called Caſtri. The Morea is divided into four ſmall provinces, viz. 1. Clarenza, wherein is Patras. 2. Succania,

cania, wherein are Corinth and Napoli di Romania. 3. Belvedere, wherein is a capital of that name, and Arcadia, Navarino, Coron, Calamata, Modon, and Longavico. 4. Traconia, containing Miſibra (formerly Sparta) Napoli di Malvaſia, and the Mainotts, who were formerly a free republic, conſiſting of three cities, and 365 villages.

The Grecian iſlands are four in number, viz. The iſland Candia, the Negropont, the Ionic iſlands, and the iſlands in the Archipelago. Beſides theſe, there is a great number of other iſlands of leſs note, which brevity will not permit us here to particularize. The iſland of Rhodes, however, muſt not be omitted. At the mouth of the harbour of this iſland, ſtood the coloſſus of braſs, eſteemed one of the wonders of the world, one foot being placed on one ſide of the harbour, and the other foot on the other ſide, ſo that ſhips paſſed between its legs: the face of the coloſſus repreſented the ſun, to whom this image was dedicated: the height of it was 70 cubits (about 135 feet;) and it held in one hand a light-houſe for the direction of mariners. The Rhodians were once the moſt conſiderable naval power in the Mediterranean, and inſtituted laws for the regulation of navigation and commerce, called the Rhodian laws, by which maritime cauſes were decided in all the provinces of the Roman empire.

The principal rivers are the Nieper, Bog, Neiſter, Pruth, Danube, Save, Alauta, Unna, Drino, Morava, and Mariza.

The natives of Turkey are for the moſt part Mahometans, though the Chriſtians and Jews are tolerated upon paying certain impoſts to the grand ſignor. The principal articles of the Mahometan creed, are the ſix following, viz. 1. They believe that God is the only God, from all eternity, who created all things; but deny the Trinity. 2. That Jeſus Chriſt was not the ſon of God, but a great prophet ſent by God, though inferior to Mahomet. 3. That the holy Spirit is not of a divine nature, but created. 4. That circumciſion was not derived from Abraham, but from Adam when in Paradiſe. 5. They ſet Friday

day apart as a day of public worſhip. 6. The Mahometan law obliges every good muſſulman to go once in his life-time a pilgrimage to the ſepulchre of Mahomet at Mecca. But this is diſpenſed with, by paying a ſum of money, and ſending another perſon in their ſtead.

The common opinion, that no women in Europe are ſo little miſtreſſes of themſelves as the Turkiſh ladies, is all a farce. Lady Worthly Montague, who reſided at Conſtantinople for a conſiderable time, and had there opportunities of narrowly inſpecting into the manners and cuſtoms of thoſe ladies, aſſures us of quite the contrary. It is very eaſy to ſee (ſays this fair author) that they have in reality more liberty than we have. The dreſs, in which they appear abroad, is ſo great a diſguiſe, that there is no telling the lady from her ſlave: it is impoſſible for the moſt jealous huſband to know his wife when he meets her, and no man dare touch or follow a woman in the ſtreet. This gives them an entire liberty of following their inclinations, without any danger of diſcovery. The moſt uſual method of intrigue is, to ſend the lover an appointment to meet the lady at a Jew's ſhop, which are places always ready for that purpoſe. The great ladies ſeldom let their gallants know who they are; and it is ſo difficult to find it out, that they can very ſeldom gueſs at her name, whom they have corresponded with for, perhaps, above half a year together. They have not much to apprehend from the reſentment of their huſbands, as thoſe ladies that are rich have all their money in their own hands. Upon the whole, the Turkiſh ladies may be looked upon as the only free people in the Empire; for the very divan pays a reſpect to them, and the grand ſignior himſelf, when a baſſa is executed, never violates the privileges of the haram (or womens apartment) which remains unſearched and entire.

The air of Greece, being generally pure and temperate, is reckoned very pleaſant and healthful to breathe in. The ſoil is not only fit for paſture, but alſo affords great ſtore of grain, when duly manured

and abounds with excellent grapes, and other delicious fruits.

There are now no univerſities in this country, though once the ſeat of the muſes, but in lieu thereof are 24 monaſteries of Greek monks, of the order of St. Baſil, who live in a collegiate manner on the famous mount Athos. Chriſtianity is profeſſed here; but the doctrine is very different from that taught in the weſtern churches.

The Greeks (moſt famous of old, both for arms and arts, and every thing elſe that is truly valuable) are ſo wonderfully degenerated from their forefathers, that, inſtead of thoſe excellent qualities which ſhone in them, particularly knowledge, prudence, and valour, there is nothing now to be ſeen among them, but the reverſe of theſe, and that in the higheſt degree. Such is the preſſure of the Ottoman yoke, under which they groan at preſent, that their ſpirits are quite ſunk within them, and their very aſpect plainly declares a diſconſolate and dejected mind. However, the unthinking part of them ſo little conſider their preſent ſlaviſh ſubjection, that there is no people more jovial and merrily diſpoſed, being ſo much given to ſinging and dancing, that it is now become a proverbial ſaying, *As merry as a Greek*. So many brave and valiant generals did Greece formerly breed, that ſtrangers uſually reſorted thither to learn the art of war; and ſuch were the military atchievements of this people, both at home and abroad, and ſo far did the force of their arms extend, that under their great Alexander was erected the third potent monarchy of the world. But, alas! ſuch has been the ſad cataſtrophe of affairs in this country, and ſo low and lamentable is its condition at preſent, that nothing of its former glory and grandeur is now to be ſeen. Its poor and miſerable natives are now ſtrangely cowed and diſpirited; its once numerous and flouriſhing cities are now depopulated, and mere heaps of ruins; its large and fertile provinces are now laid waſte, and lie uncultivated; and lately the whole, and ſtill a great part of the country, groan under the heavy burthen of the Turkiſh yoke, its

various diviſions being ruled by their reſpective ſangiacs in ſubordination to the grand ſignor.

What Engliſhman can reflect on the preſent miſerable ſtate of the once-famous Greece, and not tremble with apprehenſions for the future fate of the iſland of Britannia, divided as ſhe now is by faction and party, oppreſſed by a load of innumerable taxes, and ready to ſink under the weight of her national debt, which even peace itſelf ſeems rather to have increaſed than diminiſhed!

To front Pag

A Correct Map of ASIA, from the Best Authorities
Degrees of Long.de East from London.
NORTHERN OCEAN
EASTERN OCEAN
EUROPEAN RUSSIA
SIBERIA
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
WESTERN TARTARY
EASTERN TARTARY
BUKARIA
PERSIA
TIBET
CHINA
MOGULS EMPIRE
ARABIA
ABISSINIA
AFRICA
INDIAN SEA
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Mediterranean Sea
Black Sea
White Sea
Baltic Sea
Caspian Sea
Red Sea
Chinese Sea
Sea of Kamtchatka
Sea of Corea
JAPAN
YESO
Philippine Islands
Formosa I.
Ladrone Islands
New Phillippine Is.
New Guinea or Papua
Borneo
Java
Sumatra
Ceylon I.
Maldive Islands
Socatra I.
Madagascar
Nova Zembla
Lapland
Poland
Italy
Egypt
Nubia
Persia
Arabia
Tartary
Siam
Pegu
Ava
Tibet
Mongulls
Manchews
Kalkas
Irkuts
Tobol
Jenisea
Okhota
Yakut
Lena
Aldan
Anadirskoy
Tropic of Cancer
Equinoctial Line
Arctic Circle
Hours of Time E. from London.
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
VIII
IX
X
J. Gibson Sc.

ASIA.

THE continent of ASIA is ſituate between 25 and 148 degrees of eaſtern longitude, and between the equator and 72 degrees of north latitude. It is reckoned, from the Helleſpont to Corea, to be about 5,600 miles in length, and its breadth, from Malacca to Cabo Tapin, 4,000 miles: it is bounded by the Frozen ocean on the north; by the Pacific ocean, on the eaſt; by the Indian ocean, on the ſouth; and by the Red ſea, the Levant, the Black ſea and Muſcovy, on the weſt.

Aſia is divided into five different countries, viz. 1. The dominions of the Turks. 2. The dominions of Perſia. 3. Eaſt-India, or the empire of the Great Mogul. 4. The Great Tartary. And, 5. The empire of China. Of each of theſe we ſhall treat ſeparately.

TURKISH DOMINIONS.

THE Turkiſh dominions are bounded by the Black ſea and Circaſſia on the north; by Perſia, on the eaſt; by Arabia, and the Levant ſea, on the ſouth; and by the Archipelago, and the Helleſpont, on the weſt.

In Natolia, or the Leſſer Aſia, on the weſt, is Smyrna, a very large and populous city, famous for the great trade carried on there by the Europeans: Epheſus was formerly famous for the temple of Diana, but is now only a poor village. In it alſo are the provinces of Amaſia, and Caromania.

The countries which lie between the Caſpian ſea and the Black ſea, are Georgia and Turcomania: in

which laſt is the mountain of Ararat, on which Noah's ark is ſaid to have reſted.

The Holy Lands were formerly divided into three large provinces, Syria, Phœnicia, and Paleſtine, or Canaan, the Land of Promiſe. At preſent, its principal places are, Tripoli and Damaſcus, in which laſt is Jeruſalem, built not far from the Old Jeruſalem, which, together with the temple, was deſtroyed by Titus Veſpaſian; and Sur, which was formerly the famous city of Tyre, but now lies buried in its own ruins.

In Diarbeck, or Meſopotamia, is Moſul, (the reſidence of a baſha) which is commonly ſuppoſed to be the city Nineveh. In it alſo is Bagdad, a large, ſtrong, and trading city: this place is commonly miſtaken for Babylon, which was formerly the metropolis of this country, but is now ſo much ruined, that geographers differ where its ruins lie.

Between Perſia and the Red ſea lies ARABIA, which is divided into three parts: 1. Arabia Petrea, or the Stony Arabia. 2. Arabia Deſerta, or the Deſert Arabia. 3. Arabia Felix, or the Happy Arabia.

In Stony Arabia are Hora, the two famous mounts Horeb and Sinai, and the three deſerts Paran, Sin, and Cades. Here grow the trees that yield the gum, which is commonly known by the name of gum Arabic.

In Deſerta Arabia is Ana, a town of trade on the Euphrates, which has but one ſtreet, and is ſixteen miles long. In this part of Arabia is alſo Medina, a town very conſiderable among the Mahometans, on account of Mahomet's body being depoſited there. The chief moſque of this place is ſupported by 400 pillars, and furniſhed with 4000 ſilver lamps. Here, in a ſmall tower, adorned with plates of ſilver, and covered with cloth of gold, lies Mahomet's coffin, under a canopy of cloth of ſilver. The coffin is ſupported by ſmall black marble pillars, and environed with a balliſter of ſilver. In Mecca, the birth-place of Mahomet, is another moſque, which is reckoned the moſt ſumptuous and magnificent temple in the world: it has above 100 gates, and the inſide is adorned

adorned with tapeſtry and gildings extremely rich: the chief entrance has a ſilver gate.

Arabia Felix, or the Happy Arabia, (ſo called on account of its being greatly preferable to the two firſt) contains ſeveral kingdoms; the principal of which are Zibet, Maſcate, and Sanaa.

The Arabs are a tawny people, of a middling ſize, nimble, good horſemen, and archers; they are melancholy, grave, and ſober. Some are addicted to idleneſs, live in the fields, and are much given to robbery, the roads being greatly infeſted with them: they often attack the caravans in great bodies; and are divided into tribes or clans, like the Highlanders: thoſe who live in towns follow trades; and aſtronomy and phyſic are the favourite ſtudies of the better ſort.

Moſt part of Arabia is under the ſubjection of the grand ſignor; other parts are governed by their own kings or princes.

The air of the north part of Arabia is very hot during the ſummer, the heavens being ſeldom or never over-caſt with clouds: but, in the ſouthern parts, it is much more temperate, being qualified by refreſhing dews, which fall almoſt every night in great abundance. In Turkey, though the air is more temperate than in Arabia, yet it is leſs healthful, the plague generally viſiting it every four or five years.

The chief commodities of Arabia are coral, pearl, onyx-ſtones, balm, myrrh, incenſe, gums, caſſia, manna, and ſeveral other drugs and ſpices.

Many of the wild Arabs know nothing of religion, living like ſo many ſavage beaſts hunting after their prey, and frequently devouring one another; but the more ſober part of them profeſs the doctrine of Mahomet.

Among the curioſities of this part of the world, the following are the chief.

In the ſouthern parts of Paleſtine is Aſphaltis, or Aſphaltites, that noted lake of Judea, where the abominable cities of Sodom and Gomorrah formerly ſtood, otherwiſe called the Dead ſea, and remarkable at preſent for abundance of ſulphurous vapours, which

ſtill aſcend in ſo great a meaſure, that no bird is able to fly from one ſide of the lake to the other.

Near Jeruſalem are the tombs of the kings, which conſiſt of four large apartments, cut out of the live rock with immenſe pains and labour: theſe are all four ſquare, and the walls and roofs almoſt as ſmooth as our plaiſtered ones: round each cell are convenient niches, all hewn out of, or rather into, the ſolid rock, for the reception of the royal bodies, of which each chamber would contain about twenty-four. Mr. Maundrel is of opinion, that none of the kings of Iſrael or Judea were buried here, unleſs it may be thought perhaps that king Hezekiah was here interred, and that theſe were the ſepulchres of the ſons of David, mentioned 2 Chron. xxxii. 33. Near to this is the Virgin Mary's tomb: this is alſo under ground, to which the pilgrims deſcend by a great number of ſtone ſteps: over it is built a large dome, and in it are conſtantly kept burning a great number of ſilver lamps. At no great diſtance is the valley of Jehoſhaphat, where, the Greek fathers tell you, the laſt judgment will be held; maintaining, that this is the middle of the earth; and they go ſo far as to ſhew the very ſpot, which is a hole plated round with braſs in the church of the ſepulchre. This hole is mentioned by Sandys, in his deſcription of the Holy Land, publiſhed in the year 1610. He ſays, towards the weſt end of Chriſt's ſepulchre, there is a little pit in the pavement, which, they ſay, is the navel of the world, and endeavour to confirm it with that ſaying of the ſcripture, *God hath wrought his ſalvation in the midſt of the earth.* Maundrel takes no notice of this ſpot; but mentions a Greek convent near Bethlehem, under the high altar of which you are ſhewn a hole in the ground, where the ſtump of the tree ſtood, of which the holy croſs was made. That which moſt deſerves to be noted, is the reaſon they give for founding this convent, which is, becauſe "Here is the earth that nouriſhed the root, that bore the tree, that yielded the timber, that made the croſs." Maund. p. 54.

Many

Many are the other frauds of the Greek fathers, to delude the credulous and unthinking pilgrims; of which brevity will not permit us here to ſay any thing further.

PERSIA.

PERSIA is bounded on the north by the Caſpian ſea, and part of Great Tartary; on the eaſt, by the Indies, or the Great Mogul's country; on the ſouth, by the Gulf of Ormus, and the Indian ocean; and on the weſt, by Turkey in Aſia, and Diarbeck; being about 1600 miles in length, and 1200 in breadth.

Perſia is divided into twelve large provinces. In the province of Erack (which lies in the middle of Perſia) is Iſpahan, the capital of the whole kingdom, and the ordinary reſidence of the ſchach: it is extremely populous; but the houſes are but mean, and the ſtreets not being paved, make the place very unpleaſant. In it alſo is Caſbin, a large and populous town. In this province ſtood the city of Arbeia, where Darius was vanquiſhed by Alexander the Great.

Weſtward are Chuſtian, and Adyrbeitzan, which was formerly known by the name of the kingdom of the Medes, wherein is Tauris, once the capital; as alſo Irwan, a large city.

Northwards are Scrivan, Kilan, and Choraſan.

Eaſtwards are Subluſtan, Sigiſtan, and Candahar.

Southwards are Macran, and Kirman, in which laſt live many heathens, who worſhip fire. Here alſo is Farſiſtan, which has Schiras for its capital, a large city, above twenty miles in circumference. Not far from this place are the ruins of that once magnificent city Perſepolis, deſtroyed by Alexander the Great.

Ormus is the largeſt iſland in Perſia, and is ſituated in a gulf of the ſame name. This iſland was, in 1508, taken by the Portugueze, who built in it a very ſtrong fortification, called alſo Ormus, and added ſo many improvements to it, that it was at length conſidered

as a terreſtrial paradiſe. Their merchants got immenſe riches, and it was a common ſaying in that time, *that if the world were a ring, Ormus muſt be the diamond in it.* In the year 1622, the Engliſh and Perſians beſieged Ormus by land and water, and, after they had made themſelves maſters thereof, entirely demoliſhed it: ſince which time there have been built upon the ſame ſpot above 4000 houſes by the Perſians, who carry on a great trade in jewels, pearls, and ſpices. There is alſo another iſland in Perſia, called Bahren, or Baharen, ſituate in the gulf of Balſora: it is but thinly peopled for want of freſh water, there being but one well, or ſpring, in the whole iſland. Here is a great pearl fiſhery.

The air of this country is very temperate towards the north, eſpecially beyond the vaſt mountains of Taurus; but, in the ſouthern provinces, it is ſcorching hot for ſeveral months.

In the northern parts of Perſia, which lie on Tartary and the Caſpian ſea, the ground is very barren, producing but little corn, and few fruits; but, ſouth of Mount Taurus, the country is pleaſant, and produces plenty of corn, fruits, wine, &c. It has alſo ſome rich mines of gold and ſilver. Their traffic conſiſts chiefly in curious ſilks, manufactures of gold, ſilk and ſilver, alabaſter, myrrh, &c.

The Perſians are much given to the ſtudy of aſtrology, many of them making it their chief buſineſs to ſearch after future events by aſtrological calculations. They are naturally much given to diſſimulation, flattery, and ſwearing; are very proud, paſſionate and revengeful; exceſſive in their luxury, paſtime and expences; and remarkably fond of tobacco, opium, and coffee. With all their vices, they are in general allowed to be very reſpectful to their ſuperiors, juſt and honeſt in their dealings, and extremely civil to ſtrangers. Moſt of thoſe who betake themſelves to trade, prove very ingenious in making curious ſilks, cloth of gold, and ſuch like.

This large country is entirely ſubject to one ſovereign, its own emperor, who is commonly ſtiled *the Great Sophy of Perſia*; whoſe government is truly deſpotical,

deſpotical, and crown hereditary, the will of the king being a law to the people, and he is maſter of all their lives and eſtates. He keeps a grand court, which is in its greateſt ſplendor when he gives audience to foreign ambaſſadors: the audience-room is illuminated, and he himſelf is ſeated upon a gold carpet; a great number of veſſels are placed about him, all of pure gold; before him ſtand numbers of lions, elephants, tygers, and leopards, ſecured with golden chains, and fed out of golden troughs. The titles which he bears are almoſt innumerable; but he concludes them with ſtiling himſelf, Prince of the Four Rivers, Euphrates, Tygris, Araxis, and Indus; Governor of all the Sultans, Emperor of Muſſulmen, Bud of Honour, Mirror of Virtue, and Roſe of Delight.

The Perſians profeſs the Mahometan religion, but are of a different ſect from the Turks. The third ſucceſſor of Mahomet was Omar, and the ſixth Aly; and both differed in the explication of the Alcoran: the Turks hold it with Omar, and the Perſians with Aly. In ſome parts of Perſia they worſhip the ſun and the fire; and the prieſts holding a new-born child towards the ſun, or over a fire, is their baptiſm.

Among the curioſities of Perſia may be reckoned the ruins of Perſepolis, ſo famous of old, of which now only remain nineteen pillars of curious marble, of about fifteen feet high. In the city of Iſpahan is a large pillar ſixty feet high, conſiſting purely of the ſculls of beaſts, erected by Shaw-Abbos the Great, upon a ſedition of his nobles: he vowed to rear up a column of their heads, as a monument of their diſobedience, if they perſiſted in their deſigns; but they ſurrendering upon diſcretion, he ordered each of them to bring to him the head of ſome beaſt, and lay it at his feet; which was accordingly done, and of them he made the aforeſaid pillar, in lieu of a column of their heads. Within five leagues of Damoan, is a prodigious high pike of the ſame name, from whoſe top (covered all over with ſulphur, which ſparkles in the night-time like fire) may be clearly ſeen the Caſpian ſea, though an hundred and eight miles diſtant.

EAST-

EAST-INDIES.

THE Eaſt-Indies is a very large, rich, and powerful empire, lying between the two famous rivers Indus and Ganges: eaſtward it borders upon China, weſtward upon Perſia, northward on the Great Tartary, and ſouthward on the gulf of Bengal. Its length is computed to be about 4000 miles, and its breadth 2500. It is divided into three capital parts: I. The continent of Indoſtan. II. The peninſula on this ſide the Ganges. And, III. The peninſula on the other ſide the Ganges.

Continent of Indoſtan.

The continent of Indoſtan is 1200 miles long, and contains 35 kingdoms, which are governed by one ſovereign called the Great Mogul. The moſt noted kingdoms on this continent are Agra, Guſurat, and Bengal, which laſt lies along the coaſt, where the river Ganges flows into the Indian ſea.

In the kingdom of Agra is a town of that name, formerly the capital, which is encompaſſed with a wall 100 feet wide. Delly is the preſent capital, in which is the Great Mogul's palace, the moſt ſumptuous in all the eaſt. Jeanaba is the ſecond reſidence, which was built on account of the wholeſome air.

In the kingdom of Guſurat is Surat, an important ſea-port, where the Engliſh have a large factory. In it alſo are Cambaja, and Lahor.

In the kingdom of Bengal the people are very vicious; but they believe that waſhing themſelves in the river Ganges, clears them from all their ſins. It is one of the moſt fruitful countries in the world for rice, ſpices, cotton, ſilk, fowls, ſheep, hogs, fiſh, &c. But the countries north are much infeſted with elephants, tygers, &c. And the rivers ſwarm with crocodiles. Ougeli is the capital, and a large trading town well fortified. The city of Naeracut is famous on account of

of the idol, to which pilgrims offer a bit of their tongue.

The roads throughout this county are very broad, and lined on both ſides with date and cocoa trees. In the ſouth parts of it, it rains for four months continually, and the reſt is fair weather. In the northern parts of the Empire the air is ſaid to be extremely cold and piercing, about the time of the ſun's greateſt ſouthern declination, but in the ſouthern provinces much more temperate. The ſoil is very barren in ſeveral parts, being incumbered with formidable, dry, ſandy mountains, but in other places very fruitful. It has rich mines of gold, ſilver, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, ſaphires, and other precious ſtones; there are alſo pearl fiſheries on ſeveral parts of the coaſt. They ſend into Europe ſilk, cotton, bezoar, amber, indigo, ginger, cinnamon, pepper, ſalt-petre, and many other commodities.

The natives are of a mulatto, yellow-browniſh caſt, and ſome are black: in ſome places there are whites of the female ſex, who are married at ſeven or eight years. The Indians are of an expert genius, eſpecially thoſe of the kingdom of Cachimir; and at Lerogre, in the kingdom of Malva, they make a tranſparent linen worn by the women of the Great Mogul, through which every part of their body and ſhape may be viewed. Beſides this, they carry on great manufactures in ſilk, callicoes, linen, &c.

The Great Mogul is ſovereign of this vaſt empire: his revenues amount yearly to 250 millions of crowns; beſides the treaſure left by his predeceſſors, which, in coin, plate, and jewels, is reckoned immenſe. His expences are very great: he keeps in conſtant pay 300,000 horſe, beſides an inumerable army of foot. By a liſt of his encampment againſt the Perſians in 1658, it appears that the Mogul then had 216,000 cavalry, and 864,000 infantry, beſides 50,000 elephants that ſerved in this camp. The Great Mogul has alſo a guard of 100 Tartarian ladies, armed with bows, ſcimetars, and darts, commanded by one of their own ſex. His birth-day is kept in a very extraordinary manner,

manner, for three days, on which he is weighed, and receives preſents from his nobles, who are moſt of them of mean extraction: he, who was a little while ago a coachman or porter, is now a great miniſter of ſtate. Their laws are very ſevere againſt offenders, and the execution of a criminal is not performed by a hangman, but by elephants, who have learned either to ſlacken or haſten the death of the malefactor.

Mahometaniſm and Paganiſm are the prevailing religions of this country. The Great Mogul is a Mahometan, as are the nobility and better ſort; but of the common people there are five pagans to one Mahometan.

India within the Ganges.

The peninſula on this ſide the river Ganges is 1160 miles long, and 960 broad. It is governed by ſeveral kings, but moſt of them either are vaſſals to the Great Mogul, or pay tribute to ſome Europeans. The principal coaſts in this country are Decan, Malabar, Madara, or Mandura, Coromandel, and Golconda.

Decan lies weſtward, is 400 miles long, containing three kingdoms, Decan, Viſapour, and Canora, wherein the Engliſh have ſeveral ſettlements. Bombay is a good fort and harbour belonging to the Engliſh.

In the kingdom of Viſapour is Viſapour, the royal reſidence, 20 miles in circumference. Here likewiſe is Goa, which belongs to the Portugueſe, and is their ſtaple for Eaſt-India goods: the town is 24 miles in circumference, and though not walled, is well ſecured by ſix ſtrong forts. The kingdom of Canora is moſt part of it in the power of the Portugueſe; wherein is Onor, a city and harbour, and ſeveral other towns.

The coaſt of Malabar is 360 miles long, and 160 wide, and contains eight conſiderable kingdoms, viz. Cananor, Calicut, Cranganor, Cochin, Calicoulan, Porca or Percati, Cowlan or Coylan, and Travancor; the greateſt part of which are ſubject to the Dutch.

On

On the coaſt of Madara are ſeveral petty kings, who are of no note. The Dutch have here a famous pearl fiſhery. Madara is the capital, and has a fort.

Coromandel conſiſts of two kingdoms: the kingdom of Biſnagar, wherein lies Tranquebar, which, from a mean village, is become an opulent city, built by the Danes, who pay ſome tribute to the king of Biſnagar; and the kingdom of Narſinga, wherein is a capital of that name, the reſidence of the king.

The kingdom of Golconda ſtretches 800 miles in length: from hence is brought the bezoar ſtone. Baznagar is the reſidence of the king, who is a vaſſal to the Great Mogul.

The northern and midland provinces of this part of India enjoy a fine, ſerene, temperate air, while thoſe in the ſouth are parched with heat ſome months in the year, particularly in April and May, when the hot winds blow for two or three hours in the morning, with a ſcorching heat, coming over a long tract of burning ſand for ſeveral hundred miles; but, about noon, the wind blows from the ſea, in the oppoſite direction, and refreſhes the country with cooling breezes; for the wind alters every twelve hours here, blowing off the land from midnight till almoſt noon, and from the ſea the other twelve hours: but this muſt be underſtood to be on or near the ſhore; for at a diſtance the monſons prevail, which blow ſix months in one direction, and the other ſix months in the oppoſite direction, and they ſhift about the equinoxes, when the ſtorms are ſo violent that no ſhip can live on the coaſt. The ſoil is extremely fertile, producing all deſirable fruits, roots and grain, beſides vaſt quantities of medicinal herbs. Their chief commodities are metals, ſilks, cottons, pearls, drugs, cinnamon, ginger, pepper, caſſia, &c. The inhabitants of this peninſula are generally Mahometans, eſpecially thoſe who live near the ſea-coaſt; but thoſe who reſide in the inland parts are groſs idolaters, worſhipping not only the ſun and moon, but alſo many idols of moſt horrible and ugly aſpects.

India beyond the Ganges.

The peninſula on the other ſide the river Ganges is very large, being 1840 miles long, and 960 broad, and is divided into ſeveral kingdoms, viz.

Aſſem, whoſe king takes no taxes of his ſubjects, but is contented with his profits ariſing from the mines, which are worked by ſlaves.

Arracan, the king whereof is honoured like a god, and grants his ſubjects to ſee him but once in five years: he ſtiles himſelf the King of the White Elephant.

Siam is 600 miles long, and 200 wide: the capital is Siam, wherein are 400,000 houſes built on piles, and there are 30,000 temples in this city: the royal palace is covered with plates of pure gold, which, when the ſun ſhines upon them, give a moſt glaring luſtre.

Malacca has a town of the ſame name for its capital, which belongs to the Dutch. Several travellers relate, that cloves and nutmegs grow here, whereas cloves are the produce of Amboyna, and the Molucca iſlands only; and nutmegs and mace of the Banda iſlands, which lie above 1000 miles eaſt of Malacca.

Tonquin is a powerful kingdom, and formerly belonged to the emperor of China; but about 700 years ago it revolted, and choſe its own king.

Beſides theſe kingdoms, there are Ava, Pegu, Martaban, Cambaja, Cockinchina, and Laos, with ſome others of leſs note.

The air of this peninſula is generally eſteemed tolerably healthful, aud temperate enough. The ſoil is extremely fertile, producing every thing deſirable in life. It is well ſtored with invaluable mines, and great quantities of precious ſtones. It is generally thought, that it was to the ſouthermoſt parts of this peninſula, that king Solomon ſent his ſhips for gold. Their principal commodities are gold, ſilver, precious ſtones, ſilks, porceline earths, aloes, muſk, rhubarb, alabaſter, &c.

The people of Tonquin are remarkably ſuperſtitious, and worſhip the elephant and horſe: they are great pretenders

pretenders to aſtrology and the black art, and obſervers of times and ſeaſons, lucky and unlucky days: the meeting a woman on her firſt going out on the morning, is held ominous; they will return back on ſuch an occaſion, and not ſtir out for ſeveral hours. They likewiſe worſhip almoſt every thing, animate and inanimate, and generally believe the doctrine of tranſmigration, *i. e.* that their ſouls enter into ſome animals when they die, and, after having undergone ſeveral forms, arrive at length at the regions of bliſs, and enjoy an eternal reſt. However, thay are ſaid to be a very ingenious people, imitate any thing at ſight, and in one day become tolerable workmen.

Among the curioſities to be met with in theſe extenſive territories of India, we may reckon the golden houſe in the city of Arracan, (ſituate on the other ſide of the Ganges) which is a large hall in the king's palace, whoſe inſide is intirely overlaid with gold, having a ſtately canopy of maſſy gold, from the edges of which hang above 100 large wedges of gold, in form of ſugar loaves. Here alſo are ſeven idols of maſſy gold, of the height of an ordinary man, whoſe foreheads, breaſts, and arms, are adorned with variety of precious ſtones, as rubies, emeralds, ſaphires, and diamonds. In this hall are likewiſe kept two famous rubies of prodigious value, about which the neighbouring princes, frequently contending, have drawn ſeas of blood from each other's ſubjects; and all from a vain opinion, that the poſſeſſion of thoſe jewels carries along with it a juſt claim of dominion over all their neighbours.

In ſeveral parts of the Mogul's empire, particularly the kingdom of Cambaya, are ſeveral noted volcanoes, which uſually ſmoke, and ſometimes break out in terrible eruptions of fire and ſulphurous matter.

The Mogul's camp may likewiſe be conſidered as a great curioſity. He lives in the field during the fair ſeaſon, which laſts four or five months, when, beſides the military men, which amount to above 100,000, who carry their wives and families with them, he is attended by moſt of the great men in the empire, and followed by all manner of merchants and tradeſmen from

from the capital cities, amounting in the whole to upwards of a million of people; and with theſe he makes a tour of a thouſand miles every year through ſome part of his dominions, and hears the complaints of the meaneſt of his ſubjects, if they happen to be oppreſſed by his nabobs or governors. There is a caravan of 10,000 camels and oxen that conſtantly attend the camp, and bring in proviſions from every part of the country. The commander of this caravan is ſtiled a prince, and is veſted with great power, as he is to furniſh the court and camp with proviſions. This camp is at leaſt 20 miles in circumference, in a round form: the Mogul's tent, and thoſe of his women, are on an eminence in the middle, and ſeparated from the reſt by a high ſcreen or incloſure. Beyond this are the nobility, gentry, and people of diſtinction in another circle; and the reſt ſucceed in circles, according to their qualities, the inferior people being neareſt the outſide of the camp.

GREAT TARTARY.

ASIATIC Tartary is bounded by the Frozen ocean on the north; by the Pacific ocean on the eaſt; by China, India, Perſia, and the Caſpian ſea, ſouth; and by European Ruſſia on the weſt. It contains the third part of Aſia, and is from weſt to eaſt 2400 miles, and from ſouth to north 2000. It is divided into three parts; the Ruſſian Tartary in Aſia, the Chineſe Tartary, and the Independent Tartary.

The Ruſſians have no certain boundaries in that part of Tartary, called Ruſſian Tartary: it reaches, however, as far as their authority can carry it. It is computed to be 1200 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 800 from north to ſouth. The principal places in it are the Aſiatic Siberia, Tunguſia, Buratia, and Dauria.

Chineſe Tartary was ſeparated from China by a wall; but the Tartars, upwards of a century ago, made ſhift to climb over, and make themſelves maſters of the whole empire of China, and ſince have united

united theſe two countries together under one emperor, who is of the Tartarian race. The Chineſe Tartary is 1200 miles long, and is diſtinguiſhed by the Oriental and Occidental Tartary. It is divided into five parts, viz. Tangut, a kingdom on the weſt; Niuche; Nuilba; Corree, a peninſula; and Xamo, a deſert.

The moſt remarkable places in the Independent Tartary are Turkeſtan, near the Caſpian ſea; Mawaralpahra, below the Caſpian ſea, wherein is Samarcand, a city, the birth-place of the great Tamerlane; Thibet, a kingdom, towards the borders of the Eaſt-Indies; and Tangut, a large kingdom bordering upon China. Beſides theſe, there are numbers of Tartars, who go in herds, and encamp ſometimes in one place, and ſometimes in another.

The air of this country is very different, by reaſon of its vaſt extent from ſouth to north; the ſouthmoſt parts thereof having the ſame latitude with the middle provinces of Spain, and the northmoſt reaching beyond the arctic polar circle: what its real extent from eaſt to weſt may be, is not yet certainly known. The ſoil is in ſome places extremely barren, but in other indifferently good for tillage and grazing.

The Tartars are ſtrong-limbed, and inured to fatigue. They uſe ſabres, bows, and arrows; and he that is moſt expert in theſe weapons, has learned all that makes him complete. The men go to war, and the women carry on trade. As to religion, they are moſt of them idolaters. They have a high-prieſt, who, as they are made to believe, is ſubject to die indeed, but always riſes again from death.

CHINA.

THE empire of China borders upon Tartary northwards, upon the Eaſt-Indies weſtward; and on the ſouth and eaſt has the Great ocean; its extent from north to ſouth is 1500 miles, and above 1100 from eaſt to weſt. It is divided into fifteen provinces.

1. Peking,

1. Peking, wherein are 8 large, and 135 ſmall cities, the chief of which is Peking, a city 24 miles in circumference, and the ordinary reſidence of the emperor of China. 2. Xanſi, which has 5 large, and 92 ſmall cities. 3. Xenſi. 4. Xantung. 5. Honan. 6. Sucheu. 7. Hugvang. 8. Kiangki. 9. Kiangnan, which has 14 large, and 110 ſmall cities: the principal one is Nangking, formerly the reſidence of the emperors: this city is ſurrounded with a wall 24 miles long; without this wall are the ſuburbs, alſo encompaſſed with another wall, which contains 80 miles; the foundations of theſe walls are built with ſtone, but the walls themſelves with brick. 10. Chekiong, the capital of which is Xancheu, almoſt as large as Peking, and has in it 12,000 ſtone bridges. 11. Fokien. 12. Quantung, where is made the fine Porcelain, or China-ware. 13. Quanſi. 14. Queichau. And, 15. Junnan. China, all together, contains 143 large, and 1229 ſmall cities.

The iſlands about China are Hainam, Formoſa, and Maoca; which laſt belongs to the Portugueſe, and is very ſmall.

The air of this country is generally very temperate, except towards the north, where it is ſometimes intolerably cold, and that on account of ſeveral mountains of a prodigious height, whoſe tops are generally covered with ſnow. The ſoil is for the moſt part rich and fertile, inſomuch that the inhabitants are ſaid to have two, and ſometimes three harveſts in a year. It abounds with corn, wine, and all ſorts of fruit; its lakes and rivers are well furniſhed with fiſh, and ſome afford various kinds of pearls and bezoar of great value; its mountains are richly lined with ſeveral mines of gold and ſilver, and its foreſts are every where ſtored with all ſorts of veniſon. The tea plant is peculiar to this country, of which they raiſe enough to furniſh the whole world: it degenerates when tranſplanted into another country, though it lie under the ſame parallel. The green and the bohea are the ſame plant, but gathered at different ſeaſons, and differently cured, one by a natural heat, and the other by

by culinary fires; and the bohea has ſome ingredient mixed with it, that gives it that yellowiſh caſt.

The emperor of China is abſolute: his revenues amount to more than the Grand Mogul's; ſome ſay he has three hundred millions of crowns, beſides the contribution of proviſions for his court.

The Chineſe are of a tolerable fair complexion, and have black hair. The women are ſmall, but extremely beautiful. The people are in general very courteous and civil to ſtrangers; but they muſt either continue there for life, or depart quickly. It is computed that the number of ſouls amount to ſeventy millions.

As to religion, they are chiefly divided into three ſects. The firſt are the followers of Confucius's doctrine, who taught the obſervation of the law of nature, as the greateſt felicity man can enjoy. They worſhip one God, and believe that the world did exiſt from eternity. The ſecond ſect hold a plurality of worlds, and the Pythagorean principles of tranſmigration. The third ſect are idolaters, and addicted to necromancy: they think the greateſt felicity conſiſts in luxury and voluptuouſneſs. Of the ſeveral idols, to which this laſt ſect pay their devotions, there are two of great note, viz. one in form of a dragon, which the emperor, with his mandarins, religiouſly worſhips, proſtrating themſelves frequently before it, and burning incenſe thereto. The other is called *Fo*, or *Foe*, ſet up, as is conjectured, in favour of one of their own nation, who is thought to have flouriſhed about 1000 years before Chriſt, and, for his wonderful parts and actions, was thought worthy of being deified at his death. They looked upon him as the Saviour of the world, and that he was ſent to teach the way of ſalvation, and make an atonement for the ſins of men. They hold in great veneration ſome moral precepts, which they pretend he left, and which the bonzees, or prieſts, frequently inculcate on the minds of the people. To this God are erected many temples, and he is worſhipped, not only under the ſhape of a man, but in the perſon of a real man, who, they ſay, never dies; being upheld in that vain opinion by the lama's, or Tartarian prieſts, who, upon

upon the death of that immortal man, take care (as the Egyptian prieſts did their Apis) to put one of their own number in his room, of the ſame features and proportion, or as near as they poſſibly can. The Chineſe affect to be very cautious in all their actions, from an opinion univerſally received among them, that the ſouls of their deceaſed friends are always (at leaſt frequently) preſent with them, and narrowly viewing their deportment.

Among the curioſities of China, may be reckoned a ſhort tree, with a round head, and very thick, which, in reſpect of its fruit, may properly bear the name of the tallow-tree; for, at a certain ſeaſon of the year, it is full of fruit, containing divers kernels about the bigneſs of a ſmall nut, which have all the qualities of tallow, being the very ſame in colour, ſmell, and conſiſtency; and, by mixing a little oil with them, make as good candles, as the Europeans uſually make from pure tallow itſelf.

Here is likewiſe a large mountain, full of terrible caverns, in one of which is a lake of ſuch a nature, that if a ſtone be thrown into it, there is preſently heard a hideous noiſe, as of a frightful clap of thunder; and ſometimes there riſes a groſs miſt, which immediately diſſolves into water.

In China are ſeveral volcano's, particularly that mountain called Linoſung, which vomits out fire and aſhes ſo furiouſly, as frequently to raiſe terrible tempeſts in the air.

In this country are ſeveral lakes, remarkable for changing copper into iron, or making it juſt of the ſame reſemblance; as alſo for cauſing ſtorms when any thing is thrown into them. Here alſo are ſeveral remarkable bridges, particularly that over a river called Saffrany, which reaches from one mountain to another, being 700 feet long, and 900 high, and all but of one arch; whence it is called by travellers *Pons volans*. Nor muſt we forget to mention, as a great curioſity, the large wall, which ſeparates China from Tartary: it begins in the province of Xenſi, which lies on the north-weſt of China, in about 38 degrees of north latitude, and is carried on over mountains

mountains and vallies, and terminates at the Kang ſea, between the provinces of Peking and Leaotum. The whole courſe of it, with all the windings, Le Compte tells us, is about 1500 miles. It is almoſt all built of brick, and ſuch well-tempered mortar, that it has now ſtood above 1800 years, being built by the emperor Chihohamti, to prevent the incurſions of the Tartars, and is very little decayed. It is but five fathoms, or about 30 feet high, and broad enough for eight people to ride a-breaſt: it is fortified all along with ſquare towers, at the diſtance of a mile from each other.

ASIATIC ISLANDS.

THE Aſiatic iſlands may properly be reduced into nine claſſes, of each of which we ſhall treat ſeparately.

1. The MALDIVAS iſlands, which are 12,000 in number, and lie in one tract near and under the equator, and moſt of them are ſmall: the largeſt are the iſlands Male and Dive. All theſe iſlands are governed by one king, who reſides at Male. Notwithſtanding their ſituation, with reſpect to the equator, the air of theſe iſlands is very temperate, there falling a kind of dew every night, which greatly helps to qualify the ſame; but is frequently mortal to ſtrangers.

2. The iſland of CEYLON abounds with ſpices, which the Dutch carry from thence to all parts of the world. The coaſt is well planted with groves of cinnamon-trees and cocoa's, and no country abounds more with elephants. The Dutch have ſubdued all the coaſt, and ſuffer neither the king or his ſubjects to hold even a correſpondence with other nations. Columbo is the capital of the Dutch ſettlements, ſituate on the weſt coaſt of the iſland. The cinnamon-tree, which is peculiar to this iſland, is almoſt as valuable to the Dutch, as the mines of Potoſi are to the Spaniards.

niards. It is about 100 years ſince the Dutch firſt monopolized this trade to themſelves, and excluded the reſt of the world from this charming iſland, having ſecured all the bays and mouths of the rivers round it, to prevent other nations ſettling here, or having any commerce with the natives. It is a vulgar error, that cinnamon, nutmegs, mace, and cloves, grow all upon one tree, or in one country: nutmegs grow only in the Banda iſlands, cloves only in the Molucca iſlands and Amboyna, and the cinnamon, which is the bark of the tree, only in Ceylon. The Molucca's, Banda, and Amboyna, lie above 2000 miles to the eaſtward of this iſland. The Ethiopians, Arabians, and Egyptians, traded hither before Solomon's time. The Portugueſe drove out the Arabs, &c. and fortified the towns upon the coaſt, monopolizing the trade, anno 1520. The Dutch were called in by the natives, in the year 1656, to defend them againſt the Portugueſe; and they ſubdued both the Portugueſe and the natives, excluding all other nations from the traffic of Ceylon.

3. SUMATRA lies near the peninſula of Molucca. This iſland is 400 miles long, and 120 wide. It produces rice, ſugar, ginger, long-pepper, lemons, oranges, and fine ſilk; there are alſo mines of lead, iron, ſilver and gold. Their trade with the Europeans conſiſts chiefly in pepper; and both the Engliſh and Dutch have ſeveral colonies here. The chief of the Britiſh ſettlements, are thoſe of Bencoolen and Fort Marlborough, on the weſt coaſt, from whence the Eaſt-India company import more pepper than from any country in India. The coaſts are poſſeſſed by Mahometan princes, of whom the king of Acher, at the north end of the iſland, is the moſt conſiderable.

4. JAVA is 700 miles long, and 200 broad; has ſeveral kings, but the Dutch are the moſt powerful there. This iſland produces abundance of ſugar-canes. Batavia is the capital of all the Dutch dominions in India, an exceeding fine town and port, well fortified and defended by a caſtle and a ſtrong garriſon;

riſon: they have 15 or 20,000 forces on the iſland, and have a fleet of between 20 and 30 men of war. We muſt not here omit mentioning the inhuman treatment of the mercenary and avaricious Dutch, towards the Chineſe, who fled thither for refuge. There are 100,000 of theſe people in the iſland, and about 30,000 of them reſided in the city of Batavia, where they had a particular quarter aſſigned them, and grew very rich by traffic. In the year 1740, the Dutch, pretending the Chineſe were in a plot againſt them, ſent a body of troops into their quarter, and demanded their arms, which the Chineſe readily delivered up; and the next day the governor ſent another body of troops amongſt them, and murdered and maſſacred every one of the Chineſe men, women and children. The Dutch, finding themſelves deteſted and abhorred by all mankind, for ſuch an act of cruelty, endeavoured to throw the odium of it on the governor, though he had the hands of all the council of Batavia, except one, to the order of the maſſacre. What became of this monſter of cruelty, the governor, is not certainly known. He was apprehended, by the order of the ſtates, at the Cape of Good Hope, on his paſſage home, and, it is ſuppoſed, was thrown over-board, in his paſſage back to Batavia, (where he was to have been tried) to prevent any further enquiry into the matter. It is likewiſe ſaid, that all the wealth this wretch had amaſſed, and ſent over before him in four ſhips, was caſt away in the paſſage.

5. BORNEO is the largeſt iſland in the world, being 800 miles long, and 700 broad. It produces ſpices, wax, ſugar, honey, cotton, tin, iron, gold, quickſilver, and the fineſt diamonds. There are ſeveral kings upon this iſland, who are unmoleſted by the Europeans. The Dutch have here only ſome forts upon the coaſt, and are content with them, as long as they can thereby protect their trade. The moſt remarkable animal the iſland produces is the *Oran Ootan*, a monkey as big as a man, which ſome of our captains have attempted to bring over; but, being bred in ſo hot a climate, they die as ſoon as they come into cool weather.

The coaſt of this iſland is governed by the Mahometan princes, the chief of which is the ſultan of Caytongee, who reſides at a city of that name, not far from Banjar Maſſeen. There are other nations of pagans very different from thoſe, who inhabit the inland part of the country, and have very little correſpondence with the inhabitants or foreigners. Theſe people ſhoot poiſoned darts at their enemies, as do the natives of Celebes.

6. CELEBES is a ſpice iſland, in the poſſeſſion of the Dutch. This iſland, with Sumatra and Borneo, lie under the equator.

7. The MOLUCCA iſlands, which are under the line, oppoſite to the Celebes, are moſt of them ſpice iſlands, ſeized on by the Dutch.

8. The PHILIPPINE iſlands lie in the Chineſian ocean. Lucan is the largeſt and principal iſland, wherein is Manilla, a well-built and fortified city, a third part of which was overthrown by an earthquake, in 1645, and no leſs than 3000 people periſhed in the ruins. Another earthquake, not much leſs dreadful, happened alſo the year following. The air of theſe iſlands is wholeſome, and the ſoil produces plenty of all things neceſſary for life. No country in the world appears more beautiful, there being a perpetual verdure; buds, bloſſoms, and fruit, are found upon the trees all the year round, as well on the mountains, as in gardens that are cultivated. Vaſt quantities of gold are waſhed down from the hills, and found mixed with the ſand of their rivers. But theſe iſlands being hot and moiſt, produce abundance of venomous creatures, as the ſoil does poiſonous herbs and flowers, which not only kill thoſe that touch or taſte them, but ſo infect the air, that many people die in the time of their bloſſoming.

9. JAPAN is divided into three large, and 24 ſmall iſlands. The three large iſlands are Niphon, Xicoco, and Ximo. Jedo is the capital, which is the ordinary

ordinary reſidence of the emperor, and is a large and populous city: the houſes are but meanly built of wood and clay. In the year 1658, 100,000 houſes, and with them a great number of the inhabitants, were burnt in leſs than eight and forty hours. In the city of Oſacko is a temple of magnificent ſtructure, wherein they worſhip the devil. The Japan iſlands are the moſt remarkable for the plenty of gold duſt that is to be met with here, and their Japan cabinets, or lacquered ware, and ſcreens. They traffic only with the Chineſe and the Dutch, all other Chriſtians, but the Dutch, having been excluded ever ſince the year 1630; and the Dutch themſelves, to obtain this, have been obliged to declare themſelves not Chriſtians, after having artfully expelled the Portugueſe on account of their being Chriſtians. The emperor is a ſovereign prince, and all the kings in his land are his vaſſals. His counſellors are called Mandarins, who make remonſtrance to him, and what ſentence he pleaſes to paſs, no man muſt preſume to contradict. The Japaneſe are groſs idolaters, and have ſeveral idols; but among the reſt, at Meaco, in a ſtately temple, is one of gilt copper, whoſe chair is 70 feet high, and 80 broad: his head is big enough to hold 15 men, and his thumb is 40 inches round: the reſt of his body is proportionable. The bonzes, or prieſts, are the greateſt cheats and villains in the world: they will borrow money of people, and give them promiſſory notes payable in the other world: they foretel fire, when they themſelves are the incendiaries, to have an opportunity for plunder.

AFRICA.

THE peninſula of Africa is joined to Aſia by the iſthmus of Suez, ſituate between 18 degrees weſt, and 50 eaſt longitude; and between 37 north, and 35 ſouth latitude: it is bounded by the Mediterranean ſea, which divides it from Europe on the north; by the iſthmus of Suez, the Red ſea, and the Indian ocean, on the eaſt; by the Southern ocean on the ſouth; and by the Atlantic ocean on the weſt. It is reckoned to be almoſt as large again as Europe, and to be 14,400 miles in circumference. It contains the following countries.

BARBARY.

BARBARY extends from the Straits of Gibraltar to the river Nile, and is computed to be 2300 miles in length, and 380 in breadth. It is divided into five large empires, viz. Morocco, Algier, Tunis, Tripoli, and Barcon.

Morocco is a kingdom, 400 miles long, and 200 broad, in which is Morocco, formerly the capital. Fez is likewiſe a kingdom, wherein is Fez, the capital, and the richeſt city in all Barbary. Here is the reſidence of the emperor of Morocco. Tangier is a ſtrong fortification, formerly in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, who left it after having demoliſhed it, in 1685. Ceuta, which is well fortified, is now in the poſſeſſion of Spain.

The republic of Algiers, which lies along the Mediterranean, is reckoned 800 miles long, and 280 broad. Algier is the capital, which is ſurrounded by a wall 12 feet thick, and thirty feet high: in 1688, it

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A Correct Map of AFRICA, from the Best Authorities
40 Degrees of 30 Long.de West 20 from London 0 E U R O P E
C. S. Vincent
Cadiz
Straits of Gibraltar
Spain
MEDI TERR
Italy
Sicily
Malta
Corsica
Sallee
Madera I.
C. Cantin
Morocco
Algiers
Tunis
Fez
Tegeime
Tuggart
Algiers
Tripoly
Canary Is
C. Bajador
Tropic of Cancer
Tenerif
Ferro
Canaria
Mogadore
BARBARY
Tafilet
BILEDULGERID
Ghadames
Cabrone
C. Blanco
The Ceram
The
Caragoli
Tagazel
ZAARA or the DESART
Sibadu
Berdoa
St. Anthony
Sanhaga
The
Twarghes
Lemtuna
Cape Verd Is.
St. Nicholas
St. Jago
Wadan
Mus say Roy
Swenziga
Agades
Burnu
C. Verd
R. Senaga
Gomel
Zanfara
Gubur
Burnu
Embaul
Barkenda
Tagui
Tombut
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Nyffi
Gorey
R. Gambia
WESTERN or NEGRO LAND
Tombut
Kurrufa
Mandingas
Jinjiro
Sierra Leona
Acanus
Abomi
Benin
ATLANTIC
GUINEA
Juda
Benin
Mujak
C. Tagrin
Dieppe
Botrie
Acaro
Cape Coast
La Mina
Anverri
R. Jamur
Bidfara
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C. Palmas
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C. 3 Points
C. Formoſe
I. Fernando
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I. S. Thomas
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C. Lopo
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I. Fernandez
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Congo
R. Zaire
Loanda
Salvador
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Rio Grande
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C. St. Auguſtine
OCEAN
Ascension
R. St. Francis
St. Philip or Benguela
Benguela
Jaga Caſamji
S. Salvador
Baya de todos Santos
St. Helena
C. Negro
Abutua
C. Frio
Matamban
I. Trinidad
P. St. Ambroſe
R. Bravaga
Meridian of London
Tropic of Capricorn
dos Picos
St. Thomas
Port
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P. de Ilheos
C. das Voltas
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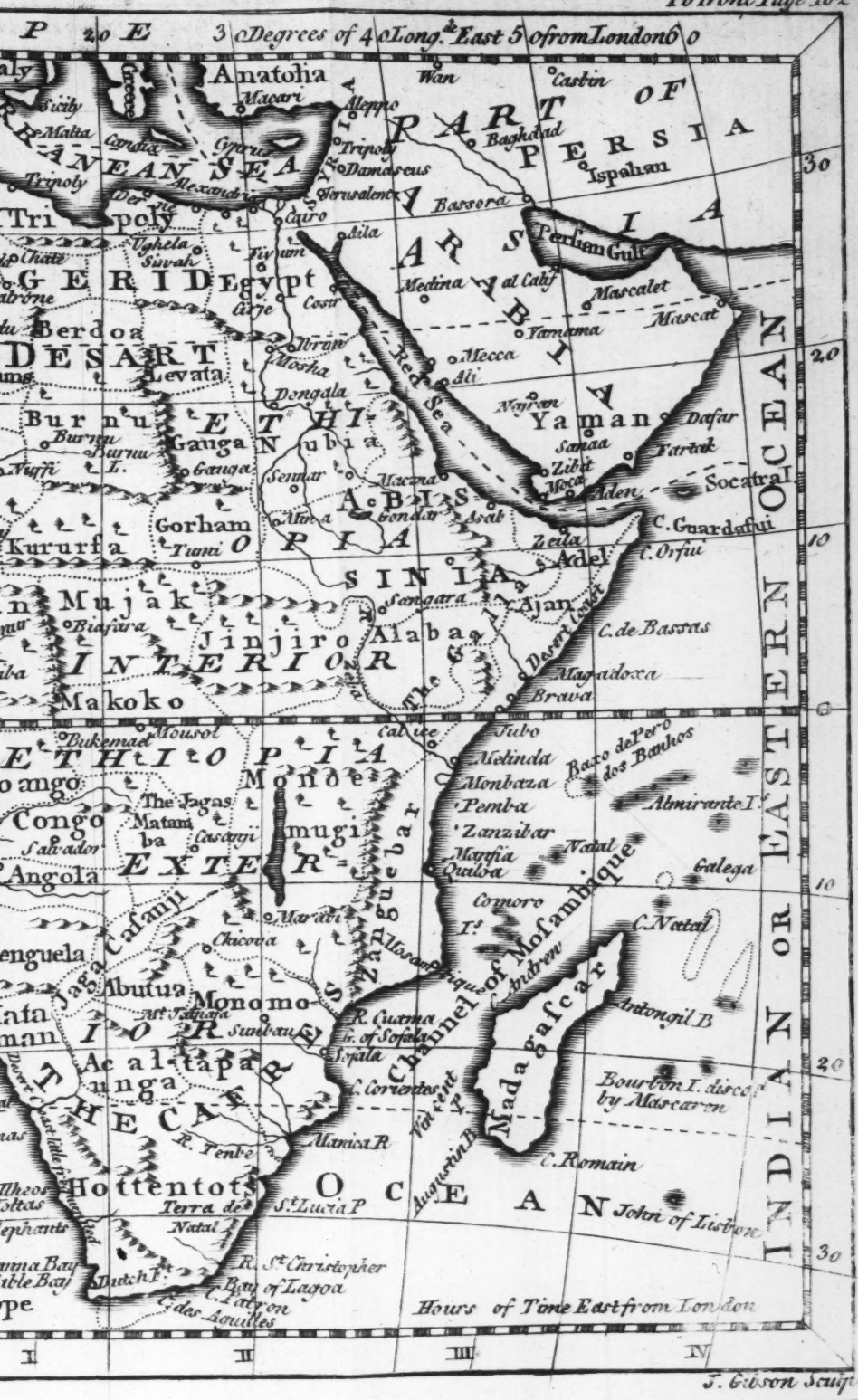
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Congo
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C. Corientes
Vincent P.
Augustin B.
Manica R.
R. Tenbe
Hottentots
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St. Lucia P.
R. St. Christopher
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C. Patron
C. des Aguilles
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it was terribly bombarded by the French. The moſt remarkable places in Algiers, are, Telenſin, Tefezache, and Oran. In it alſo are the kingdoms of Tenetz, Bugia, and Conſtantine. The Algerines are reckoned the richeſt and moſt noted rovers in Africa, and it is thought that no place in the world poſſeſſes ſo much treaſure in ſpecie. They are reckoned a cruel, treacherous, and covetous people.

Tunis was formerly called Terra Punica, wherein Carthage was the capital: it was governed by their own kings, but is now a republic of the Turks. Tunis is the capital, which has a ſtrong caſtle upon an eminence: in the old palace is kept the divan, wherein alſo reſides the bey. Beſides this city, there are Morſa, Suſa, Mahometa, Cairoan, and Gulette.

The kingdom of Tripoli lies along the Mediterranean, wherein is Tripoli, the capital, which, though not very large, is populous. Lepeta is a city, and has a harbour and citadel. The government of Tripoli, as well as that of Tunis, is regulated by a divan, or common-council, of which the bey is preſident.

The kingdom of Barca lies along the Mediterranean, is 800 miles in length, and 160 in breadth. This country is poor, having but little land well cultivated; it alſo wants ſprings, and ſcarce any thing thrives there but dates. The principal places are Barca, Cayron, Berenice, Tolometta, and Bon-Andria. This country, with Egypt, fell into the hands of the Turks, and is governed by a baſha, who reſides at Tripoli.

Mount Atlas runs the whole length of Barbary, and abuts upon that ocean which divides the eaſtern from the weſtern continent, and is from this mountain called the Atlantic ocean. The poets feigned that this mountain ſuſtained the univerſe, from whence we ſee Atlas with the world upon his ſhoulders; and every deſcription of the globe aſſumes the name of an Atlas.

The air of this country is indifferently temperated, and generally eſteemed very healthful to breathe in. The ſoil, in moſt places, is fertile in corn, and moſt

kinds of fruit, though it is full of mountains and woods, eſpecially towards the Mediterranean ſea. It breeds vaſt numbers of lions, leopards, apes, and elephants, which, with the gangs of robbers that frequent the roads, make travelling here very dangerous. When they traverſe their extenſive deſerts, they are forced to load one half of their camels with water, to prevent their periſhing with drought and thirſt: and there is ſtill a more dangerous enemy, and that is the ſand itſelf; when the winds riſe, the caravan is perfectly covered with duſt; and there have been inſtances both in Aſia and Africa, where whole caravans, and even armies, have been buried alive in the ſands. There are likewiſe hot winds, which blow over a long tract of burning ſand, equal almoſt to the heat of an oven, which deſtroy great numbers of merchants and pilgrims.

The religion generally profeſſed here is Mahometaniſm.

BILDULGERID.

IN Bildulgerid are ſeveral kingdoms, of which the following are the principal: Sus, Taffilet, and Dara, which belong to the emperor of Morocco; Teſſet, whoſe king is a vaſſal to Morocco. Segelmeſſe, and Thowet, are likewiſe vaſſals to Morocco. Tegorarin has more wild beaſts in it than human ſpecies. The kingdom of Zeb, tributary to Morocco, wants both corn and water, the natives feeding upon dates, camels fleſh, and camels milk. Proper Bildulgerid, from whence the whole country has its name, is tributary to Tunis. Part of Barca is a large deſert, on which formerly ſtood the temple of Jupiter Hammon.

ZAARA, *or the Deſert.*

ZAARA lies directly under the tropic of Cancer, and is 2400 miles long, and 600 wide. It contains ten kingdoms, viz. Zanhaga, Azoat, Tegaſſa, Zuenziga,

Zuenziga, Gogden, Targa, Lempta, Berdoa, Gaoga, and Borno.

The natives of this country are an undaunted people, and will not only face, but engage with a lion whenever they meet one, which they frequently do. Their chief occupation is looking after their camels, which are very ſerviceable to them. The ſouthern part of this country is full of ſand, the middle full of ſtones, and eaſtwards it is full of moraſſes. From the month of Auguſt till winter it rains continually, which cauſes ſome graſs to grow out of the ſand, for the ſupport of the cattle.

Mahometaniſm is introduced and profeſſed in all parts of this country; but the inhabitants, for the generality, live without any religion at all.

NIGRITIA.

NIGRITIA, or the land of the Negroes, is divided into ſixteen provinces, viz. Galata, Tombus, Agades, Cano, Caſſena, Gangara, Melli, Mandinga, Gago, Guber, Zegzeg, Zanfara, Genehoa, Gambia, Jaloffi, and Biafara.

The river Niger waters this country, as the Nile does Egypt. The negro trade is of great conſequence to the Engliſh, who have in a manner monopolized it, and tranſport great numbers of them to their plantations in the Weſt-Indies. Much might be ſaid againſt this diabolical practice of trading for ſlaves, who are carried from their native country, from the arms of their wives, their parents, and their families, into diſtant climates, where they are uſed worſe than even the brute creation. What wonder is it, if theſe miſerable wretches, who muſt not be ſuppoſed to be loſt to every tender emotion of the heart, (notwithſtanding what the *benevolent chriſtians* may have advanced againſt them, no doubt with intereſted views) ſhould frequently riſe, and murder their great lords and maſters? We are ſorry, that brevity will not permit us to ſay more upon this head.

The air of this country is very warm, yet generally eſteemed very wholeſome to breathe in. The ſoil is very rich; and here are great ſtore of corn and cattle, and variety of herbs. Here are alſo ſeveral mines of gold and ſilver. Their principal commodities are oſtriches feathers, gums, amber, gold, elephants teeth, &c.

The numerous inhabitants of this vaſt country are either Mahometans, or groſs idolaters; and ſome, in the midland provinces, live without any ſign of religion or worſhip among them.

GUINEA.

GUINEA is a fine country, along the Atlantic and Ethiopic ocean, above 2200 miles long, and 600 broad. It is divided into four parts, viz. the coaſt of Guinea, Malaguette, Benin, and Biafara. Theſe four capital parts are again divided into 52 kingdoms; but, as many of them are of little note, we ſhall ſay nothing of them here.

That part of the coaſt of Guinea, which lies near Cape Palmas, is commonly called by the ſailors the Tooth-coaſt, on account of the great trade carried on there in elephants teeth. The Gold-coaſt is ſo called from the gold ſand which is found in the rivers there. This coaſt belongs to the Engliſh, French, Dutch, and Danes.

That part of the coaſt of Guinea, called Malaguette, is not much frequented by the Europeans; the ſhore is commonly by ſailors called the Pepper-ſhore, on account of the pepper that grows there in abundance.

Benin is a large kingdom, where the Portugueſe carry on a conſiderable trade, but have no ſettlements. It produces pepper, cotton, honey, wax, ambergris, &c. Benin is the capital, which is twenty miles in circumference. The king of this country is adored like a god: he keeps a thouſand concubines; and out of the ſons he has by them, the number of which is commonly very large, he nominates one for his ſucceſſor: after his death, that ſon is declared king; but the

the reſt of his brethren (as travellers report) are obliged to hang themſelves.

Biafara is 1280 miles long, and 640 broad; but, on account of its dangerous ſhores, barrenneſs, and exceſſive heat, it is but little frequented by the Europeans.

The air of Guinea is extremely hot, and very unwholeſome, eſpecially to ſtrangers, who generally live but a ſhort time after their arrival in it. The ſoil in many places is extremely fertile, and in ſome parts very barren.

The Engliſh factors conſider the natives as a people who have more cunning than honeſty, frequently mixing their gold with baſe metals; but the little tricks and cheats they uſe in trade, it is ſaid, have been taught them by the Chriſtians, with whom they traffic; and if the women are lewd, as travellers relate, they are not worſe than the people that complain of them, who firſt tempt them to ſin, and then reproach them for it.

EGYPT.

EGYPT is bounded by the Mediterranean ſea, north; by the Red ſea, eaſt; by Abyſſinia, or the Upper Ethiopia, on the ſouth; and by the deſert of Barra, and the unknown parts of Africa, weſt; being 600 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is divided into three different parts, viz. Lower Egypt, Middle Egypt, and Upper Egypt.

In Lower Egypt is Grand Cairo, which is not only the largeſt city in Egypt, but in the whole world: it is divided into three parts; Old Cairo, New Cairo, and Bulac. It is 48 miles in circumference, has 24,000 ſtreets, and almoſt as many moſques. The number of inhabitants are reckoned to be ſeven millions, of which one is ſuppoſed to conſiſt of Jews. In this diviſion alſo is Alexandria, (a city built by Alexander the Great) and near it Pharos. In this place Ptolemy had the Bible tranſlated into Greek by ſeventy interpreters.

In Middle Egypt are Suez, Bethſemes, and Moeris, by ſome late geographers called Lacdekern; and near it is the famous labyrinth built of marble, 500 years before Chriſt, of which there are ſtill ſome ſubterraneous walks remaining.

In Upper Egypt is Thebes, ſituated near the Nile: it had once 100 royal palaces; but now nothing of its former grandeur remains.

The air of this country is very hot, and generally eſteemed extremely unwholeſome, being infeſted with nauſeous vapours which aſcend from the fat and ſlimy ſoil of the earth: but this muſt be underſtood only of that time in which the waters are low; for the Nile no ſooner begins to riſe and overflow its banks, than all diſtempers (even the plague, which viſits them once in ſix or ſeven years) ceaſe. It ſeldom rains in the Upper Egypt, or any part of the inland countries. In the Lower Egypt they have ſometimes ſhowers, but not often.

The ſoil of this country, as far as the flood extends, has been formed by the mud which the Nile carries with it. As ſoon as the waters retire, the huſbandman has little more to do, than to harrow his corn and other ſeeds into the mud, and is ſometimes obliged to temper the mud with ſand, to prevent the corn being too rank: in a month or two afterwards, the fields are covered with all manner of grain, peas, beans, and other pulſe; and where it is not ſown, their graſing grounds become rich paſtures. The Lower Egypt is all a ſea at the height of the flood, and only the tops of the foreſts and fruit-trees appear, intermixed with towns and villages built upon natural or artificial hills; and in the dry ſeaſon are ſeen beautiful gardens, corn-fields and meadows, well ſtocked with flocks and herds; figs, grapes, and palm-trees, from which wine is drawn. The common people live part of the year on cucumbers, and find no manner of inconvenience from that kind of food.

Though the Egyptians have plenty of horſes and camels, they will ſuffer the Chriſtians to ride on nothing but aſſes, which are here of a remarkable breed: a traveller hires the owner of the beaſt (or his

his ſervant) as well as the aſs, who trots after the beaſt, and pricks him forwards with a kind of goad.

From this country comes the vagrant race called gypſies, of which multitudes are diſperſed in every kingdom of Europe and Aſia. When ſultan Selimus made a conqueſt of Egypt, about the year 1417, theſe people refuſed to ſubmit to the Turkiſh yoke, and retired into the deſerts, where they lived by rapine and plunder; but being at length ſubdued, and baniſhed Egypt, they agreed to diſperſe themſelves in ſmall parties into every country in the known world; and, as they were natives of Egypt, a country where the occult ſciences, or black art, as it was called, were ſuppoſed to have arrived to great perfection, and which in that credulous age was in great vogue with people of all religions and perſuaſions, they found thoſe, wherever they came, who were eaſily impoſed on.

The modern Egyptians are generally reckoned cowardly and luxurious, cruel, cunning, and treacherous: they much degenerate from their anceſtors in every thing, except a vain affectation of divining, which ſome ſtill pretend to.

This country (very famous of old, both in ſacred and profane hiſtory) being a province of the Turkiſh empire, is governed by a particular baſſa, who commonly reſides at Grand Cairo, which poſt is generally conſidered as the moſt honourable government of any belonging to the porte, having under him no leſs than fifteen governments, as alſo a powerful militia. The inhabitants of this country are, for the moſt part, ſtricter obſervers of Mahomet's doctrine, than any people elſewhere through all the Ottoman dominions.

Among the curioſities of Egypt may be juſtly reckoned the Nile, the only river in the country. It iſſues out of a lake in Abyſſinia, and, bending its courſe generally north, enters Egypt, and runs from ſouth to north the whole length of the kingdom, falling into the Levant ſea by ſeveral channels, of which the chief are thoſe of Roſotto and Damietta. Theſe two branches form a triangle, called the Delta, being

being about a hundred miles aſunder at their falling into the ſea. The Nile begins to riſe when the ſun is vertical in Ethiopia, which happens in the latter end of May. It continues to riſe till September or October, when the banks are cut, and it is let into the grand canal, which runs through Cairo, and from thence is diſtributed to their fields and gardens. It uſually riſes to twenty-four feet in September, and from that time it continues to fall till the latter end of May the following year, when the flood returns. The day the Nile riſes to its proper height is ſolemnized by a feſtival and fire-works, and all other marks of public joy, as it was anciently; and numberleſs canals are opened to convey it to all parts of the country, according to certain rules preſcribed.

The hippopotamus, or river-horſe, is a creature peculiar to Egypt: it is larger than an ox, the hinder part much like one, and its head like an horſe; has thick large feet with claws; and a tail like an elephant: it is an amphibious animal, comes out of the river, and feeds on the graſs in the meadows. There are but few of them, and rarely ſeen of late years in Egypt.

The crocodile is common in the mouths of rivers of moſt warm countries: this too is an amphibious animal of a great length, (ſome of them are twenty feet long) of the ſhape of a lizard, with four ſhort feet or claws: his back is clothed with a kind of impenetrable ſcales like armour: they wait for their prey in the ſedge, and under cover on the ſides of rivers, and, pretty much reſembling the trunk of an old tree, ſometimes ſurpriſe the unwary traveller, jumping upon him and ſwallowing him whole, as it is ſaid; but few of them are of that large ſize. It is an ovarious animal, and lays a vaſt number of eggs, which are frequently deſtroyed by other animals, or the country would ſwarm with them.

The oſtrich is an inhabitant of Egypt, as well as of the deſerts of Africa. It is the largeſt fowl known, and ſo heavy that it cannot fly; but runs, by the help of its wings, as faſt as a horſe, and is ſometimes hunted like other game.

The

The hatching chickens in their ovens is another curioſity, and not a fable: many thouſands are ſo hatched here every year, the ovens being covered and heated with horſe-dung, to the degree of the hen's warmth.

Among the curioſities of Egypt, we muſt not forget to mention the pyramids, catacombs, &c. and, as theſe have been the wonder and admiration of many ages, we ſhall be particular in the deſcription thereof.

A pyramid is a ſolid, or hollow body, having a large, and generally a ſquare baſe, and terminating in a point. The number of theſe pyramids is about twenty; of which three, ſtanding pretty near together, are moſt remarkable, and are thoſe which have been ſo often deſcribed. The others lie far ſcattered in the Lybian deſert, and are leſſer models of the great ones; though ſome of them are very conſiderable, particularly one which ſtands ſouth-weſt from them, at about twenty miles diſtance more within the deſert.

Herodotus ſays, the great pyramid was built by Cheops, king of Egypt; and Sandys ſuppoſed it to take up eight acres of ground: Thevenot tells us, it is 520 feet high, on a ſquare baſe of 682 feet.

The aſcent to the top of the pyramid is contrived by degrees, or ſteps, the lowermoſt of which is near four feet high, and three broad; which, running about the pyramid in a level, made a narrow walk, when the ſtones were entire on every ſide: the ſecond degree is like the firſt, benching in near three feet: in the ſame manner is the third row placed on the ſecond, and the reſt in order, like ſo many ſtairs, riſing one above another to the top, which does not end in a point, like mathematical pyramids, but in a little flat, or ſquare, thirteen feet broad, according to Greaves, though Diodorus ſays it was nine feet, which makes it poſſible that one tier of ſtone may have been taken away.

The entrance into the pyramid is by a ſquare narrow paſſage, which opens on the midſt of the north ſide on the ſixteenth ſtep. This entrance was at firſt ſhut up, and afterwards opened by force. The ſtructure

of

of this entry was the labour of an exquiſite hand, as appears by the ſmoothneſs and evenneſs of the work, and cloſe knitting of the joints, which was a property obſerved by Diodorus to have run through the whole fabric. On the right hand is an hole of 89 feet long, and a gallery on the left paved with ſmooth poliſhed marble.

The ſecond gallery is divided from the firſt by a wall, and is a very ſtately piece of work, not inferior, either in curioſity of art, or richneſs of materials, to the moſt ſumptuous and magnificent buildings. The ſtone of which this gallery is built is a white and poliſhed marble, very evenly cut in large tables, and the joints ſo cloſe, that they are ſcarce diſcernible by a curious eye. After this are two ſmall anti-chambers, lined with a rich ſpeckled kind of Thebaic marble. Beyond is a ſquare hole, over which are five lines, cut parallel and perpendicular; beſides which no ſculptures or engravings are obſerved in the whole pyramid. This paſſage is nine feet long, moſt exquiſitely cut, of Thebaic marble, and leads to a ſpacious and magnificent chamber, in which art ſeems to have contended with nature: it ſtands in the heart and centre of the pyramid, equidiſtant from all the ſides, and almoſt in the midſt between the baſis and the top. The floor, the ſides, and the roof, were all made of large tables of Thebaic marble. The nine ſtones, which cover this chamber, are of a ſtupendous length, like ſo many huge beams, lying flat, and traverſing the room, ſupporting that infinite maſs and weight of the pyramid above. Whatever was formerly in this room, at preſent nothing remains but a tomb of granite marble, of one piece, hollow within, uncovered at the top, and ſounding like a bell.

Sandys ſays, that the founders of theſe pyramids erected ſuch coſtly monuments, not only out of a vain oſtentation, but being of opinion, that after the diſſolution of the fleſh the ſoul ſhould ſurvive, and, when 36,000 years were expired, again be joined to the ſame body, and reſtored to its former condition. Whatever may have been the efforts of men, the inſufficiency and vanity of their attempts have been apparent

parent in all things, and here particularly; for theſe pyramids were only tombs, and even thoſe who built them were not able to get an interment in them.

Herodotus reports, that king Cheops became ſo poor by building this large pyramid, that he was compelled to proſtitute his daughter to raiſe money; and that ſhe, affecting her particular glory, demanded a ſtone of each gallant, with which ſhe built a little pyramid near adjoining.

Having thus given a particular deſcription of the principal pyramid, we ſhall paſs over the reſt unnoticed, and proceed to give ſome account of the catacombs.

The catacombs of the mummies are among the pyramids. The entrances into theſe ſubterraneous grots, or dormitories in the rocks, are by a ſquare well, where holes are cut on each ſide for the convenience of thoſe who deſcend. Theſe wells are not of equal depth, but the ſhalloweſt are about ſix men's height. That deſcribed by Dr. Pococke is four feet ſquare, and twenty deep, cut through the ſlaty rock. At the bottom was a way five feet wide, and fifty long, from whence was a paſſage of the ſame ſize. On one ſide were apartments with benches, on which they laid the mummies, and on the other ſide were cells juſt big enough to receive a large coffin. The heads of families were ſet upright; but thoſe of an inferior claſs lay along, piled one upon another. Some of the bodies were done up in palm boughs, which were tied together at each end; and others were tied up in fine reeds, with which the Eaſterns uſed to write.

At the head of the embalmed bodies was commonly an idol, at the feet the image of a bird, and on the walls were ſeveral hieroglyphics, which might ſerve for epitaphs. Between every arch, the corpſes lie ranked one by another, ſhrouded in a number of folds of linen, ſwathed with bands of the ſame, and the breaſts of many are ſtained with hieroglyphical characters. Within their bellies are painted papers, and their gods incloſed in little models of ſtone or metal; ſome of the ſhapes of men, in coat armours,

with

with the heads of hawks and beetles; others of dogs, cats, ſheep, and monkeys.

Dr. Pococke gives the following account of the mummies. When the linen is pulled off theſe bodies, they appear ſolid, uncorrupt, and perfect in all their dimenſions. In the preparing of theſe, to keep them from putrefaction, they drew out the brains at the noſtrils, with an inſtrument of iron, and repleniſhed the ſame with preſervative ſpices: then cutting up the belly with an Ethiopian ſtone, and extracting the bowels, they cleanſed the inſide with wine, and, ſtuffing the ſame with a compoſition of myrrh, caſſia, and other odours, cloſed it again. The poorer ſort affected the like with bitumen, brought from the lake Aſphaltites in Javery: by which means they are ſaid to have preſerved theſe bodies uncorrupted for 3000 years. When they had performed their ceremonies, which were many, they laid the corpſe in a boat, to be wafted over Acheruſia, a lake on the ſouth of the city, by a perſon whom they called Charon: which gave Orpheus the invention of his infernal ferryman. About this lake ſtood the ſhady temple of Hecate, with the ports of Cocytus and Oblivion, ſeparated by bars of braſs: the original of like fables.—When the body was landed on the other ſide, it was brought before certain judges, who, if convinced that the dead perſon had led an evil life, deprived it of burial; if otherwiſe, they ſuffered it to be interred as aforeſaid.

The catacombs of the birds are much more magnificent than the others, being the ſepulchres of thoſe birds and other animals they worſhipped; for when they happened to find them dead, they embalmed them, wrapped them up with the ſame care they did human bodies, and depoſited them in earthen vaſes, covered over and ſtopped cloſe with mortar.

Though we have already exceeded the bounds preſcribed us for the deſcription of Egypt, yet we cannot quit that country without taking ſome notice of the labyrinth, ſaid to be built by king Mæris, and intended for a ſepulchre. It is a magnificent pile, compoſed of twelve palaces, regularly diſpoſed, which had

had a communication with each other. The twelve palaces contained in them 3000 rooms, half of which, interſperſed with terraces, were ranged round the halls, and diſcovered no outlet: the other half were under ground, cut out of the rock, as thoſe at Thebes, and were deſigned for the ſepulchres of the kings. The whole building was of ſtone, without any wood in it, and adorned with the fineſt ſculptures. The halls had an equal number of doors, ſix opening to the north, and ſix to the ſouth, all encompaſſed by the ſame wall. The entrances and rooms were contrived in ſuch a manner, as that it would be impoſſible for a ſtranger to find his way out: and it was ſuch an extraordinary building, that it is ſaid Dædalus came to Egypt on purpoſe to ſee it. Herodotus viewed every room in the upper part of it; but was not permitted to go into the ſubterraneous apartments, which were the tombs of the kings who built them, and of the ſacred crocodiles. This author reports, that what he ſaw ſeemed to ſurpaſs the art of man; ſo many ways out, by various paſſages, and infinite returns, afforded a thouſand occaſions of wonder, as he paſſed from a ſpacious hall to a chamber, from thence to a cabinet; then again in other paſſages out of the cabinet, and out of the chamber into the more ſpacious rooms. All the roofs and walls within were incruſted with marble, and beautifully adorned with variety of ſculptures. The halls were ſurrounded with pillars of white ſtone finely poliſhed; and at the angles, where the labyrinth ended, ſtood a pyramid, which Strabo ſays was the ſepulchre of the founder.

NUBIA.

THE kingdom of Nubia lies along the Nile, between Egypt and Abyſſinia, and is 1000 miles long from north to ſouth, and 600 from eaſt to weſt.

The principal places in this kingdom, are, 1. Nubia, the reſidence of the king, which lies near the river Nile, and is very large: the houſes are but one ſtory high, and covered with turf and ſtone to keep off

off the heat of the ſun. 2. Duncale, which alſo lies near the Nile. 3. Jalac, a city on an iſland in the Nile. And, 4. Sennar, which lies on the frontiers of Abyſſinia.

The air of Nubia is very hot in the day-time, but cool in the night. Along the Nile it is pretty well inhabited, but the inland country is full of deſerts, which harbour abundance of lions, tygers, elephants, &c. The commodities of this kingdom are ſugar, linen, ivory, and black horſes. This country produces a ſubtle and incurable poiſon; one grain of which is ſaid to be ſufficient to kill ten men in half an hour: an ounce of it is ſold for an hundred ducats. Here is alſo found gold, and gold ſand in the rivers.

Nubia is governed by its own independent king, who is ſaid to be a very powerful prince. They were formerly Chriſtians, and would probably have remained ſo, had they been ſupplied with miſſionaries from Europe. At preſent they are ſtrict Mahometans, or groſs idolaters.

ABYSSINIA.

ABYSSINIA is alſo called Ethiopia, or the country of the Moors. It joins northward to Nubia and the Red ſea, and is 1200 miles long, and 800 broad. According to the account the Portugueſe give of this country, it contains 30 kingdoms, beſides 22 more which lie about it, and belonged formerly to Abyſſinia, but now are governed by their own kings; and there are 18 nations more, which are alſo reckoned in Abyſſinia. The names of all which may be ſeen in the neweſt maps. It affords no places of great note, and there is ſeldom found a town of above 1000 houſes.

This large country is governed by their ſovereign king, whoſe ſubjects are treated like ſlaves; and he is held in ſuch veneration among them, that at his very name they bow their bodies, and touch the ground with one of their fingers. It is ſaid, they can raiſe 600,000 men, in time of war. The natives are coal black;

black; and travellers give them the character of a briſk, ſenſible, and civil people. They are great lovers of learned men, who are held in great reverence and reſpect among the people. They have two univerſities, one at Axum, and another at Embie. At Axum is a fine library, which belongs to the king, and is eſteemed a great treaſure; and at Embie is another, in which, as they ſay, are manuſcripts of Enoch, Solomon, and Eſdras, written with their own hands.

MONOEMUGI.

MONOEMUGI borders upon Abyſſinia, Monomotapa, and the coaſts of Caffaria, and Zanguebar: from north to ſouth it is 1200 miles long, and from eaſt to weſt above 600 wide.

The little we know of this country has been communicated to us by the Portugueſe, who made an incurſion into the country from Zanguebar, notwithſtanding the danger of travelling through it, on account of its vaſt deſerts. Through the midſt of the country runs a river, called Zambece, which forms between the two coaſts an iſland, on which, with great expedition, the Portugueſe built the fort St. Martial, which they poſſeſs to this day. This large country extends itſelf as far as the great ſea Zembre or Zaire, where lies the city Zembre, the ordinary reſidence of the king; near which are the famous mountains of the moon. Elephants, dragons, and other wild creatures, abound here; but worſe enemies than theſe are the Giaques, a nation of canibals. The natives are tall, ſtout and ſtrong, and make good ſoldiers. As to religion, they are in general idolaters.

MONOMOTAPA.

MONOMOTAPA.

MONOMOTAPA lies under the tropic of Capricorn, and is 2,800 miles in circumference. It has the coaſt of Caffaria on three ſides, but is parted from it by the adjoining mountains, which, together with the cool ſtreams and temperate air, make this country exceeding pleaſant. It contains 30 kingdoms, but it would be to little purpoſe to enumerate all their names.

Monomotapa is the capital of the whole empire, which is ſituated near the river Rio di Spirito Santo: it is built with ſtone two ſtories high, for which it is admired by all the reſt of the nation; no other town is built like it, the houſes being mere huts, patched up with wood and clay. Moſata, alſo called Zimbooe, ſituate on the weſt, is likewiſe a fine fortification, and the reſidence of the emperor: the apartments in his palace are furniſhed with the fineſt tapeſtry, and ivory branches, which are hung up by chains of gold.

The emperor of this country governs with an abſolute power, and whoever is admitted to an audience, muſt appear before him on his knees. According to the accounts of travellers, when he ſneezes, or drinks, all his attendants greet him with a loud voice, which is directly conveyed from one place to another, and reſounds through the whole city. He keeps 1000 beautiful women for his pleaſure; and ſhe who brings forth the firſt-born ſon is looked upon as a queen, becauſe ſhe is the mother of the prince, who is the next heir to the crown. The emperor's body-guard conſiſts of 12,000 ſtrong and courageous women, and 200 dogs. The principal commodities of this country conſiſt in oſtriches feathers, elephants teeth, rice and ſugar; and there are alſo ſeveral rich gold mines.

CONGO.

CONGO.

THE coaſt of Congo is ſituated between the equator and the tropic of Capricorn, and is about 960 miles long, and 600 wide. The whole country was formerly governed by one king, but has ſince been divided into three kingdoms, viz. Loango, Congo, and Angola.

Loango has its ſovereign king, who can raiſe an army of 100,000 men. This country produces ſugar, millet, tobacco, palm-wine, and there is plenty of oxen, cows, hogs, and goats: it has alſo copper, tin, and iron mines. The principal towns are Loango, the capital and reſidence; Majumba, and Malemba.

In the kingdom of Congo, St. Salvador is the capital, and reſidence of the king: that name was given it by the Portugueſe, who, with 36 men, obtained a victory over an army of rebels, who had riſen on account of the king's being turned Chriſtian. After this victory, they obtained great privileges, and to this day they have ten churches in that city, and the Jeſuits have a fine college. The king of Congo is abſolute. Before their converſion, when a king died, ſix virgins voluntarily threw themſelves into the fire, wherein his corpſe was burned, in order to attend him in the next world; but ſince that time this cuſtom has been aboliſhed.

The kingdom of Angola is about 400 miles long, and 320 wide, and is parted from the coaſt of the Cafres by exceſſive high mountains. The Portugueſe have a great ſway in this country, and have taken a deal of pains to convert theſe people, in which they have not been altogether unſucceſsful. The principal towns are Mapango, the preſent reſidence of the king of Angola; Engaze, Loando, Cambambe, Maſſagan, and Gunza.

The other countries, which lie within the coaſt of Congo, are the Jages, or Giages, which border upon Mons Emugi. It is ſaid that the natives are canibals, who commonly devour their firſt-born children, and will

will kill and eat their parents: whoever dies a natural or accidental death, is eaten by his kindred and relations; ſo that in this nation people ſave the expence of a funeral. Macoco is a kingdom behind Loango, directly under the equator. The people are called Anricans, and are canibals: they have a powerful king, who has twelve petty kings under him. They worſhip the ſun, moon, and ſtars. The king's reſidence is Monſol, where they ſell mens fleſh in the open market; and, if the account may be credited, they kill daily 100 men for the king's table, which are either criminals, priſoners, or ſlaves; and this is not done on account of the ſcarcity of other meat, of which they have plenty, but becauſe human fleſh is looked upon as a delicious diſh.

CAFRARIA.

THE coaſt of Cafraria, or Cafres, begins at or near the Cape of St. Mary, and reaches eaſtward to the river Zembre; half way upon the point of Africa lies the famous Cape of Good Hope. The whole length is computed at near 2400 miles.

The country differs very much as to fruitfulneſs; ſome parts which are cultivated thrive, and every thing grows that is ſown or planted; other parts are barren and uninhabited, except by wild beaſts. The country for the generality is but thinly peopled, and there is room enough for large colonies. Moſt of the natives are idolaters, and governed by ſeveral petty kings or chiefs. To diſtinguiſh this country, it will be beſt to divide it into three different diſtricts: 1. The weſtern part. 2. The eaſtern part. And, 3. The ſouthern part.

In the weſtern part is Mataman, a hilly country, the receptacle of all ſorts of wild creatures, lions, tygers, leopards, elephants, rhinoceroſes, monkeys, oſtriches, &c.

In the eaſtern part, which is commonly called the coaſt of Zofala, is Zofala, the capital, where the Portugueſe have a garriſon. In this country, which is

is chiefly under the Portugueſe, are rich gold mines, and the rivers produce a fine gold ſand, which is reckoned the pureſt in the world.

In the ſouthern part is the country of the Hottentots. Theſe people may be juſtly deemed the moſt naſty and brutiſh of all reaſonable creatures, having nothing, ſave the ſhape of a man, that can lay claim to that noble character. Their bodies are uſually beſmeared with common greaſe, or ſome worſe ſtinking ſtuff, which occaſions a very loathſome ſmell. Their ordinary habit is a ſheep-ſkin, juſt as it is pulled off from the carcaſe, on which they frequently feed when ſcarce of freſh proviſions. In winter they turn the woolly or hairy ſide next their backs, and in ſummer the other: this ſerves the man for his bed at night, and this is all the winding-ſheet or coffin he has when he dies. The men wear, as a kind of ornament, the bladder of any wild beaſt they have killed, which is blown up, and faſtened to the hair, as a trophy of their valour.

As to the civil government of theſe people, (ſays the famous Monſ. de la Caille, in his journal of a voyage to this country) the care of houſhold affairs belongs to the department of the females. The men, indeed, are the butchers, and prepare the meat for dreſſing; but the care of providing the vegetables concerns only the women. This the mother of a family ſets about in a morning, attended by ſuch of her children as are able to follow her, and carrying the reſt in her arms, or on her back. In this manner ſhe ſearches the woods and river ſides, for roots, pulſe, or fruit; of which having gotten a ſufficient quantity, ſhe returns, lights a fire on a large ſtone before the cabin, and, when the victuals are dreſſed, wakes her huſband, who ſits down to his meal with the reſt of the family.

The women are cloathed with ſheep-ſkin, as well as the men, wearing, like them, the wool outwards in ſummer, and inwards during the winter. They wear one ſkin over their ſhoulders, the ends of it croſſing each other before, and leaving their necks bare; another ſkin is faſtened round their middle, and reaches down

down to their knees. Thoſe of them who are ambitious to pleaſe, adorn themſelves with necklaces of ſhells: for even in this barbarous and naſty country the ſex have their charms, which they endeavour to heighten by ſuch arts as are peculiar to themſelves, and would meet with very little ſucceſs elſewhere: to this end they greaſe their faces, necks, and all the naked parts of their bodies, with mutton ſuet, in order to make them ſhine: they alſo braid or plait their hair, to give themſelves an additional elegance. An Hottentot lady, thus bedizened, has exhauſted all the arts of her toilette; and, however unfavourable nature may have been to her, with regard to ſhape and ſtature, her pride is wonderfully flattered, while the ſplendor of her appearance gives her the higheſt degree of ſatisfaction.

The ſame ingenious author has given us the following deſcription of the method of hunting the elephant.

The elephant (ſays this gentleman) is always ſought for, by the hunters, on the banks of rivers, where he is attacked in the following manner. Three horſemen, well mounted, ſet out on the expedition; two of them ride about the plain, while a third carefully watches the elephant, as he goes to drink at the neighbouring river; when, having given notice to his companions, he begins the attack, by piercing the ſide of the beaſt with his javelin, while he is drinking. On this the wounded animal immediately purſues the aggreſſor, who rides directly towards his companions on the plain; when one of them attacks the elephant in his turn, in order to divert his attention from the object of his purſuit. Accordingly the beaſt, enraged a-new by a freſh wound, neglects his firſt antagoniſt and purſues the ſecond; when the third perſon draws him off from the purſuit of the ſecond by the ſame means as the ſecond diverted him from that of the firſt. In the mean time the poor creature loſes a vaſt quantity of blood, which the fury and agitation he is put into, cauſe to flow in great abundance. If he ſurvives theſe three attacks, the

the firſt hunter attacks him again; and thus is the poor beaſt engaged by their ſucceſſive aſſaults, till, wearied out and ſpent with the loſs of blood, he falls to the ground. In this ſituation there is no danger in approaching this formidable animal, and ſawing off his teeth, whoſe length is proportioned to the age and ſtrength of the beaſt.

But this method of hunting the elephant is extremely dangerous, if attempted on rough ground, as appears by the following relation. Three Dutchmen, who had lived ſome time at the Cape, and got a great deal of money by this kind of buſineſs, being about to return to their native country, had a mind to take their leave of the ſport, by one more hunt for their diverſion. To this end they fixed on a plain, which, unluckily, was not ſufficiently ſecured from the mole-hills, which are very large and hollow in that country. The chaſe began ſucceſsfully; the ſecond hunter had given the attack, and got to ſome diſtance from the elephant, when his horſe ſtumbled at a mole-hill, and fell: this gave the furious animal time to come up to him, when he ſeized hold of the rider with his trunk, and threw him on the ground: then ſeizing the horſe in the ſame manner, he threw him to a conſiderable diſtance: after which, returning to the diſmounted hunter, he took hold of him again, and, toſſing him up in the air, caught him as he fell upon the point of one of his tuſks, which ran fairly through his body, and thus held him empaled by the middle. In this ſituation the ſavage animal kept him a long time, turning himſelf about, and preſenting the horrid ſpectacle to his other purſuers, at the ſame time ſeeming to take a pleaſure in the writhings, cries, and ſufferings of this unfortunate hunter.

ZANGUEBAR.

THE coaſt of Zanguebar lies eaſtwards, and reaches from the river Zambes to the equinoxial line. It is divided into ſeven kingdoms, viz. Mongal, Angos, Moſambique, Quiloa, Monbaze, Melinde, and Cheliete.

The air of this country would be intolerably hot, were it not cooled by the annual rains, which overflow the country, and the breezes from the ſea. The ſoil is exceeding fruitful, and produces rice and maze in abundance. From hence the Portugueſe (who are ſovereigns of all the coaſts, having many black princes ſubject to them) are furniſhed with gold, ſlaves, and ivory, brought from the inland parts of Africa. This country is very populous, conſiſting chiefly of negroes; and the city of Melinda alone is ſaid to contain 200,000 inhabitants. Though Chriſtianity is ſaid to be the prevailing religion of this country, yet there are many Mahometans, and not a few Pagans.

AJAN.

THE coaſt of Ajan reaches from the equator to the Red ſea, and is about 800 miles long, and 480 broad. It is divided into four kingdoms, viz. Brava, which is now a fine republic, tributary to the Portugueſe, to whom they are obliged to pay 4000lb. in gold per annum. The kingdom of Magadoxa has its own ſovereign king; and he and his ſubjects are Arabs and Mahometans. The kingdom of Adel borders upon Abyſſinia.

ABEX.

THE coaſt of Abex is a tract of land between the Red ſea, Nubia, and Abyſſinia, and is about 560 miles long, and 200 broad. The country is very poor, being more inhabited by ſavage creatures than men; and the climate is exceſſive hot and unwholſome. The produce of this country (whoſe inhabitants are moſtly Turks and Arabs) is chiefly ebony wood. Squakem is the capital, and has a fine harbour. The ſouth part is called Dan Cali, and has its own king: Baylour is the capital of this part, which has a tolerable good harbour.

AFRICAN

AFRICAN ISLANDS.

THE African iſlands may be properly divided into five claſſes, viz. 1. The Canary iſlands. 2. The iſlands of Cape Verde. 3. The iſlands under Guinea. 4. The iſland Madagaſcar. And, 5. The Maſcarenas.

1. The CANARY ISLANDS lie in the Atlantic ocean, oppoſite to the empire of Morocco, and are twelve in number, viz. Alegranza, Canaria, Terro, Forteventura, Gomere, Gratioſa, Lancerotte, Madera, Palma, Rocca, Salvages, and Teneriff: eleven whereof belong to the crown of Spain, and the other, Madera, belongs to the Portugueſe.

In the iſland of Terro, is a wonderful tree, 40 feet high, 12 feet thick, and 120 feet round: it is green throughout the year, and bears a fruit like acorns: upon this tree reſts a cloud, which drops daily, for two hours, the ſweeteſt and fineſt water, of which the inhabitants may gather 30 barrels a day; and this is all the freſh water they are ſupplied with in the whole iſland. In the iſland Teneriff, is Pico, the higheſt hill in the world: its height is ſaid to be 20,274 feet: the middle is covered with a cloud, and the top with ſnow; and may be ſeen at ſea 140 miles off. This mountain is a volcano, and occaſions frequent earthquakes. In the year 1704, there happened a dreadful eruption of ſulphur and melted ore, which ran down like a river, and deſtroyed ſeveral conſiderable towns, ſpoiling the richeſt lands in the iſland, and converting them into a barren deſert.

The air of theſe iſlands is eſteemed extremely wholeſome, and the ſoil wonderfully fertile, having generally two harveſts in a year in the iſland Canaria. They abound in delicious fruits, eſpecially grapes, which produce thoſe rich wines that obtain the name of Canary, of which great quantities are annually brought to England in time of peace.

2. The CAPE-VERDE ISLANDS are thoſe which lie oppoſite to the Cape of Negroland, and are called Cape Verde on account of the green and flouriſhing verdure of the country on that coaſt. They all belong to Portugal, and their number is ten, viz. St. Anthony, Bonaviſta, Brava, Fuego, St. Jago, St. Lucia, Mago, St. Nicolas, Della Sale, and St. Vincent.

The air of theſe iſlands is generally reckoned very unwholeſome, eſpecially in St. Jago, the largeſt and chief of them all. The ſoil is not alike in all, ſome of them being very fertile, and others extremely barren. From hence the Portugueſe tranſport incredible quantities of ſalt, as alſo great numbers of goat-ſkins.

The iſland of Fuego, or Fogo, is ſo called, as being a noted volcano, continually ſending up ſulphurous exhalations, and ſometimes the flames break out in ſuch a terrible manner, and vomit forth ſuch a number of pumice-ſtones, that it annoys all the adjacent parts.

Oppoſite to the Cape-Verde iſlands, on the coaſt of Negroland, are the important iſlands of Senegal and Goree, which were taken from the French in the late war. By the ninth article of the treaty of Fontainbleau, Goree was reſtored to the French, and Senegal remains in the hands of the Engliſh. From this laſt place is imported that valuable drug called Gum Senegal.

3. The GUINEA ISLANDS lie between the equator and the tropic of Capricorn: they are ſeven in number, ſix whereof belong to the Portugueſe, and one to the Engliſh. Thoſe which belong to the Portugueſe are Anuobon, Aſcenſion, Ferdinando Pao, St. Matthew, Del Principe, and St. Thomas. The name of that which belongs to the crown of Great-Britain is St. Helena, which is about 24 miles in circumference. The air of this iſland is very wholeſome, and people that are taken ſick at ſea, on their arrival there ſoon recover. The Engliſh have built

built a ſtrong fort upon this iſland, called James's Caſtle. It is poſſeſſed by the Eaſt-India company of Engliſh merchants, and is a place of retreat and refreſhment for their ſhips homeward bound: but the iſland is ſo very ſmall, and the wind ſo much againſt them outward bound, that they very ſeldom ſee it then; and if a ſhip over-ſhoots the iſland, and falls to the leeward, it is very difficult to recover the iſland again.

4. MADAGASCAR is a large iſland, 920 miles long, and about 280 broad. It lies under the tropic of Capricon, oppoſite to Moſambique. It was diſcovered by the Portugueſe in 1506, who made no ſettlement there. In 1642, the French landed under the tropic of Capricorn, and built, at the expence of 15 millions of livres, the forts Dauphin, Francois, and St. Lucia, which were afterwards taken by the Engliſh, who built an additional fort; but this ſettlement is of no great importance, and but little regarded. There are ſeveral ſorts of natives on this iſland: in the woods live many that are wild, go quite naked, and have frightful beards. Thoſe that live in houſes, build them in ſuch a manner, that they may carry them on their backs wherever they pleaſe. The better ſort wear cloaths, but the poor go naked, except the women, who have generally ſome covering. The natives are idolaters: but there are ſome Mahometans, and a very few Chriſtians, except the Europeans that are ſettled there. The iſland abounds with all manner of cattle; as alſo ſugar, honey, ſilk, cotton, oranges, lemons, ſaffron, ginger, and tobacco; but their trade is very inconſiderable.

Several odd cuſtoms prevail in ſome parts of this iſland, particularly theſe two. 1. If a woman be ſafely delivered of a live child, and afterwards die in childbed, the living child is buried with the dead mother, being better (as they ſay) that the child ſhould die than live, having no mother to look after it. The other is, the expoſing their children to wild beaſts, if brought forth upon an unlucky day. So numerous are thoſe days, which their prieſts have

taught them to believe unlucky, that almoſt one half of the year is accounted ſuch: and hence it is, that this iſland is ſo thinly ſtocked with inhabitants. They are reckoned a very ignorant, treacherous, and inhoſpitable people.

5. MASCARENAS iſlands lie about 300 miles eaſt from Madagaſcar; moſt of them were firſt diſcovered by Maſcarenhas, a Portugueſe, in 1505. They are about 50 in number.

Maſcarena, ſo called after the name of its firſt diſcoverer, is the principal iſland; the length whereof is 100 miles, and the breadth about 50. The French, after this iſland was abandoned both by the Portugueſe and the Dutch, ſent thither a colony in 1654, who ſettled there, and gave it the name of Bourbon: when this nation came thoroughly acquainted with the fruitfulneſs of this iſland, they gave it the name of Eden, or the Terreſtrial Paradiſe. There are, however, ſeveral diſtricts, eſpecially northwards, which are very barren; but that part which the French inhabit, is a perfect pleaſure-garden; and here parrots are ſo plenty, as to be caught with the greateſt eaſe. Throughout the year there is a continual ſpring: the trees are always green, and loaded with the fineſt fruit, pleaſant to the taſte, very wholeſome, and medicinal for thoſe who come ſick on ſhore. This ſpot of ground produces alſo very good coffee, which is exported to France. The rivers are filled with all manner of fine fiſh, and there is plenty of every thing for the neceſſaries of life. But, notwithſtanding all, the colony goes to decay, and will in time be quite abandoned by the French, on account of the frequent hurricanes that happen there, by which the commerce to and from that iſland has ſuffered very much.

The other iſlands, of any note, which go under the name of the Maſcarenas, are St. Maurice, and Diego Ruys.

St. Maurice was diſcovered by the Portugueſe, in 1595, who called it Cigne, that is, Swan Iſland; but,

but, three years after, the Dutch brought it under their ſubjection, and called it, in honour of the prince of Naſſau, by his name, which was Maurice, and poſſeſs it to this day. This iſland produces plenty of cocoa-trees, and abounds with ebony, with which the Dutch furniſh all Europe principally from thence. Tortoiſes are ſo large there, that ſome will run away with three men upon their backs.

The iſland Diego Ruys is not inhabited, but is remarkable for the multitude of tortoiſes, with which both the country and the ſea-ſhore ſwarm. The land-tortoiſes weigh commonly 100 pounds, and the ſea-tortoiſes are ſome of them 4 or 500 weight: the meat of them is as palatable as beef or mutton is in Europe.

AMERICA.

HAVING accompanied our fair readers thro' Europe, Aſia, and Africa, we ſhall now proceed to the fourth and laſt grand diviſion of the world, America, in the account of which we ſhall be very particular, as the affairs of this vaſt continent have lately engaged a great deal of the public attention. We ſhall begin with a ſhort hiſtory of the diſcovery of America, and the manners and cuſtoms of the original inhabitants.

It is remarkable, that the diſcovery of America, the noble invention of printing, the revival of ancient learning, and the reformation, happened much about the ſame time. Before this period, the manners of Europe were wholly barbarous, even in Italy, where the natural mildneſs of the climate, and the dawning of literature, had a little ſoftened the minds of the people, and introduced ſomething approaching towards politeneſs. The hiſtory preceding this æra, and indeed for ſome time after it, is nothing but one ſeries of rapine, uſurpations, murders, and maſſacres: nothing of a manly courage, nothing of a ſolid and rational policy. Scarce any ſtate had then very extenſive views, or looked much farther than to the preſent advantage.

The little learning, which at this time ſubſiſted, was only the dotage of the ſcholaſtic philoſophy of words, together with the infancy of politer learning, which only concerned words too, though in another way. The elegance and purity of the Latin tongue was then the higheſt, and almoſt the only, point of a ſcholar's ambition: mathematical learning was little valued or cultivated; the true ſyſtem of the heavens was not ſo much as thought of; there was no knowledge

A New and Accurate MAP, of AMERICA, from the latest Discoveries

ledge at all of the real form of the earth; and, in general, the ideas of mankind were not extended beyond their ſenſible horizon.

In this ſtate of affairs, Chriſtopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, undertook to extend the boundaries which ignorance had given to the world. This great man's deſign aroſe from the juſt idea he had formed of the figure of the earth; though the maps, more erroneous than his judgment, made him miſtake the object. His deſign was to find a paſſage to China and India by the weſtern ocean.

It is not improbable, that, beſides the glory attending ſuch a diſcovery, and the private advantages of fortune he might hope to derive from it, Columbus had a further incentive from national jealouſy and reſentment. Venice and Genoa were then almoſt the only trading powers in Europe, and they had no other ſupport of their power than their commerce. This bred a rivalſhip, a jealouſy, and frequent wars between them; but in traffic, Venice was much ſuperior: ſhe had drawn to herſelf almoſt the whole commerce of India, always one of the moſt valuable in the world, and then carried on only by the way of Egypt and the Red ſea. An emulation of this kind might probably have put Columbus on finding another and more direct paſſage to the Eaſt-Indies, and by that means transferring this profitable trade to his own country. However, he performed the duty of a good citizen, and made his firſt propoſal at home: at home it was rejected. Diſcharged of this obligation, he applied to the court of France; and, meeting no better ſucceſs there, he offered next his ſervices to our Henry VII. This prince was rather a prudent ſteward and manager of a kingdom, than a great king, and one of thoſe defenſive geniuſſes who are the laſt in the world to reliſh a great but problematical deſign. Several years were ſpent here in ſollicitations to no purpoſe. In Portugal, where he applied himſelf after his failure here, his offers were not only rejected, but he was inſulted and ridiculed: he found, however, in their inſults and ridicule, a new incitement to

purſue his ſcheme, urged forward by the ſtings of anger and reſentment.

Laſt of all, he exerciſed his intereſt and his patience, for eight years together, at the court of Ferdinand and Iſabella. He had every day, during this long ſpace, to combat with every objection that want of knowledge, or that a falſe knowledge could propoſe. His whole time was ſpent in fruitleſs endeavours to enlighten ignorance, to remove prejudice, and to vanquiſh that obſtinate incredulity, which is, of all others, the greateſt enemy to improvement, rejecting every thing as falſe and abſurd, which is ever ſo little out of the track of common experience; and it is of the moſt dangerous conſequence, as it carries a deluſive air of coolneſs of temper and wiſdom. However, with an aſſiduity and firmneſs of mind, never enough to be applauded and admired, he at length overcame all difficulties; and, to his inexpreſſible joy, with a fleet of three ſhips, and the title and command of an admiral, he ſet ſail on the third of Auguſt, 1492, on a voyage the moſt daring and grand in the deſign, and in the event of which Europe was the moſt concerned of any that ever yet was undertaken.

It muſt not be omitted here, in honour to the *Fair Sex*, and in juſtice to Iſabella, that this ſcheme was firſt countenanced, and the equipment made by the queen *only*, the king having no ſhare in it; ſhe even raiſed the money neceſſary for the deſign upon her own jewels.

As brevity will not permit us to relate all the particulars of Columbus's voyage, we muſt content ourſelves with mentioning, that the ſailors, after having been a long time out at ſea, growing deſperate with deſpair, inſiſted on his returning, and grew loud and inſolent in their demand: ſome even talked of throwing the admiral over board. His invention, and almoſt his hopes, were near exhauſted, when the only thing which could appeaſe them happened -- the clear diſcovery of land, after a voyage of 33 days, the longeſt any man was ever known to be from ſight of ſhore before that time.

They

They landed on one of the iſlands now called Lucayos, or Bahamas, which is remarkable for nothing but this event. The firſt thing that Columbus did, after thanking God for the ſucceſs of his important voyage, was to take poſſeſſion of the iſland in the name of their Catholic majeſties, by ſetting up a croſs upon the ſhore; great numbers of the inhabitants looking on, ignorant and unconcerned at a ceremony, which was to deprive them of their natural liberty.

The Spaniards ſtayed but a little while upon this iſland, and at their departure very prudently took with them ſome of the natives, that they might learn the Spaniſh tongue, and be their guides and interpreters in this new ſcene of affairs. He touched on ſeveral of the iſlands in the ſame cluſter, enquiring every where for gold, which was the only object of commerce he thought worth his care, becauſe the only thing that could give the court of Spain an high opinion of his diſcoveries. All directed him to a great iſland called Bohio, of which they ſpoke extraordinary things, and principally that it abounded in gold. They told him it lay to the ſouthward. To the ſouthward he ſteered his courſe, and found the iſland, which he called Hiſpaniola, no ways inferior to the reports. He here collected a ſufficient quantity of gold to give credit to his voyage at court, and ſuch a number of curioſities of all kinds, as might ſtrike the imaginations, and engage the attention, of the people.

Having ſecured the friendſhip of the principal king of the iſland, he built a fort, and put a ſmall garriſon of Spaniards into it. On his return home, he touched upon ſeveral iſlands to the ſouthward, and diſcovered the Caribbees. He returned to Europe after an abſence of ſix months, and was driven by a great ſtorm into the harbour of Liſbon. This he did not look upon as a misfortune, ſince he had the ſatisfaction of convincing the Portugueſe demonſtratively what an error they were guilty of in rejecting his propoſal: it was now his turn to triumph.

From Liſbon he proceeded to Seville: the court was then at Barcelona. But before he went to give an account of his voyage, he took all the care he could to provide for another. He wrote an abſtract of his proceedings, and ſent with it a memorial of all ſuch things as were neceſſary for the eſtabliſhment of a colony, and for further diſcoveries. Soon after he began his journey to Barcelona, every where followed by the admiration and applauſes of the people, who crouded from all parts to ſee him. He entered the city in a ſort of triumph: and certainly there never was a more innocent triumph, nor one that formed a more new and pleaſing ſpectacle: he had not deſtroyed, but diſcovered nations. The Americans he brought with him appeared in all the uncouth finery of their own country, wondered at by every body, and themſelves admiring every thing they ſaw. The ſeveral animals he had brought home with him, many of which were extremely beautiful, and all ſtrangers to this part of the world, were ſo diſpoſed as to be ſeen without difficulty: the other curioſities of the new world were diſplayed in the moſt advantageous manner: the utenſils, the arms, and the ornaments of a people ſo remote from us in ſituation and manners, were regarded with wonder and admiration. The admiral himſelf cloſed the proceſſion. He was received by the king and queen with all imaginable marks of eſteem and regard; and they ordered a magnificent throne to be erected in public to do him the greater honour. A chair was prepared for him, in which he ſat, and gave, in preſence of the whole court, a full and circumſtantial account of all his diſcoveries.

Theſe honours did not ſatisfy the aſpiring genius of Columbus: he prepared with all expedition for a ſecond voyage: the difficulties attending the firſt were all vaniſhed. The importance of the object appeared every day more clearly, and the court was willing to ſatisfy the vivacity of his deſires to the full.

Columbus ſet ſail on his ſecond voyage, the 25th of September, 1493, with a fleet of 17 ſail of ſhips, with

all manner of neceſſaries for ſettlement or conqueſt, and 1500 men on board, ſome of them of the beſt families in Spain. On the 2d of November they made land, which was the iſland now called Dominica. But, as his deſign was to ſettle his colony before he attempted to make any new diſcovery, he made no ſtay here, nor at ſeveral other iſlands, at which he touched before he could make Hiſpaniola.

On his arrival at his wiſhed-for port, he found his men all killed, and the fort he had built utterly demoliſhed. The Spaniards had fallen out among themſelves, and afterwards preſerving as little harmony with the natives, and obſerving no decency in their behaviour, or juſtice in their dealings, they quickly loſt their eſteem, and were every man murdered. The admiral very wiſely forbore to make any nice enquiry into the affair, or to commence hoſtilities in revenge for the loſs of his ſoldiers; but took the moſt effectual methods to prevent ſuch an evil for the future. He choſe a more commodious ſtation for his colony on the north-eaſt part of the iſland; and, in honour to his royal patroneſs, he called it Iſabella.

The difficulties Columbus met with in eſtabliſhing his colony were great and innumerable: the Spaniards were naturally lazy, and ready to mutiny againſt him, when they found how hard they were obliged to work, and with what few of the delicacies of life they were obliged to be contented. Having reſtored order and diſcipline among his troops, built a new fort, and found means to keep the Indians in awe, whoſe fidelity he much doubted, he prepared, with all expedition, to ſail about Cuba, in order to diſcover, whether it was an iſland, or a part of ſome great continent; and to puſh his diſcoveries to the utmoſt, in which he had hitherto ſo happily ſucceeded.

This voyage was more remarkable for the hardſhips the admiral and his men ſuffered, than for any conſiderable diſcoveries it produced. As he endeavoured to coaſt along the ſouthern ſhore of Cuba, he was entangled in a labyrinth of an innumerable multitude of iſlands, amongſt which he reckoned 160 in one day. Surrounded on all ſides with difficulties, the

voyage

voyage was extended to an unprofitable length; and, being driven out to ſea, the worſt diſaſter of all befell them: their proviſions fell ſhort. From this extremity they were at laſt relieved by the appearance of Jamaica, where they were hoſpitably received, and ſupplied with caſſava bread and water. From thence they proceeded, mortified and diſappointed, to Hiſpaniola, not being able to come to any certainty concerning Cuba. This diſappointment, and the fatigues and difficulties of the voyage, threw Columbus into a lethargy, of which he was ſcarcely recovered when they arrived at Iſabella.

Here they found all things in confuſion, and the colony in the utmoſt danger of being a ſecond time utterly deſtroyed; for no ſooner was he ſailed, than the Spaniards forſook all government and diſcipline, and ſpread themſelves over the iſland, committing a thouſand diſorders. Four of the principal ſovereigns of the iſland took advantage of this diſpoſition, and united to drive out thoſe imperious intruders.

In this condition was the iſland on the arrival of Columbus, whoſe firſt buſineſs was to collect the ſcattered fragments of the colony, and to form them into a body. With theſe he marched againſt one of the kings who had killed ſixteen of the Spaniards. This prince was eaſily ſubdued, and ſeveral of his ſubjects ſent priſoners into Spain. Scarce had he gained this victory, when he was informed of an army, conſiſting of 100,000 men, having taken the field againſt him. Columbus, though he had but a ſmall force, did not ſcruple to go out to meet them: his army conſiſted of but 200 foot, 20 horſe, and 20 wolf-dogs. Victory declared for the Spaniards, in the obtaining of which the horſes and dogs had a conſiderable ſhare. The loſs on the ſide of the Indians was very great. From this day forward, they gave over all hopes of ever conquering the Spaniards by force. Columbus had but little difficulty in reducing the whole iſland, which now became a province of Spain, had a tribute impoſed, and forts built in ſeveral parts to enforce the levying of it, and to take away

away from this unhappy people all proſpect of liberty.

Whilſt Columbus was reducing this wealthy iſland to the obedience of the crown of Caſtile, and laying the foundations of the Spaniſh grandeur in America, his enemies were endeavouring, with pains as indefatigable, to ruin him in Spain. Some of the perſons, principally concerned in the late diſorders, fled to Spain before his return; and there, to juſtify their own conduct, and gratify their malice, made heavy complaints againſt him. In conſequence of this, an officer was ſent to America, to inquire into the conduct of Columbus. The brutiſh and inſolent behaviour of this officer made the conquerer determine to quit the iſland, and return to the court of Spain, where he knew his preſence would plead his cauſe better than all his ſervices.

Before he departed, he exerted the little remains of authority he had left, to ſettle every thing in ſuch a manner, as to prevent thoſe diſorders which hitherto he had always found to be the certain conſequence of his abſence.

Columbus arrived again in Europe, after a long and tedious voyage, which was accompanied with the greateſt hardſhips. All the accuſations and prejudices againſt him vaniſhed almoſt as ſoon as he appeared: he brought ſuch teſtimonies of his fidelity and good behaviour, as ſilenced all calumnies which aroſe on that head; and the large ſpecimens of gold and pearl he produced refuted all that had been ſaid of the poverty of the Indies. The court was fully convinced of the importance of the new colony, the merit of its governor, Columbus, and the neceſſity of a ſpeedy ſupply. But the admiral's enemies were not idle, though they were ſilenced, and continued to throw all manner of obſtructions in his way. It was therefore with great difficulty that he was able to procure any relief to be ſent to Hiſpaniola, but with much greater, and after a thouſand delays and diſappointments, that he was himſelf enabled to ſet out on a diſcovery of more importance than any of the former.

He

He deſigned to ſtand to the ſouthward from the Canaries, until he ſhould come under the equinoxial line, and then to proceed directly weſtwards, until Hiſpaniola ſhould bear to the north-weſt from him, to try what opening that might afford to India, or what new iſlands, or what continent, might reward his trouble. He therefore ſtood away to the Cape de Verde iſlands, and then ſouth-weſt. In this navigation a thick fog, which intercepted the light of the ſun and ſtars, enveloped them for ſeveral days; and, when this cleared off, the heats were grown ſo exceſſive, that the men could not venture between decks. The ſun being at this time nearly vertical, the heavy rains, which fall at this ſeaſon, without abating the heat, added much to their diſtreſs. At laſt a ſmart gale ſprung up, and they went before it 17 days to the weſtward. The admiral, who could have no ſecond to ſupply his place, ſcarce allowed himſelf a moment's ſleep; but in this, as in all his voyages, had the whole burthen of every thing upon himſelf: this fatigue threw him into a fit of the gout; but neither the fatigue nor the diſorder could remove him from the deck, or make him ſlacken his uſual vigilance. His proviſions, however, being damaged by the heat, the wine caſks many of them burſt, and the wines being ſoured in thoſe that held, obliged him to alter the courſe he intended to keep ſouthward, and to decline ſome points to the north-weſt, hoping to fall in with ſome of the Caribbees, where he intended to refit, and take in proviſions, to enable him to continue his diſcoveries. But he had not ſailed long, when, from the round-top, a ſeaman ſaw land, which was an iſland on the coaſt of Guiana, now called Trinidad. Having paſſed this iſland, and two others, which lie in the mouth of the great river Oroonoquo, he was ſurprized and endangered by a phœnomenon he had never ſeen before. The river Oroonoque, at all times very great, at this time augmented tenfold by the rains we have juſt mentioned, ruſhing into the ocean with an immenſe and rapid flood, meets the tide, which riſes here to a great height, and comes in with much ſtrength; and both

both being pent up between the iſlands, and reverberated from one to another, cauſed a conflict extremely terrifying to thoſe who had not been accuſtomed to it, and were ignorant of the cauſe, as Columbus was at that time. But ſailing further, he plainly found that he was in freſh water, and judging rightly, that it was probable no iſland could ſupply ſo vaſt a river, he began to ſuſpect he had diſcovered the continent: but, when he left the river, and found that land continued on to the weſtward for a great way, he was convinced of it. Satisfied, in ſome meaſure, with this diſcovery, he yielded to the uneaſineſſes and diſtreſſes of his crew, and bore away for Hiſpaniola, favoured by a fair wind, and thoſe currents which ſet ſtrongly to the weſtward all along the northern coaſt of South-America.

In the courſe of this diſcovery, the admiral landed in ſeveral places, and traded with the inhabitants, amongſt whom he found gold and pearl in tolerable plenty. He every where uſed the natives with the greateſt civility, and gave them what they judged the full value of their commodities: little bells, bits of glaſs and of tin, with ſome trifling apparel, being exchanged for gold-duſt and pearls, much to the ſatisfaction of both parties, who thought they had each over-reached the other, and indeed with equal reaſon.

He arrived at Hiſpaniola the 19th of Auguſt, 1498, quite worn out with hardſhips and fatigues; and found, to his mortification, that he was likely to have as little repoſe upon land as he had at ſea. On his arrival here he found matters in a very bad condition, ſeveral of the Spaniards having rebelled, and joined the Indians. His prudence and good ſenſe, however, ſoon reſtored peace and harmony: and he had juſt began to breathe in a little tranquillity, whilſt a new ſtorm was gathering againſt him from the court. His old implacable enemies, uniting with ſome of the rebels, who had, with the admiral's conſent, lately tranſported themſelves into Spain, renewed the clamour againſt him. The king and queen never went abroad without being purſued and perſecuted by

theſe invidious wretches. Wearied out with perpetual complaints, they ſent a judge, with power to enquire into the admiral's conduct, and authoriſed, if he ſhould find the accuſations which had been alledged againſt him true, to ſend him into Spain, and *remain himſelf as governor in his room.* Thus they made it the judge's intereſt to condemn him.

This judge, who was extremely poor, and had no other call but his indigence to undertake the office, no ſooner landed in Hiſpaniola, than he took up his lodgings in the admiral's houſe, for he was then abſent. He next proceeded to ſeize upon all his effects, and at laſt ſummoned him and his brothers to appear. In the mean time he encouraged all manner of accuſations, without regarding the character of the accuſers, or the probability or conſiſtency of their accuſations. In conſequence of theſe, he apprehended the admiral and his brothers, and, with the higheſt marks of inſult and indignity, loaded them with irons, and embarked them to be tranſported priſoners into Spain.

The captain of the veſſel, touched with reſpect for the years and great merit of Columbus, offered to take off his irons; but he would not permit it, ſaying, "Since the king has commanded that I ſhould obey "his governor, he ſhall find me as obedient to this, "as I have been to all his other orders. Nothing "but his commands ſhall releaſe me. If twelve "years hardſhip and fatigue, if continual dangers "and frequent famine, if the ocean, firſt opened, and "five times paſſed and repaſſed, to add a new world, "abounding with wealth, to the Spaniſh monarchy, "and, if an infirm and premature old age, brought "on by thoſe ſervices—deſerve theſe chains as a "reward, it is very fit I ſhould wear them to Spain, "and keep them by me as memorials to the end of "my life."

Great minds, though more apt to forgive injuries, perhaps, than common ſouls, do not eaſily loſe the memory of wrongs that are done them. Columbus afterwards carried theſe irons with him wherever he went;

went; they hung conſtantly in his chamber, and he ordered them to be buried with him.

The new governor made a more effectual proviſion for the reward of his ſervices; for, beſides confiſcating the greateſt part of the admiral's effects, which he converted to his own uſe, to flatter the people, he permitted an unbounded liberty, by which he ruined the royal revenue, and was near ruining the colony too, paſt all reparation, if the court had not recalled him in time, and ſent a perſon to ſucceed him of greater judgment and firmneſs, though of little more real virtue.

About this time the ſpirit of diſcovery began to ſpread itſelf widely; and private adventurers, both in Spain and Portugal, ſtimulated by the gold which from time to time had been remitted to Europe by Columbus, made equipments at their own expences. In one of theſe the famous Americus Veſputius commanded: he had got into his hands the charts of Columbus, in his laſt voyage, and he ſailed the ſame courſe. But, as he was a man of addreſs and great confidence, and was beſides an able ſeaman and good geographer, he found a way of arrogating to himſelf the firſt diſcovery of the continent of America, and called it by his own name, which it has ever ſince retained; though no body has any doubt concerning the real diſcoverer.

No ſooner was Columbus arrived in Spain, in this diſgraceful manner, than the court diſavowed, and highly blamed, the conduct of their governor: and now, according to the giddy cuſtom of men, who act without plan or principle, they acquitted Columbus of all the charges againſt him, with as little enquiry into their validity, as they before uſed, when upon the ſame charges they unjuſtly condemned him. Reſtitution and rewards were promiſed him, and he wanted very few incentives to engage once more in diſcoveries. His ambition was to arrive at the Eaſt-Indies, and ſo to ſurround the globe. On this project he was again fitted out with a fleet, promiſing to reduce both the Eaſt and Weſt Indies under the dominion of their Catholic majeſties.

He

He embarked on his fourth voyage in May, 1502. His deſign was to ſtand directly for the coaſt of South America, and keep along the northern ſhore, until he ſhould come to the place were he heard an obſcure account of ſome narrow ſtrait, (whether a ſtrait or iſthmus was not ſo clear from the accounts he had received) and by this, if a ſtrait, he hoped to paſs into the great South ſea. After ſo very long a voyage as his former one to America had been, and the diſcovery of a continent which was not that of India, nor that of China, he ſaw clearly that the maps were no longer to be relied on; he therefore depended ſolely upon his own ideas. He reviewed the bearings of all the countries, which his former experience, or his late diſcoveries, had opened to him; he conſidered the figure of the earth in general; he reaſoned upon the balance and diſtribution of the land and water; and, comparing all theſe, he concluded, that, beyond the continent he had diſcovered, there muſt be another ocean, probably as great or greater than that he had formerly paſſed: if this were ſo, then it was probable too that theſe oceans had ſome communication.

In this voyage he diſcovered all the coaſt of Terra Firma to the iſthmus of Darien, where he hoped to have found a paſſage to the South ſeas. In this he was diſappointed, but he was not diſappointed in the other part of his project; for every where, as he advanced, he became more ſenſible of the value of his diſcoveries on the continent. He entered an harbour, which, from its excellence, he called Porto Bello, well known ſince as one of the greateſt openings, by which the Spaniſh commerce is carried on between the two worlds. Here the admiral intended to have eſtabliſhed a colony, under the command of his brother, propoſing to return to Europe himſelf to obtain the requiſites for a complete ſettlement. But the avarice and inſolence of his men raiſed the country upon him, and obliged him to relinquiſh his deſign, without having an opportunity of doing any thing more than ſhewing his judgment in the choice of his ſituation, and his own and his brother's bravery, in extricating

extricating their men from the calamities into which their follies had involved them.

Driven from hence, and finding his veſſels in ſo bad a condition, that it was by no means adviſeable to proceed upon further diſcoveries, he quitted the continent, and ſtood over to Hiſpaniola: and his voyage to this place was attended with difficulties of the ſevereſt kind. A ſtorm ariſing, in which it was ſcarcely poſſible to keep his ſhip above water, he was obliged to make Jamaica, where he was a ſecond time relieved from the greateſt dangers and diſtreſſes. But a diſtreſs of almoſt as bad a nature exerciſed his invention here. His ſhips were abſolutely unfit for ſervice, beyond all poſſibility of being repaired; no means of getting new; the inhabitants ſuſpicious, and the ill behaviour of his men gave daily occaſion to increaſe thoſe ſuſpicions. In this ſituation he prevailed on ſome of the hardieſt and moſt faithful of them to paſs over in a canoo to Hiſpaniola, to repreſent his calamitous ſituation to the governor, and to beg veſſels to carry them off.

Eight months did the admiral remain in this iſland, without the leaſt intelligence from his meſſengers, or aſſiſtance from the governor. The natives grew exaſperated at the delay of the Spaniards, and the weight of ſubſiſting them, which was a heavy burthen on the poverty of the Indians. Add to this, the ſeamen, who are at beſt unruly, mutinied in great numbers. Amidſt all theſe difficulties, Columbus found means to recover his authority, at leaſt among the Indians. Knowing there would ſhortly be a viſible eclipſe of the moon, he ſummoned the principal perſons in the iſland, and by one who underſtood their language told them, That the God whom he ſerved, and who created and preſerves all things in heaven and earth, provoked at their refuſing to ſerve his ſervants, intended a ſpeedy and ſevere judgment upon them, of which they ſhould ſhortly ſee manifeſt tokens in the heavens; for that the moon would, on the night he marked, appear of a bloody hue, an emblem of the deſtruction that was preparing for them. His prediction, which was ridiculed for the time, when it came

came to be accompliſhed, ſtruck the barbarians with great terror. They brought him plenty of proviſions, they fell at his feet, and beſought him, in the moſt ſupplicant ſtile, to deprecate the evils which threatened them. He took their proviſions, comforted them, and charged them to attone for their paſt ſin by their future generoſity.

He had a temporary relief by this ſtratagem; but he ſaw no proſpect of getting out of the iſland, and purſuing thoſe great purpoſes to which he had devoted his life. The mutiny of his men was in danger of growing general, when every thing ſeemed to be ſettled by the ſight of a ſhip in the harbour, ſent by Obando, the governor of Hiſpaniola. The governor reſolved not only to abandon, but to inſult this great man in his misfortunes: the captain of the veſſel was a mortal enemy to the admiral, and one of the perſons principally concerned in thoſe rebellions, which had formerly given him ſo much trouble. The deſign of this captain was only to be a witneſs of the diſtreſs of his affairs; for he came on ſhore, forbidding his crew all manner of communication with the admiral or his men; and, after delivering to Columbus an empty letter of compliment, embarked without even flattering him with the leaſt hope of relief.

Thus abandoned, his firmneſs and preſence of mind alone did not forſake him. The arrival of this ſhip for a moment reconciled his men to obedience; but, when they ſaw it depart, they were almoſt on the point of ſhaking off all authority, and abandoning themſelves to the moſt deſperate courſes. The admiral, without betraying the leaſt ſign of diſappointment or grief, told them in a chearful manner, that he had a promiſe of an immediate ſupply; that he did not depart in this ſhip, becauſe ſhe was too ſmall to carry off all the Spaniards who were with him; and that he was reſolved not to leave the iſland until every man of them might enjoy the ſame conveniency. The eaſy and compoſed air of the admiral himſelf, and the care he manifeſted for his people, ſuperior to his own preſervation, reconciled their minds, and made

made them attend their fate with patience. But he knew his delay might be very tedious in this iſland, and that as long as there remained a receptacle, to which every ill-humour among his men might gather, his affairs would grow worſe every day. He found thoſe that ſtill adhered to him firmly attached to his cauſe; he therefore came to a reſolution of taking vigorous meaſures with the reſt. He ſent his brother, a ſenſible and reſolute man, with a proper force, and well armed, to treat with them; and, in caſe of obſtinacy, to compel them to obedience. They met, and the captain of the mutineers, grown inſolent with a long courſe of licentiouſneſs and rapine, not only rejected the admiral's propoſal, but offered violence to his brother; who uſing this as a ſignal to his men, prepared for ſuch an accident, they fell upon the rebels with ſo much reſolution, that ten of them, with their chief, lay dead in a moment: diſordered by the unexpected attack, the reſt fled, and ſoon after were obliged to ſubmit.

The admiral might have, perhaps, ſpent his whole life in this miſerable exile, if a private man, moved with eſteem for his merit, and compaſſion to his misfortunes, had not fitted out a ſhip for his relief. This brought him to Hiſpaniola. The governor, who had refuſed to contribute any thing to his coming, when he came, received him with that overacted complaiſance, and ſhew of friendſhip, which ſo often ſucceeds the greateſt inſolence in baſe minds, and which they practiſe with ſo little ſhame and remorſe to the perſons they have before loaded with the greateſt injuries. The admiral bore this like every thing elſe; and, convinced that a diſpute with a governor in his own juriſdiction, would bring him little advantage or honour, he haſtened every thing for his departure to Spain, where he arrived after a voyage in which he was toſſed by moſt terrible ſtorms, and ſailed 700 leagues after he had loſt his main-maſt.

He was now grown old, and ſeverely afflicted with the gout. The queen, his patroneſs, was dead; and the king, of a cloſe and diſſembling diſpoſition, and a narrow mind, was the only perſon he had to ſooth his

his misfortunes, or pay the reward which was due to his labours. But he received neither comfort nor reward. The performance of his contract was deferred upon frivolous pretences; and he employed the evening of his life, as he had done the active part of it, in a court ſollicitation—the moſt grievous of all employments to any man, the moſt hopeleſs to an old man. Vanquiſhed at laſt by years, fatigues, and diſappointments, he died with thoſe ſentiments of piety, which ſupported him through the misfortunes of his life, and enabled him to bear with the many calamities he had met with.

Having now given a particular account of the firſt diſcovery of America by Columbus, we ſhall very briefly paſs over the other adventurers, who ſucceeded him in the further diſcovery of this vaſt continent.

We have already mentioned, that Americus Veſputius, a Florentine, was employed by the Spaniards, in the year 1497, while Columbus was living, to make further diſcoveries. He touched at the Canaries, and having ſailed 1000 leagues to the ſouth-weſt, arrived at a country ſuppoſed to be ſome of the Caribbee iſlands. He continued his courſe 900 leagues further weſt, and arrived at a country under the tropic of Cancer, which muſt be ſome part of Mexico. He made another voyage the following year, in the ſervice of Spain, and, ſailing ſouth-weſt, paſſed the equator, arriving at a country ſuppoſed to be Brazil.

Emanuel, king of Portugal, afterwards employed Americus Veſputius in his ſervice, who departed from Liſbon with three ſhips, in 1501, and arrived on the coaſt of Brazil, and after ſailing along that coaſt, returned to Portugal.

Sebaſtian Cabot, an Italian, was employed by Henry VII. king of England, to find out a north-weſt paſſage to China; who departed from England in 1498, and ſailed along the north-eaſt coaſt of America to 67 degrees of north latitude. The ſame Cabot, or his ſon, attempted to find a way by the north-eaſt to China; but did not ſucceed in either.

Vaſco

Vaſco Nunez de Bilbao firſt ſailed round Cuba, found it to be an iſland, and made an entire conqueſt of it. Then he ſailed to the river of Darien, and cultivating a correſpondence with the caziques, or Indian princes, they conducted him over the vaſt mountains, on the iſthmus, to the South ſea, or Pacific ocean, anno 1513. On that ſide he erected the fortreſs of Panama; for which ſervice he was made governor of Cuba and Panama, and admiral of the South ſeas.

The next great diſcoverer and conqueror was Hernando Cortez, who embarked for the iſland of Hiſpaniola, anno 1504, and from thence went to Cuba, and had a great ſhare in the reduction of that iſland; whereupon Diego Velaſques, the governor, made choice of him to command the forces intended to invade the empire of Mexico. Cortez ſailed from St. Jago de Cuba on the 18th of November, 1518, and, touching at the Havanna, he ſailed again from thence the 10th of February, arriving at the iſland of Cozumel, near the coaſt of Jucatan, a few days after, where he muſtered his forces, conſiſting of 508 foot, 16 horſe, and 109 ſeamen, beſides his two chaplains.

In March, 1518, he ſailed from Cozumel; and, having doubled Cape Catoch, he continued his voyage to the mouth of the river Tobaſco, in the bay of Campeachy, where he landed, defeated the Indians, and took the town of Tobaſco; after which he embarked his forces, and ſailed to St. John de Ulva, where, landing his forces, he received an embaſſy from Montezuma, the emperor. Cortez ſoon after burnt his ſhips, and began his march for the capital city of Mexico; and coming to Tlaſcala the 23d of September, 1519, he was joined by that people, who were at war with the Mexicans. While Cortez remained here, he received another embaſſy from Montezuma, to invite him to his capital; but Cortez, pretending this was with a treacherous deſign, fell upon the ſubjects of Montezuma, and cut ſeveral thouſands of them in pieces; at which the emperor was ſo terrified, that he offered to reſign himſelf to the general's pleaſure, and accordingly opened the

gates of his capital to Cortez, who arrived there the 19th of November, 1519. Not long after, Cortez ſeized the perſon of the emperor, and made him priſoner, and his officers proceeded to plunder the city; whereupon there happened an inſurrection of the natives, who drove the Spaniards out of the city of Mexico; and Montezuma, it is preſumed, was murdered by the Spaniards, when they found they could not carry him off alive, for the emperor was never heard of afterwards.

Cortez, having received a reinforcement of Spaniards from Europe, returned towards Mexico again, and inveſted that city as well by land as water, making himſelf maſter of it the 13th of Auguſt, 1521; in which ſiege, it is ſaid, 100,000 Mexicans were deſtroyed.

The reſt of the provinces of this empire ſubmitted to Cortez, ſoon after the ſurrender of the capital: they were uſed, however, with that barbarity, that Cortez was ſent for over to Spain to give an account of his conduct; but he carried treaſure enough with him to purchaſe his peace, and got his commiſſion of generaliſſimo confirmed. At his return he ſent ſome ſhips to the Spice Iſlands in the Eaſt-Indies; but the Portugueſe drove them from thence: he alſo attempted to make further diſcoveries in the South ſeas, but was unſucceſsful in both attempts; whereupon he went over to Spain again, where numerous complaints of his cruelty and oppreſſion followed him; inſomuch that he was not ſuffered any more to return to Mexico, but was a kind of priſoner at large in the court of Spain till his death, which happened on the 2d of December, 1545, in the 62d year of his age.

The Perſons, Manners, Cuſtoms, &c. of the Americans.

THE people of America are tall and ſtrait in their limbs, beyond the proportion of moſt nations: their bodies are ſtrong; but of a ſpecies of ſtrength rather fitted to endure much hardſhip, than to con-

tinue

tinue long at any ſervile work, by which they are quickly conſumed. Their bodies and heads are flattiſh, the effect of art; their features are regular, but their countenances fierce; their hair long, black, lank, and as ſtrong as that of a horſe. The colour of their ſkin a reddiſh brown, admired among them, and improved by the conſtant uſe of bears fat and paint.

When the Europeans firſt came into America, they found the people quite naked, except thoſe parts which it is common for the moſt uncultivated people to conceal. Since that time, they have generally a coarſe blanket to cover them, which they buy from us. The whole faſhion of their lives is of a piece, hardy, poor, and ſqualid; and their education from their infancy is ſolely directed to fit their bodies for their mode of life, and to form their minds to inflict and to endure the greateſt evils. Their only occupations are hunting and war. Agriculture is left to the women. Merchandize they contemn. When their hunting ſeaſon is paſt, which they go through with much patience, and in which they exert great ingenuity, they paſs the reſt of their time in an entire indolence. They ſleep half the day in their huts, they loiter and jeſt among their friends, and they obſerve no bounds in their eating and drinking. Before we diſcovered them, they knew not what ſpirituous liquors were; but now the acquirement of theſe is what gives a ſpur to their induſtry, and enjoyment to their repoſe. This is the principal end they purſue in their treaties with us, and from this they ſuffer inexpreſſible calamities; for, having once begun to drink, they can preſerve no meaſure, but continue a ſucceſſion of drunkenneſs as long as their means of procuring liquor laſts. In this condition they lie expoſed, on the earth, to all the inclemency of the ſeaſons, which waſtes them by a train of the moſt fatal diſorders: they periſh in rivers and marſhes, they tumble into the fire, they quarrel, and very frequently murder each other; and, in ſhort, exceſs in drinking, amongſt this uncivilized people, who have not art enough to guard againſt the conſequence of their

vices, is a public calamity. The few amongſt them, who live free from this evil, enjoy the reward of their temperance in a robuſt and healthy old age.

The character of the Indians is ſtriking: they are grave, even to ſadneſs, in their deportment upon any ſerious occaſion; obſervant of thoſe in company, reſpectful to the old, of a temper cool and deliberate, by which they are never in haſte to ſpeak before they have thought well upon the matter, and are ſure the perſon who ſpoke before them has finiſhed all he had to ſay. They have, therefore, the greateſt contempt for the vivacity of the Europeans, who interrupt each other, and frequently ſpeak all together. Nothing is more edifying than their behaviour in their public councils and aſſemblies: every man there is heard in his turn, according as his years, his wiſdom, or his ſervices to his country, have ranked him. Not a word, not a whiſper, not a murmur, is heard from the reſt while he ſpeaks: no indecent condemnation, no ill-timed applauſe. The younger ſort attend for their inſtruction. Here they learn the hiſtory of their nation; here they are inflamed with the ſongs of thoſe who celebrate the warlike actions of their anceſtors; and here they are taught what are the intereſts of their country, and how to purſue them.

There are no people among whom the laws of hoſpitality are more ſacred, or executed with more generoſity and good-will. Their houſes, their proviſion, even their young women, are not enough to oblige a gueſt. To thoſe of their own nation they are likewiſe very humane and beneficent. But to the enemies of his country, or to thoſe who have privately offended, the American is implacable. He conceals his ſentiments, he appears reconciled, until, by ſome treachery or ſurprize, he has an opportunity of executing an horrible revenge. No length of time is ſufficient to allay his reſentment; no diſtance of place great enough to protect the object; he croſſes the ſteepeſt mountains, he pierces the moſt impracticable foreſts, and traverſes the moſt hideous bogs and deſerts, for ſeveral hundreds of miles, bearing the inclemency of the ſeaſons, the fatigue of the expedition,

tion, the extremes of hunger and thirſt, with patience and chearfulneſs, in hopes of ſurpriſing his enemy, on whom he exerciſes the moſt ſhocking barbarities, even to the eating of his fleſh. To ſuch extremes do the Indians puſh their friendſhip or their enmity; and ſuch indeed, in general, is the character of all ſtrong and uncultivated minds.

Their phyſicians generally treat them, in whatever diſorder, in the ſame way; that is, they firſt incloſe them in a narrow cabin, in the midſt of which is a ſtone red-hot; on this they throw water until the patient is well ſoaked with the warm vapour and his own ſweat; then they hurry him from the bagnio, and plunge him ſuddenly into the next river. This is repeated as often as they judge neceſſary; and by this method extraordinary cures are ſometimes performed. But it frequently happens too, that this rude method kills the patient in the very operation, eſpecially in the new diſorders brought to them from Europe; and it is partly owing to this manner of proceeding, that the ſmall-pox has proved ſo much more fatal to them than to us.

Liberty, in its fulleſt extent, is the darling paſſion of the Americans: to this they ſacrifice every thing: this is what makes a life of uncertainty and want ſupportable to them; and their education is directed in ſuch a manner, as to cheriſh this diſpoſition to the utmoſt. They are indulged in all manner of liberty; they are never, upon any account, chaſtiſed with blows; they are rarely even chided: reaſon, they ſay, will guide their children, when they come to the uſe of it, and before that time their faults cannot be very great; but blows might abate the free and martial ſpirit which makes the glory of their people, and might render the ſenſe of honour duller, by the habit of a ſlaviſh motive to action. When they are grown up, they experience nothing like command, dependence, or ſubordination; even ſtrong perſuaſion is induſtriouſly forborne by thoſe who have influence amongſt them, as what may look too like command, and appear a ſort of violence offered to their will.

On the ſame principle, they know no puniſhment but death. They lay no fines, becauſe they have no way of exacting them from freemen; and the death, which they ſometimes inflict, is rather a conſequence of a ſort of war declared againſt a public enemy, than an act of judicial power executed on a citizen or ſubject. This free diſpoſition is general; and though ſome tribes are found in America, with an head whom we call a king, his power is rather perſuaſive than coercive, and he is reverenced as a father, more than feared as a monarch: he has no guards, no priſons, no offices of juſtice. In ſome tribes there are a kind of nobility, who, when they come to years of diſcretion, are entitled to a place, and vote in the councils of their nation. But, amongſt the Five Nations, or Iroquois, the moſt celebrated commonwealth of North America, and in ſome other nations, there is no other qualification abſolutely neceſſary for their headmen, but age, with experience and ability in their affairs.

Their great council is compoſed of theſe heads of tribes and families, with ſuch whoſe capacity has elevated them to the ſame degree of conſideration. They meet in a houſe, which they have in each of their towns for the purpoſe, upon every ſolemn occaſion, to receive ambaſſadors, to deliver them an anſwer, to ſing their traditionary war-ſongs, or to commemorate their dead. Theſe councils are public. Here they propoſe all ſuch matters as concern the ſtate; and here it is that their orators are employed, and diſplay thoſe talents which diſtinguiſh them for eloquence and knowledge of public buſineſs, in both of which ſome of them are admirable. The chief ſkill of theſe orators conſiſts in giving an artful turn to affairs, and expreſſing their thoughts in a bold, figurative manner, much ſtronger than we could bear in this part of the world, and with geſtures equally violent, but often extremely natural and expreſſive.

When any buſineſs of conſequence is tranſacted, they appoint a feaſt upon the occaſion, of which almoſt the whole nation partakes. There are leſſer feaſts upon matters of leſs general concern; to which none

none are invited but they who are engaged in that particular buſineſs. At theſe feaſts it is againſt all rule to leave any thing; ſo that, if they cannot conſume all, what remains is thrown into the fire, for they look upon fire as a thing ſacred, and in all probability theſe feaſts were anciently ſacrifices. Before the entertainment is ready, the principal perſon begins a ſong, the ſubject of which is the fabulous or real hiſtory of the nation, the remarkable events which have happened, and whatever matters they make for their honour and inſtruction. The others ſing in their turn. They have dances too, with which they accompany their ſongs, chiefly of a martial kind; and no ſolemnity or public buſineſs is carried on without ſuch ſongs and dances.

To help their memory, they have bits of ſmall ſhells, or beads, of different colours, which have all a different meaning, according to their colour or arrangement. At the end of every matter they diſcourſe upon, when they treat with a foreign ſtate, they deliver ſome of theſe beads, or ſhells, which, being ſtrung together, form a belt. If they ſhould omit this ceremony, all they ſay paſſes for nothing. Theſe belts are carefu ly treaſured up in each town, and they ſerve for the public records of the nation. Of late, as the matter of which theſe belts is made is grown ſcarce, they often give ſome ſkin in the place of the wampum, (for ſo they call theſe beads in their language) and receive in return preſents of a more valuable nature; for neither will they conſider what our commiſſaries ſay to be of any weight, unleſs ſome preſent accompanies each propoſal.

The ſame council of their elders, which regulates whatever regards the external policy of the ſtate, has the charge likewiſe of its internal peace and order.

When any one of their people dies, either a natural death, or in war, he is lamented by the whole town he belongs to. In ſuch circumſtances no buſineſs is taken in hand, however important, nor any rejoicing permitted, however intereſting the occaſion, until all the pious ceremonies due to the dead are performed, and theſe with the greateſt ſolemnity. The dead body is waſhed, anointed, and painted, ſo as in ſome meaſure

to abate the horrors of death. Then the women lament the loſs with the moſt bitter cries, and the moſt hideous howlings, intermixed with ſongs, which celebrate the great actions of the deceaſed, and thoſe of his anceſtors. The men mourn in a leſs extravagant manner. The whole village attends the body to the grave, where it is interred, habited in their moſt ſumptuous ornaments. With the body of the deceaſed are placed his bow and arrows, with what he valued moſt in his life, and proviſions for the long journey he is to take; for they hold the immortality of the ſoul univerſally, but their idea is groſs. Feaſting attends this, as well as every other ſolemnity. After the funeral, they who are nearly allied to the deceaſed, conceal themſelves for a conſiderable time in their huts, to hide their grief. The compliments of condolance are never omitted, nor are preſents wanting upon this occaſion. After ſome time they reviſit the grave, they renew their ſorrow, they clothe the remains of the body, and act over again the ſolemnities of the firſt funeral.

Almoſt the ſole occupation of the American is war, or ſuch an exerciſe as qualifies him for it: his whole glory conſiſts in this; and no man is at all conſidered, till he has increaſed the ſtrength of his country with a captive, or adorned his houſe with the ſcalp of one of his enemies. When they reſolve upon war, they do not always declare what nation it is they are determined to attack, that the enemy, upon whom they really intend to fall, may be off his guard: nay, they even ſometimes let years paſs over without committing any act of hoſtility, that the vigilance of all may be unbent by the long continuance of the watch, and the uncertainty of the danger. In the mean time they are not idle at home: the principal captain ſummons the youth of the town to which he belongs, the war-kettle is ſet on the fire, the war-ſongs and dances commence, the hatchet is ſent to all the villages of the ſame nation, and to all its allies: the fire catches, the war-ſongs are heard in all parts, and the moſt hideous howlings continue, without

without intermiſſion, day and night, over that whole tract of country.

The fury of the nation, by theſe and other means, being raiſed to the greateſt height, the war-captain prepares the feaſt, which conſiſts of dogs-fleſh. All that partake of this feaſt receive little billets, which they take as engagements to be faithful to each other, and obedient to their commander. None are forced to the war; but, when they have accepted this billet, they are looked upon as liſted, and it is then death to recede. All the warriors in this aſſembly have their faces blackened with charcoal, intermixed with daſhes and ſtreaks of vermilion, which give them a moſt horrid appearance: their hair is dreſſed up in an odd manner, with feathers of various kinds.

The day appointed for their departure being arrived, they take leave of their friends; and their wives and female relations go out before them, and attend at ſome diſtance from the town. The warriors march out, dreſt in their fineſt apparel, and moſt ſhowy ornaments, regularly one after another, for they never march in rank. Their chief walks ſlowly on before them, ſinging the death-ſong, while the reſt obſerve the moſt profound ſilence. When they come up to the women, they deliver up to them all their finery, put on their worſt clothes, and then proceed as their commander thinks fit.

The qualities in an Indian war are vigilance and attention, to give and to avoid a ſurpriſe; and patience and ſtrength, to endure the intolerable fatigues and hardſhips which always attend it. Immenſe foreſts muſt be traverſed before they meet with the enemy, who is often at ſuch a diſtance as might be ſuppoſed to prevent either quarrel or danger. Their whole art of war conſiſts in ſurpriſing each other; they never fight in the open field, but upon ſome very extraordinary occaſions; and this not from cowardice, for they are brave; but they deſpiſe this method, as unworthy an able warrior, and as an affair in which fortune governs more than prudence.

When they diſcover an army of their enemies, their way is to throw themſelves flat on their faces amongſt

the withered leaves, the colour of which their bodies are painted to reſemble exactly. They generally let a part paſs unmoleſted, and then, riſing a little, they take aim, (for they are excellent markſmen) and ſetting up a moſt tremendous ſhout, which they call the war-cry, they pour a ſtorm of muſquet bullets upon the enemy; for they have long ſince laid aſide the uſe of arrows. The party attacked returns the ſame cry. Every man in haſte covers himſelf with a tree, and returns the fire of the adverſe party, as ſoon as they raiſe themſelves from the ground to give the ſecond fire. After fighting ſome time in this manner, the party which thinks it has the advantage, ruſhes out of its cover, with ſmall axes in their hands, which they dart with great addreſs and dexterity: they redouble their cry, intimidating their enemies with menaces, and encouraging each other with a boaſtful diſplay of their own brave actions. Thus being come hand to hand, the conteſt is ſoon decided; and the conquerors ſatiate their ſavage fury, with the moſt ſhocking inſults and barbarities to the dead, biting their fleſh, tearing their ſcalps from their heads, and wallowing in their blood like wild beaſts.

The fate of their priſoners is the moſt ſevere of all, and indeed too ſhocking and brutiſh to admit of a deſcription here, as it would not fail to offend the delicacy of our fair readers.

Geographical Deſcription of America.

AMERICA extends from the north pole to the 57th degree of ſouth latitude; it is upwards of 8000 miles in length; it has two ſummers and a double winter; it enjoys all the variety of climates which the earth affords, and is waſhed by the two great oceans. To the eaſtward it has the Atlantic ocean, which divides it from Europe and Africa; to the weſt it has another ocean, the great South ſea, by which it is ſeparated from Aſia. It is compoſed of two vaſt continents, one on the north, the other upon the ſouth, which are joined by the great kingdom of Mexico,

Mexico, which forms a kind of iſthmus, 1500 miles long, and in one part, at Darien, ſo extremely narrow, as to make the communication between the two oceans by no means difficult. America in general is not a mountainous country, yet it has the greateſt mountains in the world. The Andes, or Cordilleras, run from north to ſouth along the coaſt of the Pacific ocean. In the province of St. Martha, in South America, are likewiſe very great mountains, which communicate with the former. In North America we know of none conſiderable, but that long ridge which we call the Apalachian mountains, if that may be at all conſidered as a mountain, which, upon one ſide, indeed, has a very great declivity, but upon the other is nearly of a level with the reſt of the country.

America, without compariſon, is that part of the world which is the beſt watered, and that not only for the ſupport of life, but for the convenience of trade, and the intercourſe of each part with the other. In North America, the great river Miſſiſippi, riſing from unknown ſources, runs an immenſe courſe from north to ſouth, and receives the vaſt tribute of the Ohio, the Ovabache, and other immenſe rivers, ſcarcely inferior to the Rhine or the Danube, navigable almoſt to their very ſources, and laying open the immenſe receſſes of this vaſt continent. Near the heads of theſe are five great lakes, or rather ſeas of freſh water, communicating with each other, and all communicating with the ocean by the river St. Laurence, which paſſes through them. Many parts of our ſettlements are ſo interſected with navigable rivers, and creeks, that the planters may be juſtly ſaid to have each an harbour at his own door.

South America is, if poſſible, in this reſpect, even more fortunate. It is ſupplied by much the two largeſt rivers in the world, the river of Amazons, and the Rio de la Plata; the firſt riſing in Peru, not far from the South ſea, paſſes from weſt to eaſt, almoſt quite through the continent of South America, navigable for ſome ſort or other of veſſels all the way, and receiving into its boſom a prodigious number of rivers, all navigable in the ſame manner, and ſo great,

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that Monſ. de la Condamine found it almoſt impoſſible to determine which was the main channel. The Rio de la Plata, riſing in the heart of the country, ſhapes its courſe to the ſouth-eaſt, and pours ſuch an immenſe flood into the ſea, that it makes it taſte freſh a great many leagues from the ſhore; to ſay nothing of the Oroonoque, which might rank the foremoſt amongſt any but the American rivers.

Having thus deſcribed, with as much conciſeneſs as poſſible, the method in which this vaſt continent was firſt diſcovered, the manners and cuſtoms of the original inhabitants, &c. we ſhall now proceed minutely to deſcribe thoſe parts that belong to the European powers, viz. the Spaniſh, Portugueſe, French, Engliſh, and Dutch. The Danes have one or two iſlands, but that nation hardly deſerves to be named among the proprietors of America.

SPANISH AMERICA.

NEW SPAIN.

THE firſt country which the Spaniards ſettled upon the continent of America was Mexico; and it ſtill continues their principal ſettlement, whether we conſider its number of inhabitants, its natural wealth, or its extenſive traffic. As it lies for the moſt part within the torrid zone, it is exceſſively hot; and on the eaſtern coaſt, where the land is low, marſhy, and conſtantly flooded in the rainy ſeaſons, it is extremely unwholeſome; neither is that coaſt pleaſant in any reſpect, incumbered for the moſt part with almoſt impenetrable woods of mangrove-trees, of a bare and diſagreeable aſpect, and which extend into the water for a conſiderable way. The inland country affords a more agreeable proſpect, where the air is much better: here the tropical fruits grow in great abundance, the land is of a good variety, and would not refuſe any ſort of grain, if the number or induſtry of the inhabitants were any way proportion-

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ed to the goodneſs of the ſoil. Few countries, under the ſame aſpect of the heavens, enjoy more of the benefits of nature, and the neceſſaries of life; but, like all the tropical countries, it abounds more in fruits than grain: pine-apples, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, and figs, are here in the greateſt plenty and perfection.

The number of their horned cattle is in a manner infinite, and a very conſiderable trade is driven in their hides and tallow; but the extreme heat prevents their turning the fleſh to any account in commerce. Swine are equally numerous, and their lard is much in requeſt all over this country, where it is uſed inſtead of butter. Their cotton is very good, and in great quantity, but their wool is very indifferent. Some provinces produce ſilk, but not in that abundance or perfection to make a remarkable part of their export. They have plenty of cochineal, indigo, and cacao, of which chocolate is made. As for ſugar and tobacco, no part of the world produces better than Mexico.

It is not known with certainty, whether all, or ſome provinces only of New Spain, produce mines of gold and ſilver. It is, however, allowed, that the chief mines of gold are in Veragua and New Granada, confining upon Darien and Terra Firma. Thoſe of ſilver, which are much more rich, as well as numerous, are found in ſeveral parts, but in none ſo much as the province of Mexico: but all the mines, whether of gold or ſilver, are generally found in the mountains and barren parts; nature often making amends one way for her deficiency in another.

Gold is found either in the ſand of rivers, native, and in ſmall grains; or it is dug out of the earth in the ſame condition in ſmall bits, almoſt wholly metallic, and of a tolerable purity; or it is found, like the ore of other metals, in an aggregate opaque maſs, in a mixture of earth, ſtone, ſulphur, and other metals. In this ſtate it is of all colours, red, white, blackiſh, and making little or no oſtentation of the riches it contains.

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The gold mines, though they contain the richeſt of all metals, frequently diſappoint the hopes, and ruin the fortunes, of thoſe who engage in them; though neither the labouring of the mine, nor the purifying the metal, is attended with ſuch an expence, as what thoſe are obliged to, who work mines of the inferior metals: for the vein is, of all others, the moſt unequal; ſometimes very large, full, and rich; then it often decays by a quick gradation, and is ſometimes ſuddenly loſt. But the ends of the veins are, on the other hand, often extremely rich: they are called the Purſe of the Vein; and, when the miner is ſo happy as to light on one of theſe purſes, his fortune is made immediately.

Silver is the metal next in rank, but firſt in conſequence in the Spaniſh traffic, as their mines yield a much greater quantity of it, than of gold. It is found in the earth under different forms, as indeed the ore of all metals is. Such is the diverſity of ores in this reſpect, that nothing but a long experience in this particular branch can exactly aſcertain the ſpecies of the metal, which almoſt any ore contains, at firſt view. My author ſays, he has ſeen ſpecimens, wherein the ſilver, almoſt pure, twined itſelf about a white ſtone, penetrating into the interſtices, in the ſame manner that the roots of trees enter into the rocks, and twiſt themſelves about them. Some are of an aſh-coloured appearance, others ſpotted of a red and blue, ſome of changeable colours, and many almoſt black, affecting ſomewhat of a pointed regular form like cryſtals. Silver is never found in grains or ſand, native, as gold is.

Cochineal, the next commodity for value which they export, is uſed in dying all the ſeveral kinds of the fineſt ſcarlet, crimſon, and purple. After much diſpute about the nature of this curious drug, it ſeems at laſt agreed, that it is of the animal kind, an inſect of the ſpecies of the gall inſects. This animal is found adhering to various plants; but there is only one which communicates to it the qualities which make it valuable in medicine and manufacture. This plant is, by the botaniſts, called opuntia.

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The cacao, of which chocolate is made, is a conſiderable article in the natural hiſtory and commerce of New Spain. It grows upon a tree of a middling ſize; the wood is ſpungy and porous, the bark ſmooth, and of a cinnamon colour; the flower grows in bunches between the ſtalk and the wood, of the form of roſes, but ſmall, and without any ſcent. The fruit is a ſort of pod, which contains the cacao, much about the ſize and ſhape of a cucumber. Within there is a pulp of a moſt refreſhing acid taſte, which fills up the interſtices between the nuts, before they are ripe; but, when they are fully ripe, theſe nuts are packed up wonderfully cloſe, and in a moſt regular and elegant order; they have a pretty rough ſhell, and within this is the oily rich ſubſtance of which chocolate is made. This fruit is often confounded with the cocoa-nut, which is a ſpecies wholly different.

The trade of Mexico may be conſidered as conſiſting of three great branches, by which it communicates with the whole world: the trade with Europe by La Vera Cruz, the trade with the Eaſt-Indies by Acapulco, and the commerce of the South ſea by the ſame port. The places in New Spain, which can intereſt a ſtranger, are therefore only three, La Vera Cruz, Acapulco, and Mexico.

Mexico, the capital of the kingdom, the reſidence of the viceroy, the ſeat of the firſt audience or chamber of juſtice, and an archbiſhopric, is certainly one of the richeſt and moſt ſplendid cities, not only in America, but in the whole world: though no ſea-port town, nor communicating with the ſea by any navigable river, it has a prodigious commerce, and is itſelf the centre of all that is carried on between America and Europe on one hand, and between America and the Eaſt-Indies on the other; for here the principal merchants reſide, and here the greateſt part of the buſineſs is negociated, with reſpect to the goods that paſs from Acapulco to La Vera Cruz, or from La Vera Cruz to Acapulco, for the uſe of the Philippines, and in a great meaſure for the uſe of Peru and Lima: all paſs through this city, and em-

ploy an incredible number of horſes and mules in the carriage. Hither all the gold and ſilver come to be coined; here the king's fifth is depoſited, and here is wrought all that immenſe quantity of utenſils and ornament in plate, which is every year ſent into Europe. Every thing here has the greateſt air of magnificence and wealth: the ſhops glitter on all ſides with gold, ſilver, and jewels. It is ſaid that the negro girls, who run by the coaches of the ladies there, wear bracelets of gold, pearl necklaces, and jewels in their ears, while the black foot-boys are all over covered with lace and embroidery.

The number of inhabitants in this city are ſaid to amount to 70 or 80,000. The city itſelf is well and regular built, though the houſes are not lofty; the monaſteries are numerous, and richly endowed, and the churches extravagantly rich in their ornaments, though comparatively poor in the taſte of their architecture.

The port neareſt to this city is Acapulco, upon the South ſea, upwards of 200 miles diſtant from the capital. Acapulco has one of the deepeſt, ſecureſt, and moſt commodious harbours in the South ſea, and indeed almoſt the only one which is good upon the weſtern coaſt of New Spain. The entrance of the harbour is defended by a caſtle of tolerable ſtrength. The town itſelf is but ill built, and makes every way a miſerable figure, except at the time of the fairs, when it entirely changes its appearance, and becomes one of the moſt conſiderable marts in the world. About the month of December, the great galleon, which makes the whole communication that is between America and the Philippines, after a voyage of five months, and ſailing 3000 leagues, without ſeeing any other land than the Little Ladrones, arrives here loaded with the rich commodities of the eaſtern part of the world, viz. cloves, pepper, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace, china, Japan wares, callicoes, chints, muſlins of every ſort, ſilks, precious ſtones, rich drugs, and gold duſt. At the ſame time the annual ſhip from Lima comes in, and is not computed to bring leſs than two millions of pieces of eight in ſilver, beſides

quickſilver,

quickſilver, cacao, drugs, and other valuable commodities, to be laid out in the purchaſe of the commodities of the Eaſt-Indies. Several other ſhips from different parts of Chili and Peru meet upon the ſame occaſion; and beſides the traffic for the Philippine commodities, this cauſes a very large dealing for every thing thoſe countries have to exchange with one another, as well as for the purchaſe of all ſorts of European goods. This fair laſts ſometimes for thirty days. As ſoon as the goods are diſpoſed of, the galleon prepares to ſet out on her voyage to the Philippines with her returns, chiefly in ſilver, but with ſome European goods too, and ſome other commodities of America. The galleon has often above a thouſand people on board, either intereſted in the cargo, or merely as paſſengers; and there is no trade in which ſuch large profits are made, the captain of the veſſel, the pilots, their mates, and even the common ſailors, making, in one voyage, what in their ſeveral ranks may be conſidered as eaſy fortunes.

From the port of La Vera Cruz it is that the great wealth of Mexico is poured out upon all the old world; and it is from this port alone, that they receive the numberleſs luxuries and neceſſaries that the old world affords them in return. To this port the annual fleet from Cadiz, called the Flota, arrives about the latter end of November, after a paſſage of nine weeks. This fleet, which ſails only from Cadiz, conſiſts of about three men of war as a convoy, and 14 or 15 large merchant-ſhips, from 400 to 1000 tuns burthen. They are loaded with almoſt all ſorts of goods, which Europe produces, for export; but Spain itſelf ſends out little more than wine and fruit.

When all the goods are landed, and diſpoſed of at La Vera Cruz, the fleet takes in the plate, precious ſtones, cochineal, indigo, cacao, tobacco, ſugar, and hides, which are their returns for old Spain. Sometimes in May, but more frequently in Auguſt, they are ready to depart. From La Vera Cruz they ſail to the Havanna, in the iſle of Cuba, which is the place of rendezvous where they meet the galleons, another fleet which carries on the trade of Terra Firma

Firma by Carthagena, and of Peru by Panama and Porto-Bello, in the ſame manner as the flota ſerves for that of New Spain. When they arrive at this port, and join the galleons and the regiſter-ſhips that collect at the ſame port from all quarters, ſome of the cleaneſt and beſt-ſailing of their veſſels are diſpatched to Spain, with advice of the contents of theſe ſeveral fleets, as well as with treaſure and goods of their own, that the court may judge what indulto or duty is proper to be laid on them, and what convoy is neceſſary for their ſafety. Theſe fleets generally make ſome ſtay at the Havanna, before all the ſhips that compoſe them are collected and ready to ſail. As ſoon as this happens, they quit the Havanna, and beat through the gulf of Florida, and paſſing between the Bahama iſlands, they hold their courſe to the north-eaſt, till they come to the height of St. Auguſtin, and then ſteer away to Old Spain.

The inhabitants are compoſed of people of three different races, whites, Indians, and negroes, or the ſeveral mixtures of theſe. The whites, are either born in Old Spain, or are creoles: thoſe who are native Spaniards are moſtly in offices or in trade, and have the ſame character and manners with the Spaniards in Europe; the ſame gravity of behaviour, the ſame natural ſagacity and good ſenſe, the ſame indolence, and yet a greater ſhare of pride and ſtatelineſs; for here they look upon being the natives of Old Spain as a very honourable diſtinction, and are in return looked upon by the creoles with no ſmall ſhare of hatred and envy: the latter have little of that firmneſs and patience, which make one of the fineſt parts of the character of the native Spaniard: they have little courage, and are univerſally weak and effeminate: living as they do in a conſtant enervating heat, ſurfeited with wealth, and giving up their whole time to loitering and inactive pleaſures, they have nothing bold or manly to fit them for making a figure in active life; and few or none have any taſte for the ſatisfaction of a learned retirement: luxurious without variety or elegance, and expenſive with great parade and little conveniency. They are temperate at their

their tables and in their cups; but, from idleneſs and conſtitution, their whole buſineſs is amour and intrigue: theſe they carry on in the Old Spaniſh taſte, by doing and ſaying extravagant things, by bad muſic, worſe poetry, and exceſſive expences. Their ladies are little celebrated for their chaſtity or domeſtic virtues.

The clergy are extremely numerous, and very powerful. It is ſaid, they actually poſſeſs a fourth of the revenues of that whole kingdom. The clergy here, being too ignorant in general to be able inſtructors by their preaching, and too looſe and debauched in their own manners to inſtruct by their example, the people are little the better for their numbers, wealth, or influence.

The Indians are now, whatever they were formerly, humble, dejected, timorous and docile, but are generally treated with great indignity. The ſtate of any people, ſubjected to another people, is infinitely worſe than what they ſuffer from the preſſure of the worſt form, or the worſt of any adminiſtration of their own. The blacks here, as they are imported from Africa, have the ſame character as the blacks of our colonies, ſtubborn, hardy, of an ordinary underſtanding, and fitted for the groſs ſlavery they endure.

The civil government is adminiſtered by tribunals, which are here called *audiences*, conſiſting of a certain number of judges, divided into different chambers, more reſembling the parliaments in France, than our courts. At the head of the chief of theſe chambers, the viceroy himſelf preſides when he ſees fit. His employment is one of the greateſt truſt and power the king of Spain has in his gift, and is perhaps the richeſt government entruſted to any ſubject in the world.

There are ſome troops kept in New Spain, and a good revenue appropriated for their maintenance, and for the ſupport of the fortifications there; but the ſoldiers are few, ill clothed, ill paid, and worſe diſciplined: the military here keep pace with the civil and eccleſiaſtical adminiſtration, and every thing is bought and ſold.

NEW MEXICO.

NEW Mexico lies to the north and north-eaſt of New Spain. Its bounds to the north are not aſcertained. Taking in California, it has the great South ſea to the weſt; and on the eaſt, Canada and Florida. This country lies for the moſt part within the temperate zone, and has a moſt agreeable climate, and a ſoil in many places productive of every thing for profit or delight. It has rich mines of ſilver, and ſome of gold, which are worked more and more every day; and it produces precious ſtones of ſeveral kinds; but it has no direct intercourſe with any part of Europe. This country is but little known to the Europeans, and the Spaniſh ſettlements there are very weak: however, they are every day encreaſing, in proportion as they diſcover mines, which are here not inferior to any that have been diſcovered in any other part of America.

The famous peninſula of California makes no inconſiderable part of this country: it is finely ſituated for trade, and has a pearl fiſhery of great value. It was firſt diſcovered by the great conqueror of Mexico, Hernando Cortez. Our famous admiral and navigator, Sir Francis Drake, landed there, and took poſſeſſion of it in 1578; and he not only took poſſeſſion, but obtained the beſt right in the world to the poſſeſſion, the principal king having formally inveſted him with his principality. However, we have not thought fit to aſſert that right ſince his time.

PERU.

THE coaſt of Peru, which extends upwards of 1500 miles along the Pacific ocean, is a high ſhore. About 30 miles within land is a chain of mountains, called the Sierras; and beyond theſe, about 80 miles, are prodigious high mountains, called the Cordeleirias des Andes, which, with the Sierras, run the

the whole length of South America, upwards of 3000 miles. Acoſta relates, that, endeavouring to paſs theſe mountains, with a great many other people, they were all taken with ſuch reachings to vomit, that they expected every moment would be their laſt; for not only green phlegm and choler came up, but a great deal of blood; and that it laſted for three or four hours, till they had deſcended to the lower part of the hill: but generally this ſickneſs went off as they came down the hill, and was attended with no ill conſequence. The air was ſo ſubtile and piercing, that it penetrated the entrails not only of men, but beaſts, being too pure and ſubtile for animals to breathe in: and hence it is, that there are no beaſts upon them, wild or tame. The Spaniards formerly paſſed theſe mountains in their way to Chili; but now either go by ſea, or by the ſide of theſe mountains, to avoid the danger, ſo many having periſhed in going over them; and others, that have eſcaped with their lives, have loſt their fingers and toes, and been otherways lamed. Acoſta ſays, he was informed by general Coſtilla, who loſt three or four fingers in croſſing this deſert to Chili, that they fell off without any pain; and that the ſame general marching over it once before with an army, great part of his men ſuddenly fell down dead, and their bodies remained there without ſtench or putrefaction.

It never rains in that part of the country which lies near the ſea coaſt, unleſs within three or four degrees of the equator; but the country is watered by the rivers which fall from the Andes, into the South ſeas; theſe they turn into the fields and gardens, and have their vintage and harveſt at what time of the year they pleaſe, this being the only country between the tropics that affords wine.

The commodities of Peru, for export, may be reduced to theſe five articles, viz. 1. Silver and gold. 2. Wine, oil and brandy. 3. Vigonia wool. 4. Jeſuits bark. And, 5. Guinea or Jamaica pepper. Of the firſt of theſe articles we have already treated in our deſcription of Mexico.

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The ſouthern part of Peru, which lies towards the tropic of Capricorn, produces wine in great plenty, but not in a perfection proportionable. The Spaniards diſlike it, and leave it to the Indians and negroes, chuſing rather, what may ſeem odd, to regale in the brandy of the ſame wine, which is likewiſe made and exported in large quantities, not only to all parts of Peru, but to Panama, and the ports of New Spain. Oil is likewiſe had in Peru; but moſtly the oil and wine are the produce of thoſe places that lie beyond the ſouthern tropic.

Wool makes one of the moſt valuable commodities of the growth of this country, and is no leſs remarkable for its fine long ſtaple, than for the ſingularity of the animals which carry it. It is ſheered from a ſort of ſheep which they call lamas and vicunnas. The lamas have ſmall heads, reſembling, in ſome meaſure, both an horſe and ſheep; the upper lip is cleft like that of a hare, through which, when they are enraged, they ſpit, even to 10 paces diſtance, a ſort of envenomed juice, which, when it falls on the ſkin, cauſes a red ſpot and great itching. The neck is long, like that of a camel; the body reſembles that of a ſheep, but the legs are much longer in proportion. This animal has a diſagreeable ſmell, but its fleſh is good; and it is extremely uſeful, not only for the wool, which is very ſtrong and fine, but as it is a beaſt of burden, ſtrong, patient, and kept at a very eaſy expence. It ſeldom carries above 150 pounds weight, but then it carries that weight a vaſt way without tiring, eats very little, and never drinks. As ſoon as night comes, the lama lies down, and no blows can get him to move one foot during the time he deſtines for his reſt and food.

The vicunna is an animal reſembling the lama, pretty much as the dromedary does the camel. He is ſmaller and ſwifter, with a far finer wool, but otherwiſe exactly like the lama in all reſpects. The wool of theſe creatures is almoſt as fine as ſilk.

The fourth great article of their commerce is Jeſuits bark, ſo well known in medicine as a ſpecific in intermitting diſorders, and the many other great purpoſes

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which experience daily finds it to anſwer. The tree which produces this valuable bark grows principally in the mountainous parts of Peru, and that moſt and beſt in the province of Quito. Condamine informs us, that it grows on the hither ſides of the Andes, no way inferior to the Peruvian in quantity and goodneſs. The beſt is produced on the high and rocky grounds. The tree which bears it is about the ſize of a cherry tree; its leaves are round and indented; it bears a long rediſh flower, from whence ariſes a ſort of huſk, which envelopes a flat and white kernel, not unlike an almond. This bark was firſt introduced into France by the cardinal Lago, a Jeſuit, about the year 1650; and hence it had its name of Jeſuits bark. It is ſaid to have been diſcovered by the accident of an Indian's drinking, in a fever, of the water of a lake into which ſome of theſe trees had fallen, and by which he was cured.

Guinea pepper, Agi, or, as it is called by us, Cayenne pepper, is another very great article in the trade of Peru, as it is uſed all over Spaniſh America in almoſt every thing they eat.

Quickſilver is peculiar to this part of America, it not having yet been found that it is any where elſe produced on this continent. The principal mine of this extraordinary ſubſtance, is at a place called Guancavelica, where it is found in a whitiſh maſs, reſembling brick ill burnt: this they pound, and put into a furnace vaulted at the top: it is laid upon an iron grate covered with earth. Through this the fire paſſes, and volatiliſing the mineral, it is raiſed in a ſmoke, which finding no paſſage but through a little hole contrived for that purpoſe, it ruſhes through it into a ſucceſſion of little round veſſels, united to each other by the necks: here the ſmoke circulates, and it condenſes, by means of a little water at the bottom of each veſſel, into which the quickſilver falls in a pure, heavy body.

The manners of the Spaniards and Creolians of Peru, reſemble, with little difference, thoſe of the Spaniards and Creolians of Mexico, excepting that the natives of Peru ſeem to be of a more liberal turn,

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and of greater ingenuity; but they are, for the moſt part, equally deſtitute of all cultivation. The ſlavery of the Indians here is almoſt beyond deſcription or belief.

There are three cities in Peru famous for their opulence and trade; Lima, Cuſco, and Quito. Lima lies in the northern part of Peru, and ſtands about two leagues from the ſea, upon a river called Nimac, ſmall and unnavigable. This city is the capital of Peru, and of all South America: it extends in length about two miles, and in breadth about one and a quarter. The houſes are built low, and of light materials, to avoid the conſequences of earthquakes, frequent and dreadful in this country.

Lima has 54 churches, taking in the cathedral, the parochial, and conventual; 13 monaſteries of men, (beſides ſix colleges of Jeſuits) one of which contains 700, and another 500 friars and ſervants; 12 nunneries, the principal of which has not leſs than 300 nuns; and 12 hoſpitals, beſides foundations for the portioning of poor girls. The number of whites is not leſs than 10,000; and the whole of the inhabitants, of all caſts and colours, is ſaid not to fall ſhort of 60,000.

In 1747, a moſt tremendous earthquake entirely devoured Callao, the port belonging to Lima, and laid three fourths of the city level to the ground. The deſtruction of Callao was the moſt perfect and terrible that can be conceived, no more than one of all the inhabitants eſcaping, and he by a providence the moſt ſingular and extraordinary imaginable. This man was on the fort that overlooked the harbour, and going to ſtrike the flag, when he perceived the ſea to retire to a conſiderable diſtance, and then, ſwelling mountains high, it returned with great violence. The inhabitants ran from their houſes in the utmoſt terror and confuſion: he heard a cry of *Miſerere* riſe from all parts of the city, and immediately all was ſilent; the ſea had entirely overwhelmed this city, and buried it for ever in its boſom: but the ſame wave which deſtroyed the city, drove a little boat by the place where the man ſtood, into which he threw himſelf and was

ſaved. Whilſt this town ſubſiſted, it contained above 3000 inhabitants of all kinds, had five convents, and poſſeſſed the fineſt port in all Peru.

Cuſco, the capital of the ancient empire, is ſtill a very conſiderable city; it is at a good diſtance from the ſea, and ſituated in the mountainous part of the country; it has not leſs than 40,000 inhabitants, three parts Indians, who are very induſtrious and ingenious.

Quito is likewiſe an inland town, ſituated in the moſt northern part of Peru: it is a very conſiderable place, and equal to any in Peru for the number of inhabitants, which are between 50 and 60,000.

CHILI.

IMMEDIATELY to the ſouthward of Peru lies Chili, extending itſelf in a long narrow ſlip, along the coaſt of the South ſea, in the ſouth temperate zone. The air here is remarkably clear and ſerene: ſcarce any changes happen for three parts of the year, and very little rain falls during that period: but the benign dews every night, and the many rivulets with which the neighbourhood of the Andes ſupplies them, fertilize the plain country, and make it produce as much corn, wine, oil, and fruits, as the number of inhabitants, which is very ſmall, or their induſtry, which is but moderate, will ſuffer them to cultivate. If it were under a more favourable government, and better peopled, there is hardly any part of the world which could enter into competition with this. In this whole extent of country, upwards of 1200 miles in length, and from 300 to 400 miles in breadth, it is not reckoned that they have much above 20,000 whites fit to bear arms, and about three times that number of Indians, blacks, and mulattoes; yet with theſe few hands, and theſe not the moſt induſtrious, they export annually from the ports of Chili, to Callao, and other parts of Peru, corn enough to ſupport 60,000 men; for no country is more prolific in grain of every ſpecies: they export beſides great quantities of wine, hemp,

(which laſt is raiſed in no other part on the South ſeas) hides, tallow, and ſalted proviſions; to ſay nothing of the gold, and other minerals, which form their principal wealth. Chili has but very few beaſts of prey, and thoſe timorous; and though toads, ſnakes, and ſcorpions, are here as numerous as in other hot countries, they are found entirely harmleſs.

There are in Chili four towns of ſome note, either on the ſea, or near it, viz. St. Jago, which is the capital, and contains about 4000 families; La Conception, Coquimbo, or La Serena, and Baldivia. They have all gardens between the houſes, and running waters drawn from the neighbouring rivers to fertilize them; but the houſes are ſo low and meanly built, (mud-walls and thatch in ſome) that they rather reſemble agreeable country villages than cities of buſineſs and grandeur. However, ſome of the houſes are well furniſhed, and it is ſaid, that in St. Jago there are many, which have the meaneſt utenſils of the kitchen of gold and ſilver.

PARAGUAY.

THE country of Paraguay, or La Plata, ſhuts up the eaſtern ſide of a conſiderable part of Chili and Peru, whence extending over a tract of country above 1000 miles broad, it bounds Brazil upon the weſt, and on the ſouth butts upon the Atlantic ocean, being 1500 miles, at leaſt, in length, from the mouth of the great river Plata to its northern boundary, the country of the Amazons. This vaſt territory is far from being wholly ſubdued or planted by the Spaniards; there are many parts in a great degree unknown to them, or to any other people of Europe. In ſuch a vaſt country, and lying in climates ſo different, (for it lies on the northern frontier under the equinoxial line, and on the ſouth advances to the 37th degree of latitude, far into the ſouth temperate zone) we muſt expect to meet great diverſity of ſoil and product. However, in general, this country is fertile; the paſtures particularly are ſo rich, that they are

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covered with innumerable herds of black cattle, horſes and mules, in which hardly any body thinks it worth his while to claim a property: any perſon takes and breaks them according to his occaſions.

The principal province in this vaſt tract is that which is called Rio de la Plata. This province, with all the adjacent parts, is one continued level, interrupted not by the leaſt hill for ſeveral hundreds of miles every way, extremely fertile in moſt things, but, contrary to the general nature of America, deſtitute of woods: this want they endeavour to ſupply by plantations of every kind of fruit-trees, all which thrive here to admiration. The air is remarkably ſweet and ſerene, and the waters of the great river are equally pure and wholeſome: they annually overflow their banks, and, on their receſs, leave the land enriched with a ſlime, which produces the greateſt quantity of whatever is committed to it.

The principal town is Buenos Ayres, on the ſouth ſide of the river: it was ſo called on account of the excellence of the air. This town is the only place of traffic to the ſouthward of Brazil; yet its trade, conſidering the rich and extenſive country to which it is the avenue, is very inconſiderable.

We cannot leave Paraguay without ſaying ſomething of that extraordinary ſpecies of commonwealth which the Jeſuits have erected in the interior parts.

About the middle of the laſt century, thoſe fathers repreſented to the court of Madrid, that their want of ſucceſs in their miſſions was owing to the ſcandal which the immorality of the Spaniards never failed to give, and to the hatred which their inſolent behaviour cauſed in the Indians wherever they came. They inſinuated, that, if it were not for theſe impediments, the empire of the goſpel might, by their labours, have been extended into the moſt unknown parts of America, and that all thoſe countries might have been ſubdued to his catholic majeſty's obedience, without expence, and without force. This remonſtrance was liſtened to with attention, the ſphere of their labours was marked out, and uncontrouled liberty was given to the Jeſuits within theſe limits;

and the governors of the adjacent provinces had orders not to interfere, nor to ſuffer any Spaniard to enter into this pale without licence from the fathers. They, on their part, agreed to pay a certain capitation-tax in proportion to their flock, and to ſend a certain number to the king's works whenever they ſhould be demanded, and the miſſions ſhould become populous enough to ſupply them.

On theſe terms the Jeſuits entered upon the ſcene of action, and opened their ſpiritual campaign. They began by gathering together about 50 wandering families, whom they perſuaded to ſettle, and they united them into a little townſhip. This was the ſlight foundation upon which they have built a ſuperſtructure that has amazed the world. It is ſaid, that from ſuch inconſiderable beginnings, ſeveral years ago, their ſubjects amounted to 300,000 families. They lived in towns, were regularly clad, laboured in agriculture, and exerciſed manufactures; ſome even aſpired to the elegant arts: they were inſtructed in the military with the moſt exact diſcipline, and could raiſe 60,000 men well armed. To effect theſe purpoſes, they, from time to time, brought over from Europe ſeveral handicraftſmen, muſicians, painters, &c. &c.

TERRA FIRMA.

THE Spaniards have not made any ſettlements in the other diviſions of South America, which they claim to the ſouthward of Buenos-Ayres, nor to the northward, except in Terra Firma, of which we ſhall ſay ſomething. The country of the Amazons, though prodigiouſly large, wonderfully fertile, and watered by ſo noble a river, is almoſt entirely neglected. The river of Amazons, called alſo Maranon and Orellana, which waters and gives its name to this country, ariſing from the union of ſeveral ſtreams that fall from the Andes, runs a courſe of no leſs than 1100 leagues: it flows, for the greater part through a level country, covered with the fineſt and

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loftieſt foreſts in the world, in which it forms an innumerable multitude of delightful iſlands; and, receiving on both ſides the copious tribute of ſeveral rivers almoſt equal to itſelf in greatneſs, increaſing in breadth to a ſort of ſea, and to a depth, which in ſome parts has been in vain ſearched with a line of upwards of 100 fathoms, it ruſhes at length into the Atlantic ocean by two mouths of an aſtoniſhing wideneſs, the principal being 45 leagues broad, and the ſmaller not leſs than 12. The country on this fine river has no other inhabitants than Indians, ſome ſavage, ſome united under Spaniſh and Portugueſe miſſionaries.

The country of Patagonia is likewiſe of a vaſt ſtretch to the ſouthward of Buenos-Ayres, all in the temperate zone, and extended all along the Atlantic ocean. It is a plain country, without trees, and is barren and deſert. It is unſettled by any European nation, and little known, though it lies open for any power that will avail itſelf of a favourable opportunity to eſtabliſh a colony there.

The laſt province, (according to the order we have obſerved) though not of the leaſt conſequence in the Spaniſh American dominions, is Terra Firma, a vaſt country, above 2000 miles in length, and 500 broad: bordering on Mexico, Peru, and Amazonia, it ſtretches all along the North ſea, from the Pacific ocean to the mouth of the river of Amazons upon the Atlantic. It is divided into 12 large provinces. They all contain a vaſt deal of high and mountainous country, particularly the province of St. Martha, where there are ſaid to be hills ſurpaſſing Teneriffe itſelf in height: theſe hills communicate with the Andes. The vallies are deep and narrow, and for a great part of the year flooded; but though Terra Firma is on the coaſt, the moſt unpleaſant and unhealthful country in the torrid zone, the plain grounds are extremely fertile, produce corn enough when cultivated, all kinds of the tropical fruits, rich drugs, cacao, vanilla, indigo, pimento, guaiacum, ſarſaparilla, and balſam of Peru. No country abounds more in rich and luxuriant paſturage, or has a greater ſtock of black cattle.

Their rivers have rich golden ſands, their coaſts have good pearl fiſheries, and their mines formerly yielded great quantities of gold, but at preſent they are neglected or exhauſted: ſo that the principal wealth of this kingdom ariſes from the commerce of Carthagena; and what treaſure is ſeen there is moſtly the returns for European commodities, which are ſent from that port for Santafe, Popayan, and Quito. Rubies and emeralds are here found in plenty: but the value of precious ſtones depending more on fancy than that of gold or ſilver, this trade is conſiderably declined.

The city of Panama is ſituated upon one of the beſt harbours, in all reſpects, of the South ſeas. Ships of burden lie ſafe at ſome diſtance from the town; but ſmaller veſſels come up to the walls. In this bay is a pearl fiſhery of great value. The town, one of the largeſt in America, is ſaid to contain 5000 houſes, elegantly built of brick and ſtone, diſpoſed in a ſemicircular form, and enlivened with the ſpires and domes of ſeveral churches and monaſteries. It is covered on the land ſide with an agreeable country, diverſified with hills, valleys, and woods: the town ſtands upon a dry and tolerably healthy ground, and has a great and profitable trade with Peru, Chili, and the weſtern coaſt of Mexico.

The ſecond town of conſideration, in Terra Firma, is Carthagena, which ſtands upon a peninſula, that encloſes one of the ſafeſt and beſt-defended harbours in all the Spaniſh America. The town itſelf is well fortified, and built after the elegant faſhion of moſt of the Spaniſh American towns, with a ſquare in the middle, and ſtreets running every way regularly from it, and others cutting theſe at right angles. This town has many rich churches and convents; that of the Jeſuits is particularly magnificent. Here it is that the galleons on their voyage from Spain put in firſt, and diſpoſe of a conſiderable part of their cargo, which from hence is diſtributed to St. Martha, the Carraccas, Venezuela, and moſt of the other provinces and towns in the Terra Firma.

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The Havanna is the capital city of the iſland of Cuba: it is ſituated upon an excellent harbour in the weſtern extremity of the iſland. This city is large, containing not leſs than 2000 houſes, with a number of churches and convents; but then it is the only place of conſequence upon this noble iſland of Cuba, which lies in the latitude 20, and extends from eaſt to weſt near 700 miles in length, though in breadth it is diſproportioned, being but from 120 to 70 miles. However, it yields to no part of the Weſt Indies in the fertility of the ſoil, or in excellence of every thing which is produced in that climate. But the Spaniards, by a ſeries of the moſt inhuman and impolitic barbarities, having exterminated the original inhabitants, and not finding the quantities of gold in the iſlands which the continent afforded, they have left this as well as Hiſpaniola, of which the French now poſſeſs the greater part. The important fortreſs of the Havanna was taken from the Spaniards in the courſe of the late war, but reſtored at the general peace; and, in return for this mark of Engliſh civility, his catholic majeſty ceded to Great-Britain, all that Spain poſſeſſed on the continent of North America, to the eaſt, or to the ſouth-eaſt, of the river Miſſiſippi.

PORTUGUESE AMERICA.

BRAZIL.

IT is very rare that any material diſcovery, whether in the arts, philoſophy, or in navigation, has been owing to efforts made directly for that particular purpoſe, and determined by the force of reaſoning *a priori*. The firſt hints are owing to accident, and diſcoveries in one kind preſent themſelves voluntarily to us, whilſt we are in ſearch of what flies from us in ſome other. The diſcovery of America by Columbus was owing originally to a juſt reaſoning of the figure of the earth, though the particular land he diſcovered

was far enough from that which he ſought. Here was a mixture of wiſe deſign and fortunate accident: for ſailing with a conſiderable armament to India, by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, but ſtanding out to ſea to avoid the calms on the coaſt of Africa, the Portugueſe fleet fell in upon the continent of South America. Upon their return, they made ſo favourable a report of the land they had diſcovered, that the court reſolved to ſend a colony thither. They accordingly made their firſt eſtabliſhment, but in a very bad method, in which it were to be wiſhed they had never been imitated: this was by baniſhing thither a number of criminals of all kinds. This blended an evil diſpoſition with the firſt principles of the colony, and made the ſettlement infinitely difficult by the diſorders inſeparable from ſuch people, and the offence which they gave the original inhabitants. This ſettlement met with ſome interruption too from the court of Spain, who conſidered the country as within their dominions. However, matters were accommodated by a treaty, in which it was agreed, that the Portugueſe ſhould poſſeſs all that tract of land which lies between the river Maranon, or of the Amazons, and the river Plata.

When their right was thus confirmed, the Portugueſe purſued the ſettlement with great vigour. In the very meridian of their proſperity, when the Portugueſe were in poſſeſſion of ſo extenſive an empire, and ſo flouriſhing a trade in Africa, in Arabia, in India, in the iſles of Aſia, and in one of the moſt valuable parts of America, they were ſtruck down by one of thoſe incidents, that by one blow, in a critical time, decides the fate of kingdoms. Don Sebaſtian, one of their greateſt princes, in an expedition he had undertaken againſt the Moors, loſt his life; and by that accident the Portugueſe loſt their liberty, being abſorbed into the Spaniſh dominions.

Soon after this misfortune, the ſame yoke that galled the Portugueſe, grew ſo intolerable to the inhabitants of the Netherlands, that they threw it off with great fury and indignation. Not ſatisfied with erecting themſelves into an independent ſtate, and ſupporting

porting their independency by a ſucceſsful defenſive war, fluſhed with the juvenile ardour of a growing commonwealth, they purſued the Spaniards into the remoteſt receſſes of their extenſive territories, and grew rich, powerful, and terrible, by the ſpoils of their former maſters. Principally, they fell upon the poſſeſſions of the Portugueſe; they took almoſt all their fortreſſes in the Eaſt-Indies, not ſufficiently defended by the inert policy of the court of Spain; and then turned their arms upon Brazil, unprotected from Europe, and betrayed by the cowardice of the governor of the then principal city: and they would certainly have over-run the whole, if Don Michael de Texeira, the archbiſhop, deſcended from one of the nobleſt families in Portugal, and of a ſpirit ſuperior to his birth, had not believed, that in ſuch an emergency the danger of his country ſuperſeded the common obligations of his profeſſion: he took arms, and, at the head of his monks, and a few ſcattered forces, put a ſtop to the torrent of the Dutch conqueſts. He made a gallant ſtand till ſuccours arrived, and then reſigned the commiſſion, with which the public neceſſity, and his own virtue had armed him, into the hands of a perſon appointed by authority: by this ſtand, he ſaved ſeven of the captainſhips, or provinces, out of fourteen, into which Brazil is divided: the reſt fell into the hands of the Dutch, who conquered and kept them with a bravery and conduct, which would have deſerved more applauſe, if it had been governed by humanity.

The famous captain, prince Maurice of Naſſau, was the perſon to whom the Dutch owed this conqueſt, the eſtabliſhment of their colony there, and that advantageous peace which ſecured them in it. But as it is the genius of all mercantile people to deſire a ſudden profit in all their deſigns, and as this colony was not under the immediate inſpection of the ſtates, but ſubject to the company called the Weſt-India company, from principles narrowed up by avarice and mean notions, they grudged that the preſent profits of the colony ſhould be ſacrificed to its fu ure ſecurity: they found that the prince kept up more troops, and erected

more fortreſſes, than they thought neceſſary to their ſafety, and that he lived in a grander manner than they thought became one in their ſervice; therefore they were highly diſpleaſed with their governor prince Maurice, whom they treated in ſuch a manner, as obliged him to reſign.

Now their own ſchemes took place: a reduction of the troops, the expences of fortifications ſaved, the charge of a court retrenched, the debts of the company ſtrictly exacted, their gains encreaſed *cent. per cent.* and every thing flouriſhing according to their beſt ideas of a growing ſtate. But all this fine ſyſtem in a ſhort time ended in the total loſs of their capital, and the entire ruin of the Weſt-India company. The enemy in their neighbourhood, encouraged by the defenſeleſs ſtate of their frontiers, recovered Brazil from the Dutch, though after a ſtruggle in which the ſtates exerted themſelves vigorouſly, but with that aggravated expence, and that ill ſucceſs, which always attend a late wiſdom, and the patching up a blundering ſyſtem of conduct.

Having thus given an account of the diſcovery of the Brazil, and the revolutions it underwent, we ſhall proceed to deſcribe the climate, trade, &c. of this part of South America.

Brazil extends all along a tract of fine ſea-coaſt upon the Atlantic ocean, upwards of 2000 miles, between the river of Amazons on the north, and that of Plate on the ſouth. To the northward the climate is uncertain, hot, boiſterous, and unwholeſome; the country there, and even in more temperate parts, is annually overflowed; but to the ſouthward, beyond the tropic of Capricorn, and indeed a good way beyond it, there is no part of the world that enjoys a more ſerene and wholeſome air, refreſhed with the ſoft breezes of the ocean on one hand, and the cool breath of the mountains on the other. Hither ſeveral aged people from Portugal retire for their health, and protract their lives to a long and eaſy age.

In general the ſoil is extremely fruitful, and was found very ſufficient for the comfortable ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants, till the mines of gold and diamonds were

were diſcovered. Theſe, with the ſugar plantations, occupy ſo many hands, that agriculture lies neglected; and conſequently Brazil depends upon Europe for its daily bread.

The chief commodities which this country yields for a foreign market, are ſugar, tobacco, hides, indigo, ipecacuanha, balſam of copaibo, and Brazil wood. The laſt article, as it in a more peculiar manner belongs to this country, to which it gives its name, and which produces it in its greateſt perfection, it may not be amiſs to allow a little room to the deſcription of it. This tree generally flouriſhes in rocky and barren grounds, in which it grows to a great height and conſiderable thickneſs. But a perſon who judges of the quantity of the timber by the thickneſs of the tree, will be much deceived; for, upon ſtripping off the bark, which makes a very large part of it, he will find, from a tree as thick as his body, a log no more in compaſs than his leg. This tree is generally crooked, and knotty like the hawthorn, with long branches, and a ſmooth green leaf, hard, dry, and brittle. Thrice a year bunches of ſmall flowers ſhoot out at the extremities of the branches, and between the leaves: theſe flowers are of a bright red, and of a ſtrong aromatic and refreſhing ſmell. The wood of the tree is of a red colour, hard and dry. It is uſed chiefly in dying red, but not a red of the beſt kind; and it has ſome place in medicine as a ſtomachic and reſtringent.

The trade of Brazil is very great, and is encreaſing every year: it is the richeſt, moſt flouriſhing, and moſt growing eſtabliſhment in all America. Their exportation of ſugar is greatly encreaſed within theſe few years, though anciently it made almoſt the whole of their exportable produce, and they were without rivals in the trade. It is finer in kind than what any of ours, the French, or Spaniſh ſugar plantations ſend us. Their tobacco too is remarkably good, and they trade very largely in this commodity to the coaſt of Africa, where they not only ſell it directly to the natives, but ſupply the ſhips of other nations, who find it a neceſſary article to enable them to carry on

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the ſlave and gold duſt trade to advantage. The northern and ſouthern parts of Brazil abound in horned cattle. Theſe are hunted for their hides, of which no l ſs than 20,000 are ſent annually into Europe. The Portugueſe were a conſiderable time poſſeſſed of their American empire, before they diſcovered the treaſures of gold and diamonds, which have ſince made it ſo conſiderable.

The trade of Portugal to her American colonies is conducted on the ſame plan as the Spaniſh, by ſending out not ſingle ſhips, as the conveniency of the ſeveral places, and the ideas of the European merchants may direct, but annual fleets, which ſail at ſtated times from Portugal, and compoſe three fleets bound to as many ports in Brazil, to Fernambucca, in the northern part; Rio Janeiro, at the ſouthern extremity; and the bay of All-Saints, in the middle: in this laſt is the capital, which is called St. Salvador, where all the fleets rendezvous on their return to Portugal. This city commands a noble, ſpacious, and commodious harbour: it is built upon an high and ſteep rock, having the ſea upon one ſide, and a lake forming a creſcent, inveſting it almoſt wholely, ſo as nearly to join the ſea, on the other. This ſituation makes it by nature in a manner impregnable, but they have beſides added to it very ſtrong fortifications. All theſe make it the ſtrongeſt place in America. It is divided into an upper and lower town. The lower conſiſts only of a ſtreet or two, immediately upon the harbour, for the convenience of lading and unlading goods, which are drawn up to the higher towns by machines. They had forty years ago in this city 2000 houſes, and inhabitants proportionable, a ſumptuous cathedral, ſeveral magnificent churches, and many convents well built and endowed. As to the towns of Fernambucca, or Parayba, and the capital of the Rio de Janeiro, very little can be ſaid of them with any certainty, and that little ſcarce worth inſerting here.

The Brazil fleet brings to Europe a cargo little inferior in value to the treaſure of the flota and galleons: the gold alone amounts to four millions ſterling, and the diamonds at leaſt to 130,000 l.

This,

This, with the ſugar, which is principally the cargo of the Fernambucca fleet, the tobacco, the hides, and the valuable drugs for medicine and manufactures, may give ſome idea of the importance of this trade, not only to Portugal, but to all Europe. The returns are not the fiftieth part of the produce of Portugal, but conſiſt of different kinds of goods from England, France, Holland, Germany, and Spain.

The Engliſh at preſent are the moſt intereſted, both in the trade of Portugal for home-conſumption, and of what they want for the uſe of the Brazils: and they deſerve to be moſt favoured, as well from the ſervices they have always done that crown, and from the ſtipulations of treaties, as from the conſideration that no other people conſume ſo much of the products of Portugal. However, partly from our own ſupineneſs, partly from the policy and activity of France, and partly from the fault of the Portugueſe themſelves, the French have become very dangerous rivals to us in this, as well as in moſt other branches of our trade. It is true, that though the French have advanced ſo prodigiouſly, and that though there is a ſpirit of induſtry and commerce raiſed in moſt countries of Europe, our exports of manufactures, or natural products, have by no means leſſened within theſe fifty years; which can only be explained by the extending our own, and the Spaniſh and Portugueſe colonies, which encreaſes the general demand: but though it be true, that we have rather advanced than declined in our commerce upon the whole, yet we ought to take great care not to be deceived by this appearance; for, if we have not likewiſe advanced in as great a proportion to what we were before that period, and to our means ſince then, as our neighbours have done in proportion to theirs, as it is to be apprehended we have not; then, ſurely, we have comparatively declined, and ſhall never be able to preſerve that ſuperiority in commerce, and that diſtinguiſhed rank of the firſt commercial and maritime power in Europe, which we formerly maintained. If any other power, of a more extenſive and populous territory than ours, ſhould rival us in trade and wealth, he muſt of neceſſity

ceſſity come to give law to us in whatever relates to either trade or policy.

Having thus given an account of the trade, &c. of Brazil, we ſhall proceed in the laſt place to mention ſomething of the character of the American Portugueſe, and the form of their government.

The Portugueſe in America are repreſented as a people at once ſunk in the moſt effeminate luxury, and practiſing the moſt deſperate crimes: of a diſſembling, hypocritical temper: of little honeſty in dealing, or ſincerity in converſation; lazy, proud, and cruel: they are poor and penurious in their diet, not more through neceſſity than inclination; for, like the inhabitants of moſt ſouthern climates, they are much more fond of ſhow, ſtate and attendance, than of the joys of free ſociety, and the ſatisfaction of a good table; yet their feaſts, ſeldom made, are ſumptuous to extravagance. However, thoſe in the Rio de Janeiro, and in the northern captainſhips, are not near ſo effeminate and corrupted as thoſe of the bay of All-Saints, which, being in a climate favourable to indolence and debauchery, the capital city, and one of the oldeſt ſettlements, is, in all reſpects, worſe than any of the others.

The government of Brazil is in the vice-roy, who reſides at St. Salvador: he has two councils, one for criminal, the other for civil affairs, in both which he preſides: but, to the infinite prejudice of the ſettlement, all the delay, chicanery, and multiplied expences, incident to the worſt part of the law, and practiſed by the moſt corrupted lawyers, flouriſh here, at the ſame time that juſtice is ſo lax, that the greateſt crimes often paſs with impunity. Upon the river of Amazons, the people, who are moſtly Indians, and reduced by the prieſts ſent thither, are ſtill under the government of theſe paſtors. The ſeveral diviſions of this country are called miſſions.

FRENCH

FRENCH AMERICA.

THE French were amongſt the laſt nations who made ſettlements in the Weſt-Indies; but they made ample amends by the vigour with which they purſued them, and by that chain of judicious and admirable meaſures which they uſed in drawing from them every advantage, which the nature of the climate could yield, and in contending againſt the difficulties which it threw in their way.

So early as the reign of Francis I. the French attempted an eſtabliſhment in North-America; but it was not until the year 1625, that they made their firſt ſettlement in the Weſt-Indies: this was upon St. Chriſtopher, one of the Caribbee iſlands. A remarkable circumſtance attended it: the Engliſh took poſſeſſion of the iſland the ſame day. But this ſettlement had not long life on either ſide, for they were ſoon driven out by the Spaniards. The Engliſh colony ſoon returned, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the largeſt and moſt fertile quarter, before the French could collect themſelves; who, finding the Engliſh had already occupied the beſt part, left a colony on the other. But the moſt adventurous of their inhabitants, going in ſearch of new territories, made a ſettlement in the iſlands of Martinico and Guadaloupe.

Cardinal Richlieu, foreſeeing the great advantages that might ariſe from theſe iſlands, if properly attended to, determined to put the government of them in proper hands, and accordingly made choice of M. de Poincy, for that purpoſe. He was a man every way qualified for ſo important a truſt.

Under the inſpection of this governor, Martinico, Guadaloupe, part of St. Chriſtopher's, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin, were ſettled, and began to flouriſh, and that with little help from home.

HISPANIOLA.

HISPANIOLA.

BY the treaty of Ryſwick, in 1697, the French obtained of the Spaniards a legal right to the north-weſt part of this iſland, the beſt and moſt fertile part of the beſt and moſt fertile iſland in the Weſt-Indies, and perhaps in the world; that which was the firſt ſettled, and the whole of which is upwards of 400 miles long, and 140 broad. This is the principal ſettlement of the French in all America.

The country is mixed; pretty mountainous in ſome parts; but many of theſe mountains are fertile, and covered with beautiful woods; others, which are barren and rocky, anciently had mines of gold. This country has likewiſe prodigious fine plains, of a vaſt extent, and extreme fertility, either covered with noble and beautiful foreſts of timber and fruit-trees, excellent in their kinds, or paſtured by vaſt numbers of horned cattle, ſheep, and hogs. The air of Hiſpaniola is of the moſt healthy in the Weſt-Indies. The country is admirably watered with rivulets as well as navigable rivers: it is therefore no wonder, that this active and induſtrious nation, in poſſeſſion of ſo excellent and extenſive a country, has reaped from it prodigious advantages: it is certain, that they reckoned, in the year 1726, that on this iſland they had no leſs than one hundred thouſand negroes, and thirty thouſand whites; that they made ſixty thouſand hogſheads of ſugar of five hundred weight each, that the indigo was half as much in value as the ſugar; that they exported large quantities of cotton, and that they had beſides ſent to France cacao and ginger in tolerable plenty. Since that time, they have raiſed coffee here to a very great amount: and not this article only, but every other branch of their commercial products, has encreaſed to a degree truly aſtoniſhing ſince that period. The exported produce of this iſland is reckoned, at leaſt, to amount to 1,200,000 l. annually. But there is another branch of trade, if poſſible, more advantageous to the mother country, the

the contraband which they carry on with the Spaniards, wholely in the manufactures of France, and for which they receive their returns in ſilver: this trade is ſaid to return annually to France no leſs than two millions of dollars. We muſt not forget what the great Colbert ſaid of this country, and which we have experienced to be true, that the induſtry of the French, if permitted, would turn the very rocks into gold.

The largeſt town in the French part of Hiſpaniola is Cape Francois, which is ſituated on the northern part of the iſland upon a very fine harbour. It is well built, and contains about 8000 inhabitants, blacks and whites: but, though this be the largeſt town, Leogane on the weſtern ſide, a good port too, and a place of conſiderable trade, is the ſeat of government, which here reſides in the hands of a governor and the intendant, who are mutually a check upon each other. There are beſides two other towns, conſiderable for their trade, Petit Guaves, on the weſt end of the iſland, and Port Louis on the ſouth-weſt part.

MARTINICO, GUADALOUPE, &c.

MARTINICO is one of the Caribbees, or windward iſlands, and the principal of them; about 60 miles in length, and at a medium about half as much in breadth. It is 40 leagues to the north-weſt of Barbadoes. The hills here are pretty high, eſpecially in the inland parts: from thoſe hills are poured out on every ſide a number of agreeable and uſeful rivulets, which adorn this iſland, and make it very fruitful. The bays and harbours are numerous, ſafe and commodious, and ſo well fortified, that we always failed in our attempts upon this place, till the laſt war, when this, as well as Guadaloupe, &c. yielded to the all-conquering arms of the Engliſh, who, by the late general terms of peace, returned this, as well as the other iſlands taken from them, conſiderably improved, inſomuch that the French had no reaſon to regret their having fallen into our hands.

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The ſoil is fruitful enough, abounding in the ſame things which our iſlands in that part of the world produce. Sugar is here, as it is in all the iſlands, the principal commodity. Their export cannot be leſs than 60 or 70,000 hogſheads, of five or ſix hundred weight each, annually. Indigo, cotton, pimento or all-ſpice, ginger, and aloes, are raiſed here, and coffee in great abundance. Martinico is the reſidence of the governor of the French iſlands in theſe ſeas.

GUADALOUPE is the largeſt of all the Caribbees, and in that diviſion called the Leeward iſlands. It is almoſt cut in two by a deep gulf that cloſes the ſides of a narrow iſthmus, which connects the two peninſulas that compoſe this iſland. It is upwards of 60 miles long, and about the ſame breadth. Its ſoil is not inferior to that of Martinico; it is equally cultivated, and is fortified with equal ſtrength; its produce is the ſame with that of Martinico, and its exports of ſugar are as great; beſides indigo, cotton, and thoſe other commodities, which are produced in all the iſlands of that part of America called the Weſt-Indies.

The reſt of the French iſlands in thoſe ſeas are DESIADA, St. BARTHOLOMEW, and MARIGALANTE, all of them inconſiderable in compariſon of thoſe we have mentioned: they do not all together produce above 7 or 8000 hogſheads of ſugar. As for the iſland of *St. Vincent*, it is in the poſſeſſion of the native Americans, and of runaway negroes from the reſt of the Caribbees. This iſland, together with Dominico and Tobago, the French were complaiſant enough, at the peace of *Fontainbleau*, to confirm to the Engliſh, taking care, however, to reſerve to themſelves *St. Lucia*, worth more than the other three, with reſpect to its ſituation.

LOUISIANA.

LOUISIANA is bounded on the ſouth by the gulf of Mexico, and on the eaſt, according to the laſt treaty, by the river Miſſiſippi; but its boundaries

daries on the north and weſt are uncertain. This is, in all reſpects, a much finer country than Canada; in a delicious climate, capable of bearing almoſt any thing from the temper of the ſky, and the goodneſs of the ſoil, and from the multitude of long, deep, and beautiful rivers, with which it is every where enriched and adorned: theſe are moſt of them navigable for hundreds of miles into the country. The principal of theſe is the Miſſiſippi, whoſe head is unknown; but it almoſt goes quite through America, and at certain ſeaſons overflows its banks for a vaſt way on both ſides.

The face of the country is almoſt wholely plain, covered with ſtately woods, or ſpread into very fine meadows. In ſhort, Louiſiana, particularly the northern part, (for the mouth of the Miſſiſippi is barren) without any of thoſe heightenings it received when it was made the inſtrument to captivate ſo many to their ruin, is, in all reſpects, a moſt deſirable place, though there be no ſufficient reaſons to believe that it contains any rich metals, which gave it the greateſt influence in that remarkable deluſion in 1717.

However it happened, it has been the fate of this country to create romantic ideas at all times. Very ſurpriſing ſtories were told of it when the Spaniards firſt diſcovered the Weſt-India iſland. Amongſt others, a notion was generally current, that there was a fountain here which perpetually renewed the youth of thoſe who drank it. This was ſo uniformly and confidently affirmed, that Juan Pontio de Leon, a conſiderable man among the Spaniſh adventurers, gave credit to it, and made a particular expedition for the diſcovery of that fairy land, and that fountain of youth. He was the firſt of the Europeans who landed in Florida, of which Louiſiana was formerly a part. But what ſucceſs ſoever he met with in ſearch for that celebrated ſpring, it it certain he died not long after, having ſearched every part of the country, and drank of almoſt every water it contained.

The French, ſettled in Louiſiana, raiſe ſome indigo, a good deal of cotton, ſome corn and rice, with lumber for their iſlands; but the colony is not very vigorous,

vigorous, on account of the ſhoals and ſands, with which the mouth of the river Miſſiſippi is in a manner choaked up, and which deny acceſs to veſſels of any conſiderable burthen. This keeps the inhabitants low; but the cauſe which hinders them from growing rich, contributes too to their ſecurity, for it is not eaſy to act with any great force upon that ſide. The French, however, did not rely upon this advantage; but, according to their uſual cautious and wiſe cuſtom, had, before the late war, erected ſeveral forts in the moſt material places, and fortified New Orleans, their capital, and indeed the only city in Louiſiana, in a regular manner. This city is not remarkably fair, large, or rich, but it is laid out regularly in a fine ſituation on the banks of the Miſſiſippi, in proſpect of a higher fortune. The whole colony is ſaid not to contain above 10,000 ſouls, whites and negroes. New Orleans, and the iſland on which it is ſituated, were confirmed to the French by the late treaty; but the forts on the river Mobile were given to the Engliſh.

Dutch and Daniſh Settlements.

AFTER the Portugueſe had diſpoſſeſſed the Dutch of Brazil, in the manner we have before mentioned, and after the treaty of Nimeguen had entirely removed them out of North America, they were obliged to conſole themſelves with their rich poſſeſſions in the Eaſt-Indies, and to ſit down content in the weſt with Surinam, a country in the north-eaſt part of South America, of no great value whilſt we had it, and which we ceded to them in exchange for New York; and with two or three ſmall and barren iſlands in the north ſea, not far from the Spaniſh main. The former of theſe they are far from neglecting; they raiſe ſome ſugar in Surinam, a great deal of cotton, coffee of an excellent kind, and ſome valuable dying drugs. They trade with our North American colonies, who bring hither horſes, live cattle and proviſions, and take home a large quantity of molaſſes;

molaſſes; but their negroes are only the refuſe of the Spaniſh market, and the Indians in their neighbourhood are their mortal enemies. On the ſame continent they have three other ſettlements, at no conſiderable diſtance from each other, Boron, Berbice, and Approwack; none very great, but producing the ſame commodities with Surinam.

The iſlands which they poſſeſs are four, Curaſſou, St. Euſtatia, Aruba, and Bonaire; none of them large or fertile, but turned to the beſt advantage poſſible by that ſpirit of induſtry for which the Dutch are juſtly famous. Curacco, or Curaſſou, as it is generally called, is about 30 miles long, and 10 in breadth. Though it is naturally barren, it produces a conſiderable quantity both of ſugar and tobacco; and here are beſides very great ſalt works, which ſend a good deal to the Engliſh iſlands, and for which there is a conſiderable demand from our colonies on the continent; but the trade for which this iſland is chiefly valuable, is that which in time of war is carried on between them, the Engliſh, and the French, and the contraband which is carried on between them and the Spaniards at all times.

The iſland of Curaſſou has its numerous warehouſes always full of the commodities of Europe and the Eaſt-Indies. Here are all ſorts of woollen and linen cloths, laces, ſilks, ribbons, utenſils of iron, naval and military ſtores, brandy, the ſpices of the Moluccas, and the callicoes of India white and painted. Hither the Weſt-India, which is likewiſe their African company, bring three or four cargoes of ſlaves annually. To this mart the Spaniards come themſelves in ſmall veſſels, and carry off not only the beſt of their negroes, and at the beſt price, but very great quantities of all ſorts of goods. The trade of this iſland, even in times of peace, is reputed to be worth to the Dutch no leſs than 500,000l. ſterling annually; but in time of war the profit is far greater; for it then affords a retreat to the ſhips of all nations, and at the ſame time refuſes to none of them arms and ammunition to annoy one another.

Euſtatia is but one mountain of about 20 miles in compaſs: it is amongſt the Leeward iſlands; but, though ſo ſmall and inconveniently laid out by nature, the induſtry of the Dutch has made it turn out to very good advantage. The ſides of the mountain are divided and laid out in very pretty ſettlements; and, though they have neither ſprings nor rivers, they are ſo careful that they never want proper ſupplies of water from their ponds and ciſterns. They raiſe here ſugar and tobacco, and this iſland, as well as Curaſſou, is engaged in the Spaniſh contraband trade, for which, however, it is not ſo well ſituated.

As for Aruba and Bonaire, they lie near Curaſſou, and have no trade of conſequence: they are chiefly employed in raiſing freſh proviſions for the principal iſland, and for the refreſhment of ſuch ſhips as uſe thoſe ſeas.

The trade of all the Dutch American ſettlements was originally carried on by the Weſt-India company only. At preſent ſuch ſhips as go upon that trade pay two and a half *per cent.* for their licences. The company, however, reſerves to itſelf the whole of what is carried on between Africa and the American iſlands.

The Danes had likewiſe a Weſt-India company, though its object was far from extenſive. It was little more than the iſland of St. Thomas, an inconſiderable member of the Caribbees; lately they have added to their poſſeſſions the iſland of Santa Cruz in the ſame cluſter. Theſe iſlands, ſo long as they remained in the hands of the company, were ill managed, and nothing like the proper advantage was made of them; but the preſent king of Denmark has bought up that company's ſtock, and laid the trade open. Since then, the old ſettlement at St. Thomas is very much improved; it produces upwards of 3000 hogſheads of ſugar, at 1000 weight each, and others of the Weſt-Indian commodities in tolerable plenty. As for Santa Cruz, from a perfect deſert a few years ſince, it is beginning to ſettle faſt: ſeveral perſons from the Engliſh iſlands, and amongſt them ſome of great wealth, have gone to ſettle there, and have received very

very great encouragement to do ſo. The air of the place is extremely unwholeſome, but this ill diſpoſition will probably continue no longer than the woods, with which the iſland at preſent is almoſt wholly covered.

Theſe two nations, the Dutch and Danes, hardly deſerve to be mentioned amongſt the proprietors of America; their poſſeſſions there are comparatively nothing. But, as they appear extremely worthy of the attention of theſe powers, and as the ſhare of the Dutch is worth to them at leaſt 600,000l. what muſt we think of our poſſeſſions? what attention do they not deſerve from us? and what may not be made of them by that attention?

Britiſh American Iſlands.

IN order to conſider properly the Engliſh colonies, it will be neceſſary to divide them into two claſſes. To the firſt, we ſhall allot thoſe iſlands which lie under the torrid zone, between the tropic of Cancer and the equinoxial line, in that part generally called the Weſt-Indies: in the ſecond, we ſhall deſcribe our poſſeſſions in the temperate zone, on the continent of North America. The Weſt-India iſlands ſhall be conſidered, as they are amongſt the greater Antilles, the Windward, or the Leeward iſlands. Amongſt the firſt we poſſeſs the large and noble iſland of Jamaica; amongſt the ſecond we have Barbadoes; and, in the third, St. Chriſtopher's, Antigua, Nevis, Montſerrat, and Barbuda.

JAMAICA.

JAMAICA lies between the 75th and 79th degrees of weſt longitude from London, and is between 17 and 19 degrees diſtant from the equinoxial. It is in length, from eaſt to weſt, 140 Engliſh miles, in breadth about 60, and of an oval form. This country is in a manner interſected by a ridge of lofty

mountains, rugged and rocky, which are called the Blue Mountains. On each ſide of the Blue Mountains are chains of leſſer mountains gradually lower. The greater mountains are little better than ſo many rocks; where there is any earth, it is only a ſtubborn clay fit for no ſort of huſbandry. The mountains are very ſteep, and the rocks tumbled one upon another in a manner altogether ſtupendous, the effect of the frequent earthquakes which have ſhaken this iſland at all times. Yet, barren as theſe mountains are, they are all covered to the very top with a great variety of beautiful trees, flouriſhing in a perpetual ſpring; their roots penetrate the crannies of the rocks, and ſearch out the moiſture which is lodged there by the rains which fall ſo frequently on theſe mountains, and the miſts that almoſt perpetually brood upon them. Theſe rocks too are the parents of a vaſt number of fine rivulets, which tumble down their ſides in cataracts, that form amongſt the rudeneſs of the rocks and precipices, and the ſhining verdure of the trees, the moſt bewildered, pleaſing imagery imaginable.

The face of this country is a good deal different from what is generally obſerved in other places; for as, on one hand, the mountains are very ſteep, ſo the plains between them are perfectly ſmooth and level. In theſe plains, the ſoil, augmented by the waſh of the mountains for ſo many ages, is prodigiouſly fertile. None of our iſlands produce ſuch fine ſugars. They had here formerly cacao in great perfection, which delights in a rich ground. Their paſtures, after the rains, are of a moſt beautiful verdure and extraordinary fatneſs: they are called ſavannas. On the whole, if this iſland was not troubled with great thunders and lightening, hurricanes and earthquakes, and if the air was not at once violently hot, damp, and extremely unwholeſome in moſt parts, the fertility and beauty of this country would make it as deſirable a ſituation for the pleaſure, as it is for the profits, which, in ſpite of theſe diſadvantages, draw hither ſuch a number of people.

The river waters are many of them unwholeſome, and taſte of copper; but ſome ſprings there are of a better

better kind. In the plains are found ſeveral ſalt fountains; and in the mountains, not far from Spaniſh Town, is a hot bath of extraordinary medicinal virtues.

This iſland came into our poſſeſſion during the uſurpation of Cromwell, and by means of an armament which had another deſtination. Cromwell, notwithſtanding the great abilities, which enabled him to overturn the conſtitution, and to trample upon the liberties of his country, was not ſufficiently acquainted with foreign politics. This ignorance made him connect himſelf cloſely with France, then riſing into a dangerous grandeur, and to fight with great animoſity the ſhadow which remained of the Spaniſh power. On ſuch ideas he fitted out a formidable fleet, with a view to reduce the iſland of Hiſpaniola; and, though he failed in this deſign, Jamaica made amends, not only for this failure, but almoſt for the ill policy which firſt drew him into hoſtilities with the Spaniards; by which, however, he added this excellent country to the Britiſh dominions.

The natural products of Jamaica, beſides ſugar, cacao, and ginger, are principally all-ſpice, or Jamaica pepper. The tree which bears the all-ſpice riſes to the height of above thirty feet: it is ſtreight, of a moderate thickneſs, and covered with a grey bark extremely ſmooth and ſhining: it ſhoots out a vaſt number of branches upon all ſides, that bear a plentiful foliage of very large and beautiful leaves of a ſhining green, in all things reſembling the leaf of the bay-tree: at the very end of the twigs are formed bunches of flowers, each ſtalk bearing a flower which bends back, and within which bend are to be obſerved ſome ſtamina of a pale-green colour; to theſe ſucceeds a bunch of ſmall crowned berries, larger, when ripe, than juniper berries: at that ſeaſon they change from their former green, and become black, ſmooth, and ſhining: they are taken unripe from the tree, and dried in the ſun: in this caſe they aſſume a brown colour, and have a mixed flavour of many kinds of ſpice, whence it is called all-ſpice. It is milder than the other ſpices, and is judged to be inferior to none

of them, for the ſervice which it does to cold, watery, and languid ſtomachs. The tree grows moſtly upon the mountains.

Beſides this, they have the wild cinnamon-tree, whoſe bark is ſo ſerviceable in medicine; and the manchineel, a moſt beautiful tree to the eye, with the faireſt apple in the world, and when cut down affording a very fine ornamental wood for the joiners, but the apple, and the juice in every part of the tree, contain one of the worſt poiſons in nature. Here likewiſe is the mahogany, in ſuch general uſe with our cabinet-makers; the cabbage-tree, famous for a ſubſtance looking and taſting like cabbage, growing on the very top, and no leſs remarkable for the extreme hardneſs of its wood, which, when dry, is incorruptible, and hardly yields to any tool; the ſoap-tree, whoſe berries anſwer all purpoſes of waſhing; the palma, from which is drawn a great deal of oil, much eſteemed by the negroes both in food and medicine; the mangrove and olive bark, uſeful to tanners; the fuſtic and redwood, to the dyers; and lately the *logwood:* their foreſts ſupply the apothecaries with guaiacum, ſarſaparilla, caſſia, and tamarinds. The indigo plant was formerly much cultivated; the cotton-tree is ſtill ſo, and they ſend home more of its wool than all the reſt of our iſlands together.

The iſland of Jamaica is divided into nineteen diſtricts or pariſhes, which ſend each of them two members to the aſſembly, and allow a competent maintenance to a miniſter.

Port Royal was anciently the capital of the iſland; it ſtood upon the very point of a long narrow neck of land, which, towards the ſea, formed part of the border of a very noble harbour of its own name. In this harbour above 1000 ſail of the largeſt ſhips could anchor with the greateſt convenience and ſafety; and the water was ſo deep at the key of Port Royal, that veſſels of the greateſt burthen could lay their broadſides to the wharf, and load and unload at little expence or trouble. This conveniency weighed ſo much with the inhabitants, that they choſe in this ſpot to build their capital, though the place was an hot

hot dry ſand, which produced not one of the neceſſaries of life, no, not even freſh water.

It continued in a very flouriſhing ſtate till the 9th of June, 1692, when an earthquake, which ſhook the whole iſland to its foundations, overwhelmed this city, and buried nine tenths of it eight fathom under water. This earthquake not only demoliſhed this city, but made a terrible devaſtation all over the iſland, and was followed by a contagious diſtemper, which was near giving the laſt hand to its ruin. Ever ſince, it is remarked, that the air is far more unwholeſome than formerly. They rebuilt this city after the earthquake, but it was again deſtroyed: a terrible fire laid it in aſhes about ten years after. Notwithſtanding this, the extraordinary convenience of the harbour tempted them to rebuild it once more; but in the year 1722 a hurricane, one of the moſt terrible on record, reduced it a third time to a heap of rubbiſh. Warned by theſe extraordinary calamities, that ſeemed to mark out this place as a devoted ſpot, by an act of aſſembly they removed the cuſtom-houſe and public offices from thence, and forbid that any market ſhould be held there for the future. The principal inhabitants came to reſide at the oppoſite ſide of the bay, at a place which is called Kingſton. This town is commodiouſly ſituated for freſh water, and all manner of accommodations.

The river Cobre, a conſiderable, but not navigable ſtream, falls into the ſea, not far from Kingſton. Upon the banks of this river ſtands St. Jago de la Vega, or Spaniſh Town; the ſeat of government, and the place where the courts of juſtice are held, and conſequently the capital of Jamaica, though inferior in ſize and reſort to Kingſton.

The government of this iſland is, next to that of Ireland, the beſt in the king's gift, being ſaid to be worth near 10,000l. *per annum*.

BARBADOES.

THE next iſland, in point of importance, which we poſſeſs in the Weſt-Indies, but the oldeſt in point of ſettlement, is Barbadoes. This is one, and by no means the moſt contemptible one, amongſt the windward diviſion of the Caribbee Iſlands. It is not diſtinctly known when this iſland was firſt diſcovered or ſettled, but it was probably ſome time about the year 1625.

Though this iſland is ſaid to have declined very much of late years, yet at this time it is computed to contain 25,000 whites, very near 80,000 negroes, and that it ſhips above 25,000 hogſheads of ſugar, to the value of 300,000l. yearly, beſides rum, molaſſes, cotton, ginger, and aloes.

This iſland can raiſe near 5000 men of its own militia, and it has generally a regiment of regular troops, though not very complete. It is fortified by nature all along the windward ſhore by the rocks and ſhoals, ſo as to be near two thirds utterly inacceſſible. On the leeward ſide it has good harbours; but the whole coaſt is protected by a line of ſeveral miles in length, and ſeveral forts to defend it at the moſt material places.

The country of Barbadoes has a moſt beautiful appearance, ſwelling here and there into gentle hills, improved by the cultivation of every part, by the verdure of the ſugar-canes, the bloom and fragrance of the number of orange, lemon, lime, and citron-trees, the guavas, papos, aloes, and a vaſt multitude of other elegant and uſeful plants, that riſe intermixed with the houſes of the gentlemen, which are ſown thickly on every part of the iſland. Even the negro huts, though mean, contribute to the beauty of the country; for they ſhade them with plantain trees, which give their villages the appearance of ſo many beautiful groves. In ſhort, there is no place in the Weſt-Indies comparable to Barbadoes, in point of numbers of people, cultivation of the ſoil, and thoſe elegancies and conveniencies which reſult from both.

St.

St. CHRISTOPHER, ANTIGUA, NEVIS, *and* MONTSERRAT.

THE iſland of St. Chriſtopher is the chief of thoſe which we poſſeſs amongſt the Leeward Iſlands. It was firſt ſettled by the French and Engliſh, in the year 1626; but, after various fortunes, it was entirely ceded to us by the treaty of Utrecht. This iſland is about 75 miles in compaſs. The circuit of Antigua is but little inferior. Nevis and Montſerrat are the ſmalleſt of the four, either of them not exceeding 18 or 20 miles in circumference.

The ſoil in all theſe iſlands is pretty much alike, light and ſandy, but notwithſtanding fertile in an high degree. Antigua has no rivulets of freſh water, and but very few ſprings; and for this reaſon was, for a long time, deemed uninhabitable; but now they ſave the rains in ponds and ciſterns with great care, and they are ſeldom in much diſtreſs for water: in a word, this iſland, which was formerly thought uſeleſs, has got the ſtart of all the Leeward Iſlands, encreaſing every day in its produce and inhabitants, both freemen and ſlaves. It has one of the beſt harbours in the Weſt-Indies; on it ſtands the principal town, called St. John's, which is large and wealthy.

The iſland of St. Chriſtopher is not ſo much on the increaſe: neither that, or any of the Leeward Iſlands, yields any commodity of conſequence but what is derived from the cane, except Montſerrat, which exports ſome indigo, but of a very inferior kind.

It is judged, that the iſland of St. Chriſtopher contains about 7000 whites, and 20,000 negroes; that Antigua has alſo about 7000 of the former colour, and 30,000 blacks; and that Nevis and Montſerrat may have each about 5000 Europeans, who are the maſters of 10 or 12,000 African ſlaves. So that the whole of the Leeward Iſlands may be reckoned, without exaggeration, to maintain about 20,000 Engliſh. The iſland of Barbuda is employed in huſbandry, and raiſing freſh proviſions for the neighbouring colonies.

Theſe iſlands are under the management of one governor, who has the title of captain-general and governor in chief of all the Caribbee Iſlands from Guadaloupe to Porto Rico. His poſt is worth about 3500l. a year. Under him each iſland has its particular deputy-governor, at a ſalary of 200l. a year, and its ſeparate, independent legiſlative of a council, and an aſſembly of the repreſentatives.

Climate, &c. of the Weſt-Indies.

THE climate in all our Weſt-India iſlands is nearly the ſame, allowing for thoſe accidental differences, which the ſeveral ſituations and qualities of the lands themſelves produce. As they lie within the torrid zone, and as the ſun goes quite over their heads, paſſing beyond them to the north, and never retiring farther from any of them than about 30 degrees to the ſouth, they are continually ſubjected to the extreme of an heat, which would be intolerable, if the trade-winds, riſing gradually as the ſun gathers ſtrength, did not blow in upon them from the ſea, and refreſh the air in ſuch a manner, as to enable them to attend their concerns even under the meridian ſun. On the other hand, as the night advances, a breeze begins to be perceived, which blows ſmartly from the land, as it were from its centre, towards the ſea, to all points of the compaſs at once.

By the ſame remarkable providence in the diſpoſing of things it is, that when the ſun has made a great progreſs towards the tropic of Cancer, and becomes in a manner vertical, he draws after him ſuch a vaſt body of clouds, as ſhield them from his direct beams; and theſe clouds, diſſolving into rain, cool the air, and refreſh the country, thirſty with the long drought which commonly reigns from the beginning of January to the latter end of May.

The rains in the Weſt-Indies are by no means what they are with us: our heavieſt rains are but dews, in compariſon to theirs. Their rains are rather floods of water poured from the clouds, with a prodigious

prodigious impetuoſity; the rivers riſe in a moment, new rivers and lakes are formed, and in a ſhort time all the low country is under water. Hence it is, that the rivers, which have their ſource within the tropics, ſwell and overflow their banks at a certain ſeaſon; and ſo miſtaken were the ancients in their ideas of the torrid zone, that they imagined every place within it to be dried and ſcorched up with a continual and fervent heat, and to be, for that reaſon, uninhabitable; when, in reality, ſome of the largeſt rivers in the world have their courſe within its limits, and the moiſture is one of the greateſt inconveniencies of the climate in a great number of places.

The rains make the only diſtinction of ſeaſons in the Weſt-Indies: the trees are green the whole year round; they have no cold, no froſts, no ſnows, and very ſeldom any hail; the ſtorms of hail are however very violent when they happen, and the hail-ſtones very great and heavy. Whether it be owing to this moiſture only, which of itſelf does not ſeem to be a ſufficient cauſe, or to a greater quantity of a ſulphureous acid, which predominates in the air of this country, metals of all kinds, that are ſubject to the action of ſuch cauſes, ruſt and canker in a very ſhort time; and this cauſe, perhaps, as much as the heat itſelf, contributes to make the climate of the Weſt-Indies unfriendly and unpleaſant to an European conſtitution.

It is in the rainy ſeaſon (principally in the month of Auguſt, more rarely in July and September) that they are aſſaulted by hurricanes, the moſt terrible calamity to which they are ſubject by the climate: theſe deſtroy, at a ſtroke, the labours of many years, and proſtrate the moſt exalted hopes of the planter, and that often at the moment when he thinks himſelf juſt out of the reach of fortune. It is a ſudden and violent ſtorm of wind, rain, thunder and lightening, attended with a furious ſwelling of the ſeas, and ſometimes with an earthquake; in ſhort, with every circumſtance that the elements can aſſemble that is terrible and deſtructive. Firſt, they ſee, as the prelude to the enſuing havock, whole fields of ſugar-cane whirled into

the air, and ſcattered over the face of the country. The ſtrongeſt trees of the foreſts are torn up by the roots, and driven about like ſtubble; their wind-mills are ſwept away in a moment; their works, their fixtures, their ponderous copper boilers, and ſtills of ſeveral hundred weight, are wrenched from the ground, and battered to pieces; their houſes are no protection, the roofs are torn off at one blaſt, whilſt the rain, which in an hour ſometimes riſes five feet, ruſhes in upon them with an irreſiſtible violence. There are ſigns, which the Indians of theſe iſlands have taught our planters, by which they can prognoſticate the approach of an hurricane. The hurricane comes on either in the quarters, or at the full change of the moon. Their prognoſtics are many, and would take up too much room to be inſerted here.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

IN the following account of Britiſh North America, we think it better neither to conſider our ſettlements directly in the order of the time of their eſtabliſhment, nor of their advantage to the mother country, but as they lie near one another, north and ſouth, from New England to Carolina, reſerving for the end the new ſettlements on the northern and ſouthern extremities, thoſe of Nova Scotia and Georgia, and the country about Hudſon's Bay.

NEW ENGLAND.

THE country which we call New England is in length ſomewhat leſs than 300 miles, and about 200 at the broadeſt part; but if we regard only that part we have ſettled, it does not extend any where much above 60 miles from the ſea coaſt.

This country lies between the 41ſt and 45th degrees of north latitude. Though it is ſituated almoſt ten degrees nearer the ſun than we are in England, yet the winter begins earlier, laſts longer, and is incomparably

comparably more ſevere than it is with us. The ſummer again is extremely hot, and more fervently ſo than in places which lie under the ſame parallels in Europe. However, both the heat and the cold are now far more moderate, and the conſtitution of the air in all reſpects far better, than our people found it at their firſt ſettlement. The clearing away the woods, and the opening the ground every where, has, by giving a free paſſage to the air, carried off thoſe noxious vapours which were ſo prejudicial to the health of the firſt inhabitants. The temper of the ſky, both in ſummer and winter, is generally very ſteady and ſerene. Two months frequently paſs without the appearance of a cloud; and though their rains are heavy, they are ſoon over.

The ſoil of New England is various, but beſt as you approach the ſouthward. It affords excellent meadows in the low grounds, and very good paſture almoſt every where: they commonly allot at the rate of two acres to the maintenance of a cow. This country is not very favourable to any of the European kinds of grain: the wheat is ſubject to be blaſted, the barley is an hungry grain, and the oats are lean and chaffy; but the Indian corn, which makes the general food of the loweſt ſort of people, flouriſhes here.

They raiſe in New England, beſides this and other ſpecies of grain, a large quantity of flax, and have made eſſays upon hemp that have been far from unſucceſsful. This plant probably requires a climate more uniformly warm than New England; for, though the greater part of our hemp is brought to us from northern ports, yet it is in the more ſoutherly provinces of Ruſſia that the beſt which comes to our market is produced.

Their horned cattle are very numerous in New England, and ſome of them very large; oxen have been killed there of eighteen hundred weight. Hogs likewiſe are numerous and large. They have, beſides, a breed of ſmall horſes, which are extremely hardy. They have too a great number of ſheep, and of a good kind: the wool is of a ſtaple ſufficiently long, but it

is not near ſo fine as that of England; however, they manufacture a great deal of it very ſucceſsfully.

There are in this country many gentlemen of conſiderable landed eſtates, which they let to farmers, or manage by their ſtewards or overſeers; but the greater part of the people is compoſed of a ſubſtantial yeomanry, who cultivate their own freeholds, without a dependence upon any but providence and their own induſtry. In no part of the world are the ordinary ſort ſo independent, or poſſeſs ſo many of the conveniencies of life; they are uſed from their infancy to the exerciſe of arms, and they have a militia, which is by no means contemptible. It is judged that the four provinces which New England compriſes, contain above 350,000 ſouls, including a very ſmall number of blacks and Indians; the reſt are whites. They are, indeed, much the beſt peopled of any of our colonies upon the continent. Douglas, who ſeems to be well informed in this point, proportions them as follows.

Maſſachuſets Bay — —	200,000
Connecticut — —	100,000
Rhode Iſland — —	30,000
New Hampſhire — —	24,000
	354,000

In ſhort, there is not one of our ſettlements which can be compared, in the abundance of people, the number of conſiderable and trading towns, and the manufactories that are carried on in them, to New England. The moſt populous and flouriſhing part of the mother country hardly makes a better appearance.

Though there are, in all the provinces of New England, large towns, which drive a conſiderable trade, the only one which can deſerve to be inſiſted upon in a deſign like ours, is Boſton, the capital of Maſſachuſets Bay, the firſt city of New England, and of all North America. This city is ſituated on a peninſula, at the bottom of a fine, capacious, ſafe harbour, which is defended from the outrages of the ſea by a number of iſlands, and rocks which appear above water. It is to be entered but by one ſafe paſſage,

paſſage, and that is narrow, and covered by the cannon of a regular and very ſtrong fortreſs. The harbour is more than ſufficient for the very great number of veſſels, which carry on the extenſive trade of Boſton. At the bottom of the bay is a noble pier, near 2000 feet in length, along which, on the north ſide, extends a row of warehouſes. The head of this pier joins the principal ſtreet of the town, which is, like moſt of the others, ſpacious and well built. The town lies at the bottom of the harbour, and forms a very agreeable view. It has a town-houſe, where the courts meet, and the exchange is kept, large, and of a very tolerable taſte of architecture. Round the exchange are a great number of well-furniſhed bookſellers ſhops, which find employment for five printing-preſſes. There are ten churches within this town, and it contains at leaſt 20,000 inhabitants.

The commodities which this country yields are principally maſts and yards, for which they contract largely with the royal navy; pitch, tar, and turpentine; all ſorts of proviſions, beef, pork, butter, and cheeſe, in large quantities; horſes and live cattle; Indian corn and peaſe; cyder, apples, hemp, and flax. They have a very noble cod-fiſhery upon their coaſts, which employs a vaſt number of their people; they are enabled by this to export annually above 30,000 quintals of choice cod-fiſh to Spain, Italy, and the Mediterranean, and about 19,000 quintals of the refuſe ſort to the Weſt-Indies, as food for the negroes. The quantity of ſpirits, which they diſtil in Boſton from the molaſſes they bring in from all parts of the Weſt-Indies, is as ſurpriſing as the cheap rate at which they vend it, which is under two ſhillings a gallon. With this they ſupply almoſt all the conſumption of our colonies in North America, the Indian trade there, the vaſt demands of their own and the Newfoundland fiſhery, and in a great meaſure thoſe of the African trade; but they are more famous for the quantity and cheapneſs, than for the excellency of their rum.

They are almoſt the only one of our colonies that have much of the woollen and linen manufactures.

Of

Of the former they have nearly as much as ſuffices for their own clothing: it is a cloſe and ſtrong, but a coarſe and ſtubborn ſort of cloth.

The buſineſs of ſhip-building is one of the moſt conſiderable which Boſton, or the other ſea-port towns in New England, carry on. Ships are ſometimes built here upon commiſſion; but, frequently, the merchants of New England have them conſtructed upon their own account; and, loading them with the produce of the colony, naval ſtores, fiſh, and fiſh-oil, they ſend them out upon a trading voyage to Spain, Portugal, or the Mediterranean, where, having diſpoſed of their cargo, they make what advantage they can by freight, until ſuch time as they can ſell the veſſel herſelf to advantage, which they ſeldom fail to do in a reaſonable time.

NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, *and* PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW YORK was ſo called in compliment to the duke of York, who had at firſt the grant of the whole territory. This province runs up to the northward on both ſides of the river Hudſon, for about 200 miles, into the country of the Five Nations or Iroquois; but it is not in any part above 40 or 50 miles wide. It comprehends within its limits Long Iſland, which lies to the ſouth of Connecticut, and is an iſland inferior to no part of America in excellent ground for the paſturage of horſes, oxen, and ſheep, or the plentiful produce of every ſort of grain.

New Jerſey is bounded upon the Weſt by the river Delawar, which divides it from Pennſylvania. It is in length 150 miles, or thereabouts, and about 50 in breadth.

Pennſylvania, which lies between New York, New Jerſey, and Maryland, and only communicates with the ſea by the mouth of the river Delawar, is in length about 250 miles, and in breadth 200. This territory was granted to the famous Mr. William Penn,

Penn, the ſon of Sir William Penn, the admiral, in the year 1680.

The climate and ſoil in theſe three provinces of New York, New Jerſey, and Pennſylvania, admit of no remarkable difference. In all theſe, and indeed in all our North American colonies, the land near the ſea is in general low, flat, and marſhy; at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea it ſwells into little hills, and then into great ones, even ridges of mountains, which hold their courſe, for the moſt part, north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt. The ſoil throughout theſe three provinces is in general extremely fruitful, abounding not only in its native grain, the Indian corn, but in all ſuch as have been naturalized there from Europe. Here is wheat in abundance, as well as barley, rye, oats, and every ſort of grain which we have here. They have a great number of horned cattle, ſheep, and hogs. All our European poultry abound there; game of all kinds is wonderfully plenty; deer of ſeveral ſpecies; hares of a kind peculiar to America, but inferior in reliſh to ours; wild turkeys of a vaſt ſize, and equal goodneſs; a beautiful ſpecies of pheaſants only found in this country. Every ſort of herbs or roots, which we force in our gardens, grow here with great eaſe, as well as every kind of fruit; but ſome peaches and melons in particular, in far greater perfection.

Their foreſts abound in excellent timber of almoſt every kind; but it may be remarked of the timber, in general, of theſe provinces, that it is not ſo good for ſhipping as that of New England and Nova Scotia. They likewiſe raiſe in all theſe provinces, but much the moſt largely in Pennſylvania, great quantities of flax; and hemp is a promiſing article. Nor are they deficient in minerals: in New York a good deal of iron is found; and in New Jerſey a very rich copper-mine has been opened.

As the climate and ſoil of the provinces of New York, New Jerſey, and Pennſylvania, are with a very little difference the ſame, ſo there is no difference in the commodities in which they trade, which are wheat, flour, barley, oats, Indian corr, peas, beef, pork, cheeſe, butter, cyder, beer, flax, hemp and flax-ſeed, linſeed-

linſeed-oil, furs, and deer-ſkins, ſtaves, lumber, and iron.

The city of New York contains upwards of 2000 houſes, and above 12,000 inhabitants. It is well and commodiouſly built, extending a mile in length, and about half that in breadth, and has a very good aſpect from the ſea; but it is by no means properly fortified.

Upon the river Hudſon, about 150 miles from New York, is Albany, a town of not ſo much note for its number of houſes or inhabitants, as for the great trade which is carried on there with the Indians, and, indeed, by connivance, with the French, for the uſe of the ſame people. This trade takes off a great quantity of coarſe woollen goods, ſuch as ſtrouds and duffils; and with theſe, guns, hatchets, knives, hoes, kettles, powder and ſhot; beſides ſhirts and clothes ready made. Here it is that the treaties and other tranſactions between us and the Iroquois Indians are negociated.

This nation, or rather combination of five nations, united by an ancient and inviolable league amongſt themſelves, were the oldeſt, the moſt ſteady, and moſt effectual ally we ever found among the Indians. This people, by their unanimity, firmneſs, military ſkill and policy, have raiſed themſelves to the greateſt and moſt formidable power in all America: they have reduced a vaſt number of nations, and brought under their power a territory twice as large as the kingdom of France; but they have not increaſed their ſubjects in proportion. As their manner of war is implacable and barbarous, they reign the lords of a prodigious deſert, inhabited only by a few inſignificant tribes, whom they have permitted to live out of a contempt of their power, and who are all in the loweſt ſtate of ſubjection: and yet this once-mighty and victorious nation, though it has always uſed the policy of incorporating with itſelf a great many of the priſoners they made in war, is in a very declining condition. About 60 years ago, it was computed, that they had 10,000 fighting men; at this day they cannot raiſe above 1500. So much have wars, epidemical diſeaſes, and the unnatural union of the vices of civilized nations

tions with the manners of ſavages, reduced this once numerous people. But they are not only much leſſened at this day in their numbers, but in their diſpoſition to employ what numbers they have left, in our ſervice. Among other neglects, which there can be no pleaſure here in mentioning, that of inattention, or worſe treatment of the Indians, is one, and a capital one. The Iroquois have lately added three other nations to their confederacy, ſo that they ought now to be conſidered as eight; and the whole confederacy ſeem much more inclined to the French intereſt than to ours.

New Jerſey now raiſes very great quantities of corn, and is increaſed to near 60,000 ſouls, but they have yet no town of conſequence: Perth Amboy, which is their capital, has not upwards of 200 houſes; and, though this town has a very fine harbour, capable of receiving and ſecuring ſhips of great burthen, yet, as the people of New Jerſey have been uſed to ſend their produce to the markets of New York and Philadelphia, to which they are contiguous, they find it hard, as it always is in ſuch caſes, to draw the trade out of the old channel.

It may not be improper here, before we proceed particularly to deſcribe Pennſylvania, to ſay ſomething of its great founder. William Penn, in his capacity of a divine and a moral writer, is certainly not of the firſt rank, and his works are of no great eſtimation, except among his own people; but in his capacity of a legiſlator, and the founder of ſo flouriſhing a commonwealth, he deſerves great honour among all mankind; a commonwealth which, in the ſpace of about 70 years, from a beginning of a few hundreds of refugees and indigent men, has grown to be a numerous and flouriſhing people; a people who, from a perfect wilderneſs, have brought their territory to a ſtate of great cultivation, and filled it with wealthy and populous towns; and who, in the midſt of a fierce and lawleſs race of men, have preſerved themſelves with unarmed hands and paſſive principles, by the rules of moderation and juſtice, better than any other people have done by policy and arms.

Mr.

Mr. Penn, when, for his father's ſervices, and by his own intereſt at court, he had obtained the inheritance of this country and its government, ſaw that he could make the grant of value to him only by making the country as agreeable to all people, as eaſe and good government could make it. To this purpoſe he began by purchaſing the ſoil, at a very low rate indeed, from the original poſſeſſors, to whom it was of little uſe. By this cheap act of juſtice at the beginning, he made all his dealings for the future the more eaſy, by prepoſſeſſing the Indians with a favourable opinion of him and his deſigns. The other part of his plan, which was to people this country, after he had ſecured the poſſeſſion of it, he ſaw much facilitated by the uneaſineſs of his brethren, the Quakers, in England, who, refuſing to pay church tythes and other church dues, ſuffered a great deal from the ſpiritual courts. Their high opinion of, and regard for, the man who was an honour to their new church, made them the more ready to follow him over the vaſt ocean into an untried climate and country; neither was he himſelf wanting in any thing which could encourage them: for he expended large ſums in tranſporting and finding them in all neceſſaries; and, not aiming at a ſudden profit, he diſpoſed of his land at a very light purchaſe. But what crowned all, was that noble charter of privileges, by which he made them as free as any people in the world, and which has ſince drawn ſuch vaſt numbers of ſo many different perſuaſions, and ſuch various countries, to put themſelves under the protection of his laws. He made the moſt perfect freedom, both religious and civil, the baſis of his eſtabliſhment; and this has done more towards the ſettling of the province, and towards the ſettling of it in a ſtrong and permanent manner, than the wiſeſt regulations could have done upon any other plan. All perſons, who profeſs to believe one God, are freely tolerated; thoſe who believe in Jeſus Chriſt, of whatever denomination, are not excluded from employments and poſts.

This great man lived to ſee an extenſive country called after his own name; he lived to ſee it peopled by

by his own wiſdom, the people free and flouriſhing, and the moſt flouriſhing people in it of his own perſuaſion; he lived to lay the foundations of a ſplendid and wealthy city; he lived to ſee it promiſe every thing from the ſituation which he himſelf had choſen, and the encouragement which he himſelf had given it; he lived to ſee all this—but he died in the Fleet priſon.

It is but juſt, that in ſuch a ſubject we ſhould allot a little room, to do honour to thoſe great men, whoſe virtue and generoſity have contributed to the peopling of the earth, and to the freedom and happineſs of mankind; who have preferred the intereſt of a remote poſterity, and time unknown, to their own fortunes, and to the quiet and ſecurity of their own lives. Now Great Britain, and all America, reap great benefits from his labours and his loſſes; and his poſterity have a vaſt eſtate out of the quit-rents of that province, whoſe eſtabliſhment was the ruin of their predeceſſor's moderate fortune.

But, to proceed, there are ſo many good towns in the province of Pennſylvania, even exceeding the capitals of ſome other provinces, that nothing could excuſe our paſſing them by, had not Philadelphia drawn our attention wholely to itſelf. This city ſtands on a tract of land, immediately at the confluence of two fine rivers, the Delawar and the Schulkil. It is diſpoſed in an oblong form, deſigned to extend two miles from river to river; but the buildings do not extend above a mile and an half on the weſt ſide of the Delawar in length, and not more than half a mile where the town is broadeſt. The longeſt ſtretch, when the original plan can be fully executed, is to compoſe eight parallel ſtreets, all of two miles in length; theſe are to be interſected by ſixteen others, each in length a mile, broad, ſpacious, and even, with proper ſpaces left for the public buildings, churches, and market places. In the centre is a ſquare of 10 acres, round which moſt of the public buildings are diſpoſed. The two principal ſtreets of the city are each 100 feet wide, and moſt of the houſes have a ſmall garden and orchard: from the rivers are cut ſeveral canals equally agreeable and beneficial.

The

The kays are ſpacious and fine; the principal kay is 200 feet wide, and to this a veſſel of 500 tons may lay her broadſide. The warehouſes are large, numerous and commodious, and the docks for ſhip-building every way well adapted to their purpoſe. A great number of veſſels have been built here; twenty have been upon the ſtocks at a time. This city contains, excluſive of warehouſes and outhouſes, above 2000 houſes, moſt of them of brick, and well built: it is ſaid there are ſeveral of them worth 4 or 5000 pounds. The inhabitants are now about 13,000.

The city of Philadelphia, though, as it may be judged, far from completing the original plan, yet ſo far as it is built, is carried on conformable to it, and encreaſes in the number and beauty of its buildings every day. As for the province of which this city is the capital, there is no part of Britiſh America in a more thriving condition: at the time of its firſt eſtabliſhment, lands were given by Mr. Penn, the founder of the colony, at the rate of 20 pounds for 1000 acres, reſerving only one ſhilling for every 100 acres for quit-rents, and this in ſome of the beſt ſituated parts of the province; but now, even at a great diſtance from navigation, land is granted at 12 pounds the 100 acres, and a quit-rent of four ſhillings reſerved; and the land which is near Philadelphia rents for 20 ſhillings an acre. In many places, and at the diſtance of ſeveral miles from that city, land ſells for 20 years purchaſe.

The Pennſylvanians are an induſtrious and hardy people; they are moſt of them ſubſtantial, though but a few of the landed people can be conſidered as rich.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA has the river Potowmac upon the north, the bay of Cheſapeak upon the eaſt, and Carolina upon the ſouth: to the weſtward, the grants extend it to the South ſea, but their plantations go no further than the great Allegany mountains; which boundaries

boundaries leave this province in length 240 miles, and in breadth about 200, lying between 55 and 40 degrees of north latitude.

The whole face of this country is ſo extremely low towards the ſea, that when you are come even within fifteen fathom ſoundings you can hardly diſtinguiſh land from the maſt-head. However, all this coaſt of America has one uſeful particularity, that you know your diſtance exactly by the ſoundings, which uniformly and gradually diminiſh as you approach the land: the trees appear as if they roſe out of the water, and afford the ſtranger a very uncommon and not a diſagreeable view. In ſailing to Virginia or Maryland, you paſs a ſtrait between two points of land, called the Capes of Virginia, which opens a paſſage into the bay of Cheſapeak, one of the largeſt and ſafeſt bays perhaps in the world; for it enters the country near 300 miles from the ſouth to the north, having the eaſtern ſide of Maryland, and a ſmall portion of Virginia on the ſame peninſula, to cover it from the Atlantic ocean. This bay is about 18 miles broad for a conſiderable way, and ſeven where it is narroweſt, the water in moſt places being nine fathom deep. Through its whole extent it receives, both on the eaſtern and weſtern ſide, a vaſt number of fine navigable rivers: not to mention thoſe of Maryland, from the ſide of Virginia it receives James river, York river, the Rappahannock, and the Potowmac.

All theſe great rivers diſcharge themſelves, with ſeveral ſmaller ones, into the bay of Cheſapeak; and they are all not only navigable themſelves for very large veſſels a prodigious way into the country, but have ſo many creeks, and receive ſuch a number of ſmaller navigable rivers, as renders the communication of all parts of this country infinitely more eaſy than that of any country, without exception, in the whole world. The planters load and unload veſſels of great burthen each at his own door; which, as their commodities are bulky, and of ſmall value in proportion to their bulk, is a very fortunate circumſtance, elſe they could never afford to ſend their tobacco to market

low

low as they ſell it, and charged as it is in England with a duty of *ſix times* its value.

The climate and ſoil of Virginia was undoubtedly much heightened in the firſt deſcription, for political reaſons: but, after making all the neceſſary abatements which experience has taught us, we ſtill find it a moſt excellent country. The heats in ſummer are exceſſively great, but not without the allay of refreſhing ſea-breezes. The weather is changeable, and the changes ſudden and violent: their froſts come on without the leaſt warning: after a warm day in the decline of ſummer, ſo intenſe a cold often ſucceeds, as to freeze over the broadeſt and deepeſt of their rivers in one night; but theſe froſts, as well as their rains, are rather violent than of long continuance. They have frequent and violent thunder and lightening, but it ſeldom does any miſchief. In general the ſky is clear, and the air thin, pure and penetrating.

The ſoil, in the low grounds of Virginia, is a dark fat mould, which for many years, without any manure, yields plentifully whatever is committed to it. The ſoil, as you leave the rivers, becomes light and ſandy, is ſooner exhauſted than the low country, but is yet of a warm and generous nature, which, helped by a kindly ſun, yields tobacco and corn extremely well. There is no better wheat than what is produced in this province and Maryland; but the culture of tobacco employs all their attention, and almoſt all their hands: ſo that they ſcarcely cultivate wheat enough for their own uſe.

It may be judged from this account of the ſoil and climate, in what excellence and plenty every ſort of fruit is found in Virginia. Their foreſts are full of timber trees of all kinds, and their plains are covered for almoſt the whole year with a prodigious number of flowers, and flowering ſhrubs, of colours ſo rich, and of a ſcent ſo fragrant, that they occaſioned the name of FLORIDA to be originally given to this country.

Horned cattle and hogs have multiplied here almoſt beyond belief, though at the firſt ſettlement the country was utterly deſtitute of theſe animals. The meat

meat of the former is as much below the fleſh of our oxen, as that of the latter exceeds that of our hogs. The animals natural to this country are deer, of which there are great numbers; a ſort of panther or tyger, bears, wolves, foxes, racoons, ſquirrels, wild cats, and one very uncommon animal, called the opoſſum. This creature is about the ſize of a cat, and beſides the belly which it has in common with all others, has a falſe one beneath it, with a pretty large aperture at the end towards the hinder legs. Within this bag or belly, on the uſual parts of the common belly, are a number of teats; upon theſe, when the female of this creature conceives, the young are formed, and there they hang, like fruit upon the ſtalk, until they grow in bulk and weight to their appointed ſize; then they drop off, and are received in the falſe belly, from which they go out at pleaſure, and in which they take refuge when any danger threatens them.

They have all ſorts of tame and wild fowl in equal perfection, and ſome which we have not; and a vaſt number of birds of various kinds, valuable for their beauty or their note. The white owl of Virginia is far larger than the ſpecies which we have, and is all over of a bright ſilver-coloured plumage, except one black ſpot upon his breaſt; they have the nightingale, whoſe feathers are crimſon and blue; the mocking bird, thought to excel all others in his own note, and he imitates the notes of all others; the rock bird, very ſociable, and his ſociety very agreeable by the ſweetneſs of his muſic; the humming bird, the ſmalleſt of all the winged ſongſters, and the moſt beautiful, being arrayed in ſcarlet, green, and gold: this bird is ſaid to live by licking off the dew which adheres to flowers: he is too delicate to be brought alive to England.

The ſea-coaſts and rivers of Virginia abound not only in ſeveral of the ſpecies of fiſh known in Europe, but in moſt of thoſe kinds which are peculiar to America. The reptiles are many: it would be tedious to enumerate all the kinds of ſerpents bred here;

here; the rattle-ſnake is the principal, and too well known in general to need any deſcription.

The great commodiouſneſs of navigation, and the ſcarcity of handicraftſmen, have rendered all the attempts of the government to eſtabliſh towns in Virginia ineffectual. James Town, which was anciently the capital, is dwindled into an inſignificant village; and Williamſburg, though the capital at preſent, the ſeat of the governor, the place of holding the aſſembly and courts of juſtice, and a college for the ſtudy of arts and ſciences, is yet but a ſmall town: however, in this town are the beſt public buildings in Britiſh America.

The great ſtaple commodity of this country, as well as Maryland, is tobacco. There is no commodity to which the revenue is ſo much obliged as to this: it produces a vaſt ſum, and yet appears but to lay a very inconſiderable burthen upon the people in England; all the weight in reality falls upon the planter, who is kept down by the lowneſs of the original price; and as we have two provinces which deal in the ſame commodity, if the people of Virginia were to take meaſures to ſtraiten the market, and raiſe the price, thoſe of Maryland would certainly take the advantage of it; the people of Virginia would take the ſame advantage of thoſe of Maryland in a like caſe. They have no proſpect of ever bettering their condition; and they are the leſs able to endure it, as they live in general luxurioufly, and to the full extent of their fortunes. Therefore, any failure in the ſale of their goods brings them heavily in debt to the merchants in London, who get mortgages on their eſtates, which are conſumed to the bone with the canker of an eight *per cent.* uſury. But, however the planters may complain of the tobacco trade, the revenue flouriſhes by it, for it draws near 300,000l. a year from this one article only; and the exported tobacco, the far greater part of the profits of which come to the Engliſh merchant, brings almoſt as great a ſum annually into the kingdom, to ſay nothing of the great advantages we derive by being ſupplied from our own colonies with that, for

for which the reſt of Europe pays ready money, beſides the employment of 200 large veſſels, and a proportionable number of ſeamen, which are occupied in this trade. From us the Virginians take every article for convenience or ornament which they uſe; their own manufacture does not deſerve to be mentioned.

The number of white people in Virginia is between 60 and 70,000, and they are growing every day more numerous by the migration of the Iriſh, who, not ſucceeding ſo well in Pennſylvania as the more frugal and induſtrious Germans, ſell their lands in that province to the latter, and take up new ground in the remote counties in Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina. The number of negro ſlaves is ſaid to amount to near 100,000.

The inhabitants of Virginia are a chearful, hoſpitable, and many of them a genteel, though ſometimes vain and oſtentatious people; they are, for the greater part, of the eſtabliſhed church of England, nor until lately did they tolerate any other. Now they have ſome few meeting-houſes of Preſbyterians and Quakers. This colony was called Virginia in honour of queen Elizabeth.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND, like Virginia, has no conſiderable town, and for the ſame reaſon, the number of navigable creeks and rivers. Annapolis is the ſeat of government: it is a ſmall, but beautifully-ſituated town, upon the river Severn. Here is the ſeat of government, and the principal cuſtom-houſe collection.

The people of Maryland have the ſame eſtabliſhed religion with thoſe of Virginia, that of the church of England; but here the clergy are provided for in a much more liberal manner, and they are the moſt decent, and the beſt of the clergy in North America. They export from Maryland the ſame things in all reſpects as are exported from Virginia. The white inhabitants are about 40,000, and the negroes upwards of 60,000.

CAROLINA.

CAROLINA, *comprehending* NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, *and* GEORGIA.

THE two provinces of North and South Carolina, lying between 31 and 36 degrees of north latitude, are upwards of 400 miles in length, and in breadth, to the Indian nations, near 300. The climate and ſoil in theſe countries do not conſiderably differ from thoſe of Virginia; but where they do differ, it is much to the advantage of Carolina, which, on the whole, may be conſidered as one of the fineſt climates in the world. The heat in ſummer is very little greater than in Virginia; but the winters are milder and ſhorter, and the year, in all reſpects, does not come to the ſame violent extremities. However, the weather, though in general as ſerene as the air is healthy, yet, like all American weather, makes ſuch quick changes, and thoſe ſo ſharp, as to oblige the inhabitants to rather more caution in their dreſs, than we are obliged to uſe in Europe. Thunder and lightening are frequent; and it is the only one of our colonies upon the continent, which is ſubject to hurricanes; but they are very rare, and not near ſo violent as thoſe of the Weſt-Indies. Part of the month of March, and all April, May, and the greateſt part of June, are here inexpreſſibly temperate and agreeable; but in July, Auguſt, and for almoſt the whole of September, the heat is very intenſe; and, though the winters are ſharp, eſpecially when the north-weſt wind prevails, yet they are ſeldom ſevere enough to freeze any conſiderable water, affecting only the mornings and evenings, for the froſts have never ſufficient ſtrength to reſiſt the meridian ſun: ſo that many tender plants, which do not ſtand the winter of Virginia, flouriſh in Carolina. The vegetation of every kind of plant is here almoſt incredibly quick; for there is ſomething ſo kindly in the air and ſoil, that where the latter has the moſt barren and unpromiſing appearance, if neglected for a while, it of itſelf

ſhoots

ſhoots out an immenſe quantity of thoſe various plants and beautiful flowering ſhrubs and flowers, for which this country is ſo famous, and of which Mr. Cateſby, in his natural hiſtory of Carolina, has made ſuch fine drawings.

The whole country is in a manner one foreſt, where our planters have not cleared it: the trees are almoſt the ſame in every reſpect with thoſe produced in Virginia. The ſoil is different in different places, in ſome very rich, and in others very barren. This laſt ſpecies of land is favourable to a ſpecies of the moſt valuable of all its products, to one of the kinds of indigo. The land, which lies low and wet, upon the banks of ſome of their rivers, is called ſwamp, and is, in ſome places, in a manner uſeleſs; in others it is far the richeſt of all their grounds: it is a black, fat earth, and bears their great ſtaple rice, which muſt have in general a rich moiſt ſoil, in the greateſt plenty and perfection.

The air is pure and wholeſome, and the ſummer heats much more temperate, at about 100 miles diſtance from Charles Town, where it begins to grow hilly, than in the flat country; for Carolina is all an even plain for 80 miles from the ſea, no hill, no rock, ſcarce even a pebble to be met with: ſo that the beſt part of the maritime country, from this ſameneſs, muſt want ſomething of the fine effect, which its beautiful products would have by a more variegated and advantageous diſpoſition; but nothing can be imagined more pleaſant to the eye than the back country, and its fruitfulneſs is almoſt incredible. Wheat grows extremely well there, and yields a prodigious increaſe. In the other parts of Carolina they raiſe but little, where it is apt to mildew and ſpend itſelf in ſtraw; and theſe evils the planters take very little care to redreſs, as they turn their whole attention to the culture of rice, which is more profitable, and in which they are unrivalled. They are ſupplied with what wheat they want, in exchange for this grain, from New York and Pennſylvania.

The aboriginal animals of this country are in general the ſame with thoſe of Virginia; but there is

yet a greater number and variety of beautiful fowls. All the animals of Europe are here in plenty; black cattle are multiplied prodigiouſly. About ſixty years ago, it was an extraordinary thing for one perſon to have above three or four cows; now ſome have 1000; ſome in North Carolina a great many more; but to have 2 or 3000 is very common. Theſe ramble all day at pleaſure in the foreſts; but their calves being ſeparated, and kept in fenced paſtures, the cows return every evening to them; they are then milked, detained all night, milked in the morning, and then let looſe again. The hogs range in the ſame manner, and return like the cows, by having ſhelter and ſome victuals provided for them; theſe are vaſtly numerous, and ſeveral quite wild. Many horned cattle, and horſes too, run wild in their woods, though at their firſt ſettlement there was not one of theſe animals in the country.

The trade of Carolina, beſides the lumber, proviſion, and the like, which it yields in common with the reſt of America, has three great ſtaple commodities, indigo, rice, and the produce of the pine, turpentine, tar, and pitch. The two former commodities South Carolina has entirely to itſelf; and, taking in North Carolina, this part of America yields more pitch and tar than all the reſt of our colonies.

There are in the two provinces, which compoſe Carolina, ten navigable rivers of a very long courſe, and innumerable ſmaller ones which fall into them, all abounding in fiſh. About 50 or 60 miles from the ſea, there are falls in moſt of the great rivers, which, as you approach their ſources, become more frequent. This is the caſe of almoſt all the American rivers: at theſe falls, thoſe who navigate theſe rivers land their goods, carry them beyond the cataract on horſes or waggons, and then reſhip them below or above it.

The only town in either of the Carolinas, which can draw our attention, is Charles-Town, and this is one of the firſt in North America for ſize, beauty, and traffic. Its harbour is good in every reſpect, but that of a bar, which hinders veſſels of more than 200 tons burthen from entering. The town is regular and

pretty ſtrongly fortified both by nature and art; the ſtreets are well cut, the houſes are large and well built, and rent extremely high. The church is ſpacious, and executed in a very handſome taſte, exceeding every thing of that kind which we have in America. The town contains about 800 houſes, and is the ſeat of the governor, and the place of meeting of the aſſembly.

The beſt harbour in Carolina is far to the ſouthward, on the borders of Georgia, called Port Royal. This might give a capacious and ſafe reception to the largeſt fleets of the greateſt bulk and burthen; yet the town, which is called Beaufort, built upon an iſland of the ſame name with the harbour, is not as yet conſiderable, but it bids fair in time for becoming the firſt trading town in this part of America.

GEORGIA has two towns already known in trade; Savannah, the capital, which ſtands very well for buſineſs, about 10 miles from the ſea, upon a noble river of the ſame name, which is navigable 200 miles further for large boats, to the ſecond town, called Auguſta: this ſtands upon a ſpot of ground of the greateſt fertility, and is ſo commodiouſly ſituated for the Indian trade, that, from the firſt eſtabliſhment of the colony, it has been in a very flouriſhing condition, and maintained very early 600 whites in that trade alone. The Indian nations on their borders are the Upper and Lower Creeks, the Chickeſaws, and the Cherokees, who are ſome of the moſt numerous and powerful tribes in America. The trade of ſkins with this people is very conſiderable. We deal with them ſomewhat in furs likewiſe, but they are of an inferior ſort. All ſpecies of animals, that bear the fur, by a wiſe providence, have it more thick, and of a ſofter and finer kind, as you go to the northward; the greater the cold, the better they are clad.

FLORIDA.

FLORIDA is bounded by Canada, on the north; by the Atlantic ocean, on the eaſt; by the gulf of Mexico, on the ſouth; and by the river Miſſiſippi, on the weſt: it is computed to contain about 300 miles in length, and 160 in breath.

The principal places in Florida, of which we have any tolerable account, are St. Auguſtine, which is a good city, with an excellent harbour, is pretty well fortified, and has a citadel. St. Mathew is a ſmall town, towards the north, with a ſtrong caſtle. St. Peter is a ſtrong fort, which the Spaniards always took care to have well provided with warlike ſtores. St. Lewis was the firſt place which the French built for their defence againſt the wild natives: and New Orleans was firſt intended for a large city, but has hitherto but mean houſes, which are covered with the barks of trees: this laſt is the only place which the French have reſerved to themſelves on the eaſt (to ſpeak in the language of the late treaty, the LEFT) ſide of the river Miſſiſippi.

The air of this country is ſaid to be extremely temperate, the inhabitants living to a very great age. The ſoil is wonderfully fertile, abounding in moſt ſorts of grain, herbs and fruits. It is well ſtored with veniſon and fowl, and is ſaid to have ſeveral valuable pearl fiſheries.

This country being but ſlightly known, in the inland parts, and even thoſe next the ſea but little frequented by ſtrangers, its commodities are but very few, and furs are ſaid to be the chief.

The inhabitants of Florida are naturally white, but by anointing themſelves, both men and women, with a particular kind of ointment, they ſtill appear of an olive colour. They are tall of ſtature, well proportioned, lovers of war, and generally go naked, except a ſmall piece of deer ſkin, which ſome wear about their middle.

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As the Europeans ſubdued only thoſe natives that lived near the coaſts, the other parts are inhabited by the old natives, who have their own kings or governors.

It may not be improper here to obſerve, that, whatever may be the defects in the late treaty of peace, yet, in our humble opinion, the acquiſition of Florida is very conſiderable. Our fair readers (whom we may by this time ſuppoſe tolerably well verſed in the uſe of a map) may readily perceive what may be expected from theſe ceſſions. Our ſettlements in Georgia, before the late treaty, were in a very unhappy condition, and perpetually diſturbed by the incurſions of the Spaniards; nor were the French leſs troubleſome at the back of our ſettlements further north: we were continually quarrelling with France and Spain, without ever being able to ſettle the boundaries between our reſpective dominions. But the time is now come, when theſe matters are no longer left to commiſſaries, but to nature herſelf: the *gulf of Mexico* is fixed on for the boundary for the Britiſh North-American empire on the ſouth, and the river *Miſſiſippi* on the weſt. Fort *St. Auguſtine*, near the cape of Florida, is an excellent harbour; and, if we are rightly informed, *Penſacola* has a ſpacious bay, capable of receiving, not only the largeſt ſhips, but the largeſt fleets. When we conſider the ſituation of this place, in the very neighbourhood of Cuba, what advantages may we not expect from it in time of a Spaniſh war! and, perhaps, that time is not far diſtant.

CANADA.

CANADA, which borders upon the provinces of Nova-Scotia, New England, and New York, is of a climate not altogether different from theirs; but, as it is much further from the ſea, and more northerly than a great part of thoſe provinces, it has a much ſeverer winter, though the air is generally clear. The ſoil is various, moſtly barren; but the French had

ſettlements where the land is equal in goodneſs to that in any of our colonies, and wants nothing but a better convenience of market to make it equally advantageous. It yields Indian corn in moſt parts very well, and in ſome very fine wheat. All ſorts of garden ſtuff which grow in Europe flouriſh here. But the French never raiſed any ſtaple commodity to anſwer their demands upon Old France; their trade with the Indians produced all their returns for that market. They were the furs of the beavers principally, and thoſe of foxes and racoons, with deer ſkins, and all the branches of the peltry.

The nature of the climate, ſeverely cold for the moſt part, and the people manufacturing nothing, ſhews what the country wants from Europe; wine, brandy, cloths, chiefly coarſe, linen, and wrought iron. The Indian trade requires brandy, tobacco, a ſort of duffil blankets, guns, powder, and ball, kettles, hatchets, and tomahawks, with ſeveral toys and trinkets. The Indians ſupply the peltry; and the French uſed to have traders, whom they called *Coureurs du Bois*, who, in the manner of the original inhabitants, traverſing the vaſt lakes and rivers that divide this country, in canoes of bark, with incredible induſtry and patience, carried their goods into the remoteſt parts of America, and amongſt nations entirely unknown to us.

Quebec, the capital, lies 150 leagues diſtant from the ſea. The river, which from the ſea hither is 10 or 12 miles broad, narrows all of a ſudden to about a mile wide. The town is divided into an upper and lower; the houſes in both are of ſtone, and built in a tolerable manner. This city, though the capital of Canada, is not large: it contains only about 8000 inhabitants at the utmoſt.

The iſland of Montreal lies in a very favourable climate, and is well inhabited and well planted. The city, which is ſometimes called Montreal, ſometimes Ville Marie, is agreeably ſituated on a branch of the river St. Laurence; it forms an oblong ſquare, divided by regular and well-cut ſtreets. The inhabitants are ſaid to be about 5000. The river is only navigable hither

hither by canoes, or ſmall craft, having ſeveral falls between this town and Quebec.

From Quebec to Montreal, which is about 150 miles diſtance, the country on both ſides the river is very well ſettled, and has an agreeable effect upon the eye. The farms lie pretty cloſe all the way; ſeveral gentlemens houſes, neatly built, ſhew themſelves at intervals, and there is all the appearance of a flouriſhing colony; but there are no towns or villages. It is pretty much like the well-ſettled parts of our colonies of Virginia and Maryland, where the planters are wholely within themſelves.

The great river St. Laurence is that only upon which the French had made ſettlements of any note; but, if we look forward into futurity, it is nothing improbable, that this vaſt country, now in our own poſſeſſion, will be enabled of itſelf to carry on a vaſt trade upon theſe great ſeas of freſh water which it environs. Here are five lakes, the ſmalleſt of which is a piece of ſweet water greater than any in the other parts of the world: this is the lake of Ontario, which is not leſs than 200 leagues in circumference; Erie longer, but not ſo broad, is about the ſame extent. That of the Hurons ſpreads greatly in width, and is in circumference not leſs than 300 leagues; as is that of Michigan: though like lake Erie, it is rather longer, and conſiderably narrower: but the lake Superior, which contains ſeveral large iſlands, is 500 leagues in circuit. All theſe are navigable by any veſſels, and they all communicate with one another, except that the paſſage between Erie and Ontario is interrupted by the ſtupendous cataract of Niagara, where the water tumbles down a precipice of 26 fathom high, and makes in its fall a thundering noiſe, which is heard all round the country at the diſtance of ſeveral miles. The river St. Laurence is the outlet of theſe lakes; by this they diſcharge themſelves into the ocean.

Canada was ceded to the Engliſh at the late treaty of peace.

HUDSON's BAY.

THE knowledge of theſe ſeas was owing to a project for the diſcovery of a north-weſt paſſage to China. So early as the year 1576 this noble deſign was conceived. Since then it has been frequently dropped; it has often been revived; it is not yet completed, but was never deſpaired of by thoſe, whoſe knowledge and ſpirit make them competent judges and lovers of ſuch undertakings. Frobiſher only diſcovered the main of New Britain, or Terra de Labrador, and thoſe ſtraits to which he has given his name. In 1585, John David ſailed from Dartmouth, and viewed that and the more northerly coaſts; but he ſeems never to have entered the bay.

Hudſon made three voyages on the ſame adventure, the firſt in 1607, the ſecond in 1608, and his third and laſt in 1610. This bold and judicious navigator entered the Straits that led into this new Mediterranean, coaſted a great part of it, and penetrated to 80 degrees, 23 minutes, into the heart of the Frozen Zone. His ardor for the diſcovery, not abated by the difficulties he ſtruggled with in this empire of winter, and world of froſts and ſnow, he ſtaid here till the enſuing ſpring, and prepared, in the beginning of 1611, to purſue his diſcoveries; but his crew, who ſuffered equal hardſhips, without the ſame ſpirit to ſupport them, mutinied, ſeized upon him and ſeven of thoſe who were the moſt faithful to him, and committed them to the fury of the ſeas in an open boat. Hudſon and his companions were either ſwallowed up by the waves, or gaining the inhoſpitable coaſt which they water, were deſtroyed by the ſavages.

From the firſt voyage of Frobiſher, 110 years ago, to that of captain Ellis, notwithſtanding ſo many diſappointments, the rational hopes of this grand diſcovery have grown greater by every attempt, and ſeem to ſpring even out of our very failures. The greater ſwell of the tides in the inner part of the bay, than near the ſtraits, an appearance ſo unknown in any other

other inland ſea, and the increaſe of this ſwell with weſterly winds, ſeem, without any other arguments, to evince the certain exiſtence of ſuch a paſſage as we have ſo long ſought without ſucceſs.

Though we have hitherto failed in the original purpoſe for which we navigated this bay, yet ſuch great deſigns, even in their failures, beſtow a ſufficient reward for whatever has been expended upon them. In 1670, the charter was granted to a company for the excluſive trade to this bay, and they have acted under it ever ſince, with great benefit to the private men who compoſe the company, though comparatively with little advantage to Great Britain. Their trade conſiſts chiefly in beaver and deer ſkins.

The vaſt countries which ſurround this bay all abound with animals, whoſe fur is excellent, and ſome of kinds which are not yet brought into commerce; and the company is very far from any attempt to ſtretch this trade to its full extent. If the trade were laid open, it ſeems of neceſſity, that three capital advantages would enſue. Firſt, that the trade going into a number of rival hands, with a more moderate profit to individuals, it would conſume a much greater quantity of our manufactures, (for none but the produce of our own are carried thither) employ more of our ſhipping and ſeamen, and of courſe bring home more furs; and, by lowering the price of that commodity at home, increaſe the demand of thoſe manufactures into which they enter at the foreign markets: it might bring home other ſpecies of furs than thoſe we deal in at preſent, and thus open a new channel of trade, which, in commerce, is a matter of great conſideration. Secondly, this more general intercourſe would make the country better known; it would habituate great numbers of our poeple to it; it would diſcover the moſt tolerable parts for a ſettlement; and thus, inſtead of a miſerable fort or two, time might ſhew an Engliſh colony at Hudſon's Bay, which would open the fur trade yet more fully, and encreaſe the vent of our manufactures yet further. Thirdly, this more general trade in the bay, would naturally, without any new expence or trouble whatſoever, in a

very ſhort ſpace of time, diſcover to us the ſo-much-deſired north-weſt paſſage, or ſhew us clearly and definitively, that we ought to expect no ſuch thing. Theſe advantages, and even yet more conſiderable ones, would be derived from laying open this trade under ſuch proper regulations, which the nature of the object would point out of itſelf.

No colony has been hitherto attempted at Hudſon's Bay, the company having only two inconſiderable forts there. The country is every where barren; to the northward of the bay even the hardy pine-tree is ſeen no longer, and the cold womb of the earth is incapable of any better production than ſome miſerable ſhrubs. The winter reigns with an inconceivable rigour for nine months in the year; the other three are violently hot, except when the north-weſt wind renews the memory of the winter. Every kind of European ſeed, which we have committed to the earth in this inhoſpitable climate, has hitherto periſhed; but, in all probability, we have not tried the ſeed of corn from the northern parts of Sweden and Norway: in ſuch caſes, the place from whence the ſeed comes is of very great moment. All this ſeverity and long continuance of winter, and the barrenneſs of the earth, which ariſes from thence, is experienced in the latitude of 51, in the temperate latitude of Cambridge. However, it is far from encreaſing uniformly as you go northwards. Capt. James wintered in Charlton iſland, in latitude 51; he judged that the climate here was to be deemed utterly uninhabitable, on account of the ſurpriſing hardſhips which he ſuffered; yet the company has a fort ſome degrees more to the northward, where their ſervants make a ſhift to ſubſiſt tolerably: it is called Fort Nelſon, and is in the latitude 54.

All the animals of theſe countries are clothed with a cloſe, ſoft, warm fur. In ſummer there is here, as in other places, a variety in the colours of the ſeveral animals; when that is over, they all aſſume the livery of winter, and every ſort of beaſts, and moſt of their fowls, are of the colour of the ſnow; every thing animate and inanimate is white. This is a ſurpriſing phœnomenon;

phœnomenon; but, what is yet more ſurpriſing, and what is indeed one of thoſe ſtriking things that draw the moſt inattentive to an admiration of the wiſdom and goodneſs of Providence, is, that the dogs and cats from England, that have been carried into Hudſon's Bay, on the approach of winter, have entirely changed their appearance, and acquired a much longer, ſofter, and thicker coat of hair than they had originally. As for the men of the country, Providence there, as every where elſe, has given them no proviſion but their own art and ingenuity, and they ſhew a great deal in their manner of kindling a fire, in clothing themſelves, and in preſerving their eyes from the ill effects of that glaring white that every where ſurrounds them for the greateſt part of the year; in other reſpects they are very ſavage. In their ſhapes and faces, they do not reſemble the Americans who live to the ſouthward; they are much more like the Laplanders and Samoeids of Europe, from whom they are probably deſcended. The other Americans ſeem to be of a Tartar original.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE laſt province we have ſettled, or rather began to ſettle, upon the continent of North America, is Nova Scotia. This vaſt province, called by the French Acadie, has New England and the Atlantic ocean on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt, and the river and gulph of St. Laurence to the north and north-eaſt. It lies between the 44th and 50th degrees of north latitude; and, though in a very favourable part of the temperate zone, has a winter of almoſt an inſupportable length and coldneſs, continuing at leaſt ſeven months in the year: to this immediately ſucceeds, without the intervention of any thing that may be called ſpring, a ſummer of an heat as violent as the cold, though of no long continuance; and they are wrapt in the gloom of a perpetual fog, even long after the ſummer ſeaſon has commenced. In moſt parts, the ſoil is thin and barren, the corn it produces

of

of a ſhrivelled kind, like rye, and the graſs intermixed with a cold, ſpungy moſs. However, it is not uniformly bad; there are tracts in Noya Scotia, which do not yield to the beſt land in New England.

This country has frequently changed hands from one private property to the other, and from the French to the Engliſh nation, backward and forward, till the treaty of Utrecht eſtabliſhed our right in it finally, and which was confirmed by the late treaty.

The chief town we had formerly in this province was called Annapolis Royal; but, though the capital, it was a ſmall place, wretchedly fortified, and yet worſe built and inhabited. Here were ſtationed the remains of a regiment, which continued there very little recruited ſince the reign of queen Anne; but, though this place never flouriſhed, it ſtood upon the very beſt harbour, as it is ſaid, in North America: but it was not here, but on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the peninſula, that the ſettlement reſolved and executed with ſo much ſpirit, about the year 1749, was eſtabliſhed. This too ſtands upon a fine harbour, very commodiouſly ſituated, and rather better than Annapolis for the fiſhery: the town is called Halifax, from the preſent earl, to whoſe wiſdom and care we owe this ſettlement. Three thouſand families, at an immenſe charge to the government, were tranſported into this country at once, and three regiments ſtationed there to protect them from the Indians, who always ſhewed themſelves our implacable enemies. The town is large, and, for ſo new a ſettlement, well built; it has a good intrenchment of timber, ſtrengthened with forts of the ſame materials, ſo as to be in little danger, from an Indian enemy at leaſt.

Though this town of Halifax has, all things conſidered, a tolerable appearance, the adjacent country is not improved in proportion; the ground is very hard to be cleared, when cleared does not produce a great deal, and labour is extremely dear. But this colony has ſuffered more from the incurſions of the Indians, than from any thing elſe. Their incurſions have been ſo frequent, and attended with ſuch cruelties, that the people can hardly extend themſelves beyond

beyond the cannon of the fort, nor attend their works of agriculture even there, without the greateſt danger. The conſequence of this is, that they do not raiſe the fifth part of what is neceſſary to maintain them. Moſt of their proviſion of every ſort comes from New England, and they muſt long ago have ſtarved had it not been for the fiſhery, which, it muſt be owned, is not contemptible, and for ſome little naval ſtores, and the pay of the garriſon, the ſpending of which here is the principal uſe of the troops; againſt the Indian enemy they are of very little effect, though there are three regiments; and all the fighting men the Indians can raiſe in that province are not 500. The ſoldiers, inactive by their confinement in their barracks, diſeaſed for the moſt part with the ſcurvy, and debilitated by the uſe of ſpirituous liquors, are quite an undermatch for the activity, vigilance, patience, and addreſs of the Americans. A company of wood rangers kept conſtantly to ſcour the country near our ſettlements, and a ſmall body of Indians, who might be brought at an eaſy rate from the friendly tribes who inhabit our other ſettlements, and encouraged by a reward for what ſcalps they ſhould bring home, ſent to infeſt the enemy among their own habitations, would have protected our colony, and long ago exterminated the Indians, or reduced them to an uſeful ſubjection, ſince unfortunately we have not the ſecret of gaining their affections.

Beſides Annapolis and Halifax, we have another ſettlement a little to the ſouth-weſt of the latter, called Luneburg. This is a branch of Germans from Halifax, who, being diſcontented at the infertility of the ſoil there, deſired to go where there was better land to be had, undertaking their own defence; accordingly they ſettled where they deſired, to the number of about 1800, and ſucceed tolerably well. Upon a tumult which aroſe among them, the governor ſent a party of ſoldiers to protect them from their own diſcords, and from the enemy. This province is but yet in its beginning, and therefore, except in proſpect, can afford us no great ſubject matter of ſpeculation.

The

The iſland of Cape Breton properly belongs to the diviſion of Acadia, or Nova Scotia, and was ceded to Great-Britain by the late treaty. It is about 140 miles in length, full of mountains and lakes, and interſected by a vaſt number of creeks and bays, almoſt meeting each other on every ſide. The ſoil is in many places ſufficiently fruitful, and in every part abounds with timber fit for all uſes. In the earth are coal-pits, and on the ſhores one of the moſt valuable fiſheries in the world. The only town in this iſland is Louiſbourg, which ſtands upon one of the fineſt harbours in all America: this harbour is four leagues in circumference, land-locked every way but at the mouth, which is narrow, and within there is fine anchorage every where in ſeven fathom water. The town itſelf is of a tolerable ſize, and well built and fortified.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

TO the eaſt of this province lies the great iſle of Newfoundland, above 300 miles long, and 200 broad, extending quite up to New Britain, and forming the eaſtern boundary of the gulf of St. Laurence.

From the ſoil of this iſland, we are far from reaping any ſudden or great advantage; for the cold is long continued and intenſe, and the ſummer heat, though violent, warms it not enough to produce any thing valuable. The ſoil, at leaſt in thoſe parts of the iſland with which we are acquainted, for we are far from knowing the whole, is rocky and barren. However, it has many large and ſafe harbours, and ſeveral good rivers water it. This iſland, whenever the continent ſhall fail of timber convenient for navigation, which perhaps is no very remote proſpect, will afford a copious ſupply for maſts, yards, and all ſorts of lumber for the Weſt-India trade. But what at preſent it is chiefly valuable for, is the great fiſhery of cod, which is carried on upon thoſe ſhoals which are called the Banks of Newfoundland. Our ſhare of this fiſhery is computed to increaſe the national

tional ſtock by 300,000l. a year, in gold and ſilver, remitted to us for the cod we ſell in the north, in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the Levant. The plenty of cod, both on the great bank and the leſſer ones, which lie to the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt of this iſland, is inconceivable; and not only cod, but ſeveral other ſpecies of fiſh are there in abundance: all theſe ſpecies are nearly in an equal plenty all along the ſhores of New England, Nova Scotia, and the iſle of Cape Breton, and conſequently excellent fiſheries are carried on upon all their coaſts. Where our American colonies are ſo ill peopled, or ſo barren as not to produce any thing from their ſoil, their coaſts make us ample amends, and pour in upon us a wealth of another kind, and no way inferior to the former, from their fiſheries.

As our ceſſions made to the French in favour of their Newfoundland fiſhery, are ſuch as have created a good deal of political writing, it may not be perhaps improper to give the two articles relating thereto, verbatim, as we find them in the treaty, without venturing to make any comments of our own thereon.

"*Art.* V. The ſubjects of France ſhall have the liberty of fiſhing and drying on a part of the coaſts of the iſland of Newfoundland, ſuch as is ſpecified in the 13th article of the *Peace of Utrecht*; which article is renewed and confirmed by the preſent treaty, except what relates to the iſland of Cape Breton, as well as to the other iſlands and coaſts in the mouth and in the gulf of St. Laurence. And his Britannic majeſty conſents to leave the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian king the liberty of fiſhing in the gulf of St. Laurence, on condition that the ſubjects of France do not exerciſe the ſaid fiſhery but *at the diſtance of* THREE *leagues* from all the coaſts belonging to Great-Britain, as well thoſe of the continent, as thoſe of the iſlands ſituated in the ſaid gulf of St. Laurence. And, as to what relates to the fiſhery on the coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton out of the ſaid gulf, the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian king ſhall not be permitted to exerciſe the ſaid fiſhery, but *at the diſtance of* FIFTEEN *leagues* from the coaſts of the iſland of Cape Breton; and the

fiſhery

fiſhery on the coaſts of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, and every where elſe out of the ſaid gulf, ſhall remain on the foot of former treaties."

"*Art.* VI. The king of Great-Britain cedes the iſlands of St. Pierre and Miguelon, in full right, to his Moſt Chriſtian majeſty, to ſerve as a ſhelter to the French fiſhermen: and his ſaid Moſt Chriſtian majeſty engages not to fortify the ſaid iſlands, to erect no buildings upon them, but merely for the convenience of the fiſhery, and to keep upon them a guard of 50 men only for the police."

BERMUDAS *and* BAHAMA ISLANDS.

THE Bermudas, or Summer Iſlands, are at a vaſt diſtance from the continent, in latitude 31; and here alſo we may deſcribe the Bahama Iſlands. The former were very early ſettled, and were much celebrated in the time of the civil wars, when ſeveral of the cavalier party being obliged to retire into America, ſome of them, particularly Mr. Waller, the poet, ſpent ſome time in this iſland. Waller was extremely enamoured with the ſerenity of the air, and the beauty and richneſs of the vegetable productions of this iſland; he celebrated them in a poem, which he wrote upon this ſubject.

The Bermudas are but ſmall, not containing in all above 20,000 acres. They are very difficult of acceſs, being, as Waller expreſſes it, *walled with rocks*. What has been ſaid of the clearneſs and ſerenity of the air, and of the healthineſs of the climate, was not exaggerated, but the ſoil could never boaſt of an extraordinary fertility. Their beſt production was cedar, which was ſuperior to any thing of the kind in America: it is ſtill ſo, though diminiſhed conſiderably in quantity, which has, as it is imagined, changed the air much for the worſe; for now it is much more inconſtant than formerly, and ſeveral tender vegetables, which flouriſhed here at the firſt ſettlement, being deprived of their ſhelter, and expoſed to the bleak northerly winds, are ſeen no more.

The chief, and indeed only buſineſs of theſe Iſlanders, is the building and navigating light ſloops, and brigantines, built with their cedar, which they employ chiefly in the trade between North America and the Weſt Indies. Theſe veſſels are as remarkable for their ſwiftneſs, as the wood of which they are built is for its hard and durable quality. They export nothing from themſelves but ſome white ſtone to the Weſt Indies, and ſome of their garden productions. To England they ſend nothing. Formerly they made a good deal of money of a ſort of hats for womens wear, of the leaves of their palmetto's, which, whilſt the faſhion laſted, were elegant; but the trade and the faſhion are gone together.

Their whites are computed to be about 5000; the blacks which they breed are the beſt in America, and as uſeful as the whites in their navigation. The people of the Bermudas are poor, but healthy, contented, and remarkably chearful. It is extremely ſurpriſing that they do not ſet themſelves heartily to the cultivation of vines in this iſland, to which their rocky ſoil ſeems admirably adapted; and their ſituation, and the manner of trade they are already engaged in, would facilitate the diſtribution of their wine to every part of North America and the Weſt-Indies.

The BAHAMAS are ſituated to the ſouth of Carolina, from latitude 22 to 27, and they extend along the coaſt of Florida quite down to the iſle of Cuba, and are ſaid to be 500 in number: ſome of them are only mere rocks; but a great many others large, fertile, and in nothing differing from the ſoil of Carolina. All are, however, abſolutely uninhabited, except Providence, which is neither the largeſt nor the moſt fertile.

This iſland was formerly a receptacle for the pirates, who for a long time infeſted the American navigation. This obliged the government to erect a fort there, to ſtation an independent company in the iſland, and to ſend thither a governor. This iſland has at preſent not much trade, ſome oranges it ſends to North America excepted. However, in time of

war,

war, it makes conſiderably by the prizes condemned here, and in time of peace by the wrecks, which are frequent in this labyrinth of rocks and ſhelves.

This is all the benefit we derive from ſo many large and fertile iſlands, ſituated in ſuch a climate as will produce any thing, and which, as it is never reached by any froſts, would yield, in all probability, ſugars, of as good a ſort, and in as great abundance, as any iſlands in the Weſt-Indies. Nothing more fully ſhews the want of that ſpirit of adventure and enterprize, which was ſo common in the two laſt centuries, and which is of ſuch infinite honour and advantage to any time or nation, that theſe iſlands, ſo ſituated, can lie unoccupied, whilſt we complain of the want of land fit for ſugar, and whilſt 100l. an acre is ſometimes paid for ſuch in the Caribbees.

Thus, Ladies, have we accompanied you through every remarkable place in the known world. We could have wiſhed, that, in this laſt part in particular, brevity would have permitted us to have done juſtice to the names of thoſe men, who, by their greatneſs of mind, their wiſdom and their goodneſs, have brought into the pale of civility and religion, theſe rude and uncultivated parts of the globe; who could diſcern the rudiments of a future people, wanting only time to be unfolded, in the ſeed; who could perceive, amidſt the loſſes, diſappointments, and expences, of a beginning colony, the great advantages to be derived to their country from ſuch undertakings; and who could purſue them in ſpite of the malignity and narrow wiſdom of the world. The ancient world had its Oſyris and Erichthonius, who taught them the uſe of grain; their Bacchus, who inſtructed them in the uſe of the vine; and their Orpheus and Linus, who firſt built towns, and formed civil ſocieties. The people of America will not fail, when time has made things venerable, and when an intermixture of fable has moulded uſeful truths into popular opinions, to mention with equal gratitude, and perhaps ſimilar heightened circumſtances, her Columbus, her Caſtro, her Gaſca, her De Poincy, her Delawar, her Baltimore, and her Penn.

A TABLE

A TABLE OF THE LONGITUDE and LATITUDE

Of the moſt noted TOWNS and CITIES,

Calculated according to the MERIDIAN of *LONDON*.

☞ In the following Table, the firſt Word in each Line is the Name of the Town or City; the ſecond, of the County or Province; and the third, of the State or Kingdom, ſituate within the Longitude or Latitude affixed to each: Thus *Aberdeen* is in the County of *Marr*, in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, &c.

A	Long. D.	M.		Lat. D.	M.	
Aberdeen, Marr, Scotland	1	45	W	57	12	N
Abbeville, Picardy, France	2	00	E	50	00	N
Abo, Finland, Sweden	21	30	E	60	30	N
Achin, Sumatra Iſland	93	30	E	5	30	N
Adrianople, Romania, Turkey	26	30	E	42	00	N
Agincourt, Artois, Netherlands	2	00	E	50	35	N
Agra, Agra, Eaſt-India	79	00	E	26	20	N
Aix-la-Chapelle, Juliers, Germ.	5	50	E	50	45	N
Aix, Provence, France	5	25	E	43	30	N
Albany, New York, North Amer.	74	00	W	43	00	N
Aleppo, Syria, Turkey	37	40	E	36	30	N
Alexandria, Low. Egypt, Turkey	31	15	E	30	40	N
Algiers, Algiers, Barbary	3	20	E	36	40	N
Almanza, Caſtile, Spain	1	15	W	39	00	N
Altena, Holſtein, Germany	10	00	E	53	51	N
Amboyna, Amboy. Iſle, Eaſt-In.	126	00	E	3	40	S

	Long. D.	M.		Lat. D.	M.	
Amiens, Picardy, France	2	30	E	49	50	N
Amſterdam, Holland, Netherlands	4	30	E	52	20	N
Ancona, Ancona, Italy	15	00	E	43	20	N
Andrews, St. Fife, Scotland	2	25	W	56	20	N
Angiers, Anjou, France	0	30	W	47	30	N
Annapolis, Nova Sco. N. Amer.	64	00	W	45	00	N
Anſpach, Franconia, Germany	10	36	E	49	22	N
Antwerp, Brabant, Netherlands	4	15	E	51	15	N
Antibes, Provence, France	7	00	E	43	40	N
Antioch, Syria, Turkey	37	00	E	36	00	N
Archangel, Dwina, Ruſſia	40	12	E	64	30	N
Arica, Peru, South America	70	20	W	18	20	S
Arles, Provence, France	4	45	E	43	42	N
Arnheim, Gelderland, Nether.	5	50	E	52	00	N
Arras, Artois, Netherlands	2	05	E	50	20	N
Aſchaffenburg, Mentz, Germany	9	00	E	50	15	N
Aſtracan, Aſtracan, Ruſſia	52	00	E	47	00	N
Athens, Achaia, Turkey	24	15	E	38	00	N
Athlone, Meath, Ireland	8	05	W	53	20	N
Ava, Ava, Eaſt-India	95	00	E	20	00	N
Auguſtin, Florida, N. America	81	00	W	30	00	N
Avignon, Provence, France	4	40	E	43	50	N
Augſburg, Swabia, Germany	11	00	E	48	20	N
Axim, Gold Coaſt, Guinea	4	00	W	5	00	N
Aſoph, Tartary, Ruſſia	44	00	E	47	15	N

B.

Baccaſerai, Crim Tartary	35	00	E	45	15	N
Badajox, Eſtremadura, Spain	7	20	E	38	45	N
Baden, Baden, Switzerland	8	15	E	47	35	N
Baden, Swabia, Germany	7	30	E	47	40	N
Bagdat, Eyraca Arabic Turkey	43	00	E	33	20	N
Baldivia, Chili, South America	80	00	W	40	00	S
Baliſore, Bengal, Eaſt-India	85	15	E	21	30	N
Bamberg, Franconia, Germany	10	50	E	50	15	N
Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain	2	00	E	41	20	N
Barleduc, Lorrain, Germany	5	15	E	48	40	N
Baſil, Baſil, Switzerland	7	40	E	47	40	N
Baſtia, Corſica Iſland	9	40	E	42	20	N

Batavia,

	Long. D.	M.		Lat. D.	M.	
Batavia, Java Iſle, Eaſt-India	106	00	E	6	00	S
Bayonne, Gaſcony, France	1	20	W	43	30	N
Belfaſt, Antrim, Ireland	6	15	W	54	38	N
Belgrade, Servia, Turkey	21	20	E	45	00	N
Belvidere, Morea, Turkey	22	00	E	37	00	N
Bencoolen, Sumatra Iſland	101	00	E	4	00	S
Bender, Beſſarabia, Tartary	29	00	E	46	40	N
Benevento, Naples, Italy	15	30	E	41	15	N
Benin, Benin, Guinea	5	00	E	7	30	N
Bergen, Bergen, Norway	6	00	E	60	00	N
Berlin, Brandenburg, Germany	14	50	E	52	39	N
Bern, Bern, Switzerland	7	20	E	47	00	N
Berwick, Berwick, Eng.	1	40	W	55	40	N
Bethlehem, Paleſtine, Turkey	36	00	E	31	30	N
Bilboa, Biſcay, Spain	3	00	W	43	30	N
Bitonto, Naples, Italy	17	40	E	41	20	N
Blenheim, Swabia, Germany	10	25	E	48	40	N
Boiſleduc, Brabant, Netherlands	5	20	E	51	45	N
Bologna, Romania, Italy	11	40	E	44	03	N
Bologne, Picardy, France	1	30	E	50	40	N
Bombay, Bombay Iſle, E. India	72	00	E	18	30	N
Bonn, Cologn, Germany	7	50	E	50	35	N
Borneo, Borneo Iſle, Eaſt-India	111	30	E	4	30	N
Boſton, Maſſachuſets, N. Eng.	71	00	W	42	24	N
Bourdeaux, Guienne, France	00	40	W	44	50	N
Bourbon, Lyonois, France	3	46	E	46	33	N
Brandenburg, Brandenburg, Ger.	13	00	E	52	25	N
Breda, Brabant, Netherlands	4	40	E	51	40	N
Bremen, Low. Saxony, Germany	8	20	E	53	25	N
Breſlaw, Sileſia, Bohemia	17	00	E	51	15	N
Breſt, Bretany, France	4	30	W	48	25	N
Brihuega, New Caſtile, Spain	3	20	W	41	00	N
Bridgetown, Barba. Iſle, N. Ame.	59	00	W	13	00	N
Brill, Voorn Iſle, Holland	4	00	E	51	50	N
Briſac, Swabia, Germany	7	15	E	48	10	N
Briſtol, Somerſet, England	2	40	W	51	30	N
Bruges, Flanders, Netherlands	3	5	E	51	16	N
Brunſwic, Saxony, Germany	10	30	E	52	30	N
Bruſſels, Brabant, Netherlands	4	6	E	51	00	N
Buda, Hungary Lower	19	20	E	47	40	N

	Long. D.	M.		Lat: D.	M.	
Buenos Ayres, La Plata, S. Amer.	60	0	W	36	0	S
Burſa, Bithynia, Turkey	29	0	E	40	30	N

C.

Cachao, Tonquin, Eaſt-India	105	0	E	21	30	N
Cadiz, Andaluſia, Spain	6	40	W	36	30	N
Cagliari, Sardinia Iſland	9	12	E	39	0	N
Cairo Grand, Lower Egypt	33	0	E	30	0	N
Calais, Picardy, France	2	0	E	51	0	N
Calecut, Malabar, Eaſt-India	75	0	E	11	20	N
Cambodia, Siam, Eaſt-India	104	0	E	12	30	N
Cambray, Cambray, Nether.	3	15	E	50	15	N
Cambridge, Cambridgeſh. Eng.	0	5	E	52	15	N
Cambridge New, Maſſa. N. Eng.	70	4	W	42	0	N
Candia, Candia Iſland,	25	0	E	35	30	N
Candy, Ceylone Iſland	79	0	E	8	0	N
Canſo, Nova Scotia, N. Amer.	62	0	W	46	0	N
Canterbury, Kent, England	1	15	E	51	16	N
Canton, Canton, China	112	30	E	23	25	N
Cape of Good Hope, Caffraria, Hottentots	16	20	E	34	30	S
C. Coaſt Caſtle, Guinea, G. Coaſt	0	0		5	0	N
C. Horn, Delfuego Iſle, Patagonia	80	0	W	57	30	S
Capua, Naples, Italy	15	0	E	41	20	N
Carelſcroon, Bleking, Sweden	15	0	E	56	20	N
Carliſle, Cumberland, England	2	30	W	54	45	N
Carthagena, Murcia, Spain	1	5	W	37	40	N
Carthagena, Cartha. Terra-firma	77	0	W	11	0	N
Carthage, Tunis, Barbary	9	0	E	36	30	N
Caſal, Montferrat, Italy	8	35	E	45	0	N
Caſſel, Heſſe-Caſſel, Germany	9	20	E	51	20	N
Caſtiglione, Mantua, Italy	11	0	E	45	15	N
Cayenne, Caribbiana, S. Amer.	53	0	W	5	0	N
Ceuta, Fez, Morocco	6	30	W	35	50	N
Chagre, Darien, South America	82	0	W	9	50	N
Chamberry, Savoy, Italy	5	45	E	45	40	N
Charles Town, Carol. N. Amer.	79	0	W	32	30	N
Civita Vecchia, Pope's Ter.	12	30	E	42	0	N
Cleeve, Weſtphalia, Germany	5	36	E	51	40	N

Cochin,

	Long. D.	M.		Lat. D.	M.	
Cochin, Malabar, Eaſt-India	75	0	E	9	30	N
Cologn, Cologn, Germany	6	40	E	50	50	N
Columbo, Ceylone, Eaſt-India	78	0	E	7	0	N
Compoſtella, Gallicia, Spain	9	15	W	43	0	N
Coni, Piedmont, Italy	7	30	E	44	25	N
Conſtance, Swabia, Germany	9	12	E	47	37	N
Conſtantinople, Romania, Tur.	29	15	E	41	30	N
Copenhagen, Zeland, Denmark	13	0	E	55	40	N
Corinth, Morea, Turkey	23	0	E	37	30	N
Cork, Munſter, Ireland	8	25	W	51	40	N
Corunna, Galicia, Spain	9	0	W	43	10	N
Courtray, Flanders, Netherlands	3	10	E	50	48	N
Cracow, Little Poland, Poland	19	30	E	50	0	N
Cremona, Cremoneſe, Milan	10	30	E	45	0	N
Creſſy, Picardy, France	2	0	E	50	20	N
Cuſco, Peru, South America	70	0	W	13	0	S

D.

Dacca, Bengal, Eaſt-India	89	0	E	23	30	N
Damaſcus, Syria, Turkey	37	20	E	33	15	N
Dantzick, Pruſſia, Poland	19	0	E	54	0	N
Delft, Holland, Netherlands	4	5	E	52	6	N
Delly, Delly, Eaſt-India	79	0	E	28	0	N
Delos, Cyclades, Turkey	25	50	E	37	26	N
Delphos, Achaia, Turkey	22	15	E	38	30	N
Deuxponts, Palatinate, Germany	7	15	E	49	25	N
Derbent, Dagiſtan, Perſia	51	0	E	41	15	N
Dettingen, Wetteravia, Germ.	8	45	E	50	8	N
Dieppe, Normandy, France	1	15	E	49	55	N
Domingo, St. Hiſpaniola Iſland	70	0	W	18	20	N
Dort, Holland, Netherlands	4	40	E	51	47	N
Dover, Kent, England	1	25	E	51	10	N
Doway, Flanders, Netherlands	3	0	E	50	25	N
Dreſden, Saxony, Germany	13	36	E	51	0	N
Drogheda, Leinſter, Ireland	6	25	W	53	16	N
Drontheim, Drontheim, Norway	10	30	E	64	0	N
Dublin, Leinſter, Ireland	6	25	W	53	16	N
Dunkirk, Flanders, Netherlands	2	20	E	51	0	N

Durazzo,

	Long. D.	M.		Lat. D.	M.	
Durazzo, Albania, Turkey	20	10	E	41	37	N
Duſſeldorp, Berg, Germany	6	20	E	51	15	N

E.

Eckeren, Brabant, Netherlands	4	14	E	51	23	N
Edghill, Warwickſhire, England	1	26	E	52	9	N
Edinburgh, Lothian, Scotland	3	0	W	56	0	N
Egra, Bohemia Proper, Bohemia	12	22	E	50	10	N
Elbing, Pruſſia, Poland	20	0	E	54	15	N
Embden, Embden, Germany	6	45	E	53	40	N
Epheſus, Ionia, Natolia	27	40	E	37	9	N
Erzerum, Turcomania, Turkey	41	0	E	40	0	N
Erfurt, Saxony, Germany	11	6	E	51	0	N
Eſſeck, Lower Hungary	20	8	E	46	0	N
Eſcurial, New-Caſtile, Spain,	4	5	W	40	40	N
Exeter, Devonſhire, England	3	40	W	50	44	N

F.

Falkirk, Sterling, Scotland	3	48	W	56	0	N
Fe, St. New Mexico	109	0	W	36	0	N
Ferrara, Romania, Italy	12	5	E	44	50	N
Ferrol, Gallicia, Spain	8	40	W	43	30	N
Fez, Fez, Morocco	6	0	W	33	30	N
Final, Genoa, Italy	9	0	E	44	30	N
Flerus, Namur, Netherlands	4	30	E	50	33	N
Florence, Tuſcany, Italy	12	15	E	43	30	N
Fluſhing, Zeland, Netherlands	3	25	E	51	30	N
Fontenoy, Hainault, Nether.	3	20	E	50	39	N
Fontarabia, Biſcay, Spain	1	35	W	43	20	N
Frankfort, Weteravia, Germany	7	30	E	50	10	N
Frankfort, Brandenburg, Germ.	15	0	E	52	22	N
Frankendal, Palatinate, Germ.	8	15	E	49	30	N
Frederica, Georgia, Carolina	81	30	W	31	0	N
Friburg, Friburg, Switzerland	6	55	E	46	50	N
Friburg, Swabia, Germany	7	40	E	48	12	N
Frontiniac, Canada, N. America	77	0	W	43	20	N
Furnes, Flanders, Netherlands	2	25	E	51	10	N
Furſtenburg, Swabia, Germany	8	30	E	47	50	N

G.	Long. D.	M.		Lat. D.	M.	
Gallipoli, Romania, Turkey	28	0	E	40	45	N
Gelders, Gelderland, Nether.	6	0	E	51	35	N
Geneva, Savoy, Italy	6	0	E	46	20	N
Genoa, Genoa, Italy	9	30	E	44	30	N
Ghent, Flanders, Netherlands	3	36	E	51	0	N
Gibraltar, Andaluſia, Spain	6	0	W	36	0	N
Girone, Catalonia, Spain	2	35	E	42	0	N
Glaſgow, Clydſdale, Scotland	4	8	W	55	50	N
Gneſna, Great Poland, Poland	18	0	E	53	0	N
Goa, Malabar, Eaſt-India	73	20	E	15	20	N
Gombron, Farſiſtan, Perſia	55	30	E	27	30	N
Gottenburg, Gothland, Sweden	11	30	E	58	0	N
Granada, Granada, Spain	3	40	W	37	15	N
Grenoble, Dauphine, France	5	28	E	45	12	N
Grodno, Lithuania, Poland	24	0	E	53	40	N
Groningen, Groningen, Nether.	6	40	E	53	20	N

H.

Hague, Holland, Netherlands	4	0	E	52	10	N
Haerlem, Holland, Netherlands	4	10	E	52	20	N
Halifax, Nova Scotia, N. Amer.	64	0	W	45	0	N
Hamburgh, Holſtein, Germany	9	40	E	54	0	N
Hanover, Saxony, Germany	9	35	E	52	32	N
Hanau, Weteravia, Germany	8	45	E	50	12	N
Havanna, Cuba Iſland	84	0	W	23	0	N
Heidelburg, Palatinate, Germany	8	40	E	49	20	N
Helena, St. Helen's Iſland	6	30	W	16	0	S
Hermanſtadt, Tranſylvania	24	0	E	46	32	N
Hildeſheim, Hildeſheim, Germ.	10	0	E	52	17	N
Hoenzolern, Swabia, Germany	8	50	E	48	20	N

I.

Jago, St. Jamaica Iſland	76	30	W	18	20	N
Jago, St. Cuba Iſland	76	30	W	20	0	N
Jago, St. Chili, South America	77	0	W	34	0	S
James Town, Ja. County, Virgin.	76	0	W	37	30	N
Jeruſalem, Paleſtine, Turkey	36	0	E	32	0	N
Ingolſtadt, Bavaria, Germany	11	30	E	48	45	N

	Long. D.	M.		Lat. D.	M.	
Inſpruc, Auſtria, Germany	11	26	E	47	12	N
Iſpahan, Iracagem, Perſia	50	0	E	32	30	N
Juliers, Weſtphalia, Germany	6	0	E	50	55	N

K.

Kaminiec, Podolia, Poland	26	30	E	48	0	N
Kaffa, Crim Tartary	37	0	E	44	55	N
Kexholm, Kexholm, Ruſſia	30	0	E	61	30	N
Kingſton, Jamaica, Amer. Iſle	0	77	W	17	30	N
Kiof, Ukrain, Ruſſia	30	30	E	51	0	N
Kingſale, Munſter, Ireland	8	20	W	51	32	N
Koningſburgh, Pruſſia, Poland	21	0	E	54	40	N
Koningſeck, Swabia, Germany	9	23	E	47	50	N

L.

Landau, Alſace, Germany	8	0	E	49	12	N
Leghorn, Tuſcany, Italy	11	0	E	43	30	N
Leipſic, Saxony, Germany	12	40	E	51	20	N
Lemburg, Red Ruſſia, Poland	24	0	E	49	0	N
Leopoldſtadt, Upper Hungary	18	6	E	48	55	N
Lepanto, Achaia, Turkey	23	0	E	38	0	N
Lewarden, Frieſland, Nether.	5	35	E	53	20	N
Leyden, Holland, Netherlands	4	0	E	52	12	N
Liege, Liege, Weſtphalia	5	36	E	50	40	N
Lima, Lima, Peru	76	0	W	12	30	S
Limburg, Limburg, Nether.	6	5	E	50	37	N
Limeric, Munſter, Ireland	8	30	W	52	35	N
Lintz, Auſtria, Germany	14	0	E	48	18	N
Liſle, Flanders, Netherlands	3	0	E	50	42	N
Liſbon, Eſtremadura, Portugal	9	25	W	38	45	N
London, Middleſex, England	0	0		51	30	N
Londonderry, Ulſter, Ireland	7	40	W	54	52	N
Loretto, Pope's Territ. Italy	15	0	E	43	15	N
Louiſbourg, Cape Breton Iſland	61	30	W	46	50	N
Lublin, Little Poland, Poland	22	15	E	51	30	N
Lubeck, Holſtein, Germany	10	35	E	54	20	N
Lucern, Lucern, Switzerland	8	12	E	47	0	N

Luxemburg,

	Long. D.	M.		Lat. D.	M.	
Luxemburg, Luxemburg, Nether.	6	8	E	49	45	N
Lyons, Lyonois, France	4	45	E	45	50	N

M.

Madrid, New Caſtile, Spain	4	15	W	40	30	N
Maeſtricht, Brabant, Netherlands	5	40	E	50	55	N
Magdeburg, Saxony, Germany	12	0	E	52	15	N
Mahon Port, Minorca Iſland	4	6	E	39	50	N
Majorca, Majorca Iſle, Spain	2	30	E	39	30	N
Malo, St. Bretany, France	2	0	W	48	40	N
Malacca, Malacca, Eaſt-India	100	0	E	2	30	N
Malaga, Granada, Spain	4	45	W	36	40	N
Malta, Malta Iſle, Mediterranean	15	0	E	35	15	N
Malines, or Mechlin, Brab. Neth.	4	22	E	51	10	N
Mantua, Mantua, Italy	11	15	E	45	20	N
Marpurg, Heſſe, Germany	8	40	E	50	40	N
Marſeilles, Provence, France	5	20	E	43	15	N
Martinico, Martin. Iſle, W. Indies	61	0	W	14	30	N
Maſſa, Maſſa Carara, Italy	10	40	E	43	55	N
Mecca, Mecca, Arabia	43	30	E	21	20	N
Mentz, Mentz, Germany	8	0	E	50	0	N
Meſſina, Sicily Iſland	15	40	E	38	30	N
Metz, Lorrain, Germany	6	0	E	49	16	N
Mexico, Mexico, N. America	103	0	W	20	0	N
Milan, Milaneſe, Italy	9	30	E	45	25	N
Mittau, Courland, Poland	24	0	E	56	40	N
Mocho, Mocho, Arab. Felix,	45	0	E	13	0	N
Modena, Modena, Italy	11	20	E	44	45	N
Mons, Hainault, Netherlands	3	33	E	50	34	N
Montpelier, Languedoc, France	3	5	E	43	37	N
Moſcow, Moſcow, Ruſſia	37	0	E	55	45	N
Mouſul, Meſopotamia, Turkey	43	0	E	36	0	N
Munſter, Weſtphalia, Germany	7	10	E	52	0	N
Munich, Bavaria, Germany	11	32	E	48	5	N

N.

Namur, Namur, Netherlands	4	50	E	50	30	N
Nancy, Lorrain, Germany	6	0	E	48	44	N

	Long. D.	M.		Lat. D.	M.	
Nants, Bretany, France	1	30	W	47	15	N
Nanking, Nanking, China	118	30	E	32	0	N
Naples, Lavoro, Italy	15	0	E	41	0	N
Narva, Livonia, Ruſſia	27	35	E	59	0	N
Narbonne, Languedoc, France	2	40	E	43	18	N
Naſſau, Upper Rhine, Germany	7	25	E	50	21	N
Niſmes, Languedoc, France	4	26	E	43	40	N
Norwich, Norfolk, England	1	26	E	52	40	N
Norkopping, Gothland, Sweden	15	30	E	58	20	N
Nuremburg, Franconia, Germ.	11	0	E	49	30	N

O.

Oczacow, Tartary, Turkey	35	0	E	46	0	N
Olmutz, Moravia, Bohemia	16	45	E	49	40	N
Oliva, Pruſſia, Poland	18	30	E	54	20	N
Onſpach, See Anſpach.						
Orange, Provence, France	4	46	E	44	10	N
Oran, Algiers, Barbary	0	0		36	30	N
Orbitello, Del Preſidii, Tuſcany	12	0	E	42	30	N
Ormus, Ormus Iſle, Perſia	56	0	E	27	30	N
Orſowa, Temeſwaer, Temeſwaer	22	0	E	45	30	N
Oſnabrug, Weſtphalia, Germany	7	40	E	52	31	N
Oſtend, Flanders, Netherlands	2	45	E	51	15	N
Otranto, Naples, Italy	19	15	E	40	12	N
Oudenard, Flanders, Nether.	2	50	E	51	15	N
Oxford, Oxfordſhire, England	1	15	E	51	45	N

P.

Padua, Venice, Italy	12	15	E	45	30	N
Paita, Peru, South America	80	0	W	5	0	S
Palermo, Mazara, Sicily Iſle	13	0	E	38	30	N
Palmyra, Syria, Turkey	39	0	E	33	0	N
Pampeluna, Navarre, Spain	1	30	W	43	15	N
Panama, Darien, Terra firma	82	0	W	9	0	N
Paris, Iſle of France, France	2	25	E	48	50	N
Parma, Parmeſan, Italy	11	0	E	44	45	N
Paſſau, Bavaria, Germany	13	30	E	48	30	N
Pavia, Milaneſe, Italy	9	40	E	45	15	N

Pegu,

	Long. D.	M.		Lat. D.	M.	
Pegu, Pegu, Eaſt-India	97	0	E	17	30	N
Peking, Peking, China	111	0	E	40	0	N
Perſepolis, Iracagem, Perſia	54	0	E	30	30	N
Perth, Perth, Scotland	3	10	W	56	25	N
Peterborough, Northamptonſh. En.	0	15	E	52	33	N
Peterſburg, Ingria, Ruſſia	31	0	E	60	0	N
Petitguaves, Hiſpaniola Iſland	76	0	W	18	5	N
Philadelphia, Penſylvania, N. Am.	74	0	W	40	50	N
Philippi, Macedonia, Turkey	25	0	E	41	0	N
Philipſburg, Palatinate, Germ.	8	16	E	49	48	N
Placentia, Parmeſan, Italy	10	25	E	45	0	N
Pignerol, Piedmont, Italy	7	15	E	44	45	N
Piſa, Tuſcany, Italy	11	15	E	43	36	N
Piſcataway, N. Hampſh. N. Amer.	70	0	W	43	35	N
Placentia, Eſtremadura, Spain	6	0	W	39	45	N
Plata, Plata, South America	66	30	W	22	30	S
Plymouth, Devon, England	4	27	W	50	26	N
Poictiers, Poictou, France	0	15	E	46	40	N
Pondicherry, Coromandel, E. In.	80	0	E	12	27	N
Portalegre, Alentejo, Portugal	8	0	W	39	20	N
Port l'Orient, Bretany, France	3	15	W	47	42	N
Porto, or Oporto, Entreminho Douro, Portugal	9	0	W	41	10	N
Porto Bello, Darien, Terra firma	82	0	W	10	0	N
Porto Cavallo, Caracos, Ter. fir.	67	30	W	10	30	N
Porto Rico, Porto Rico Iſland	65	0	W	18	0	N
Port Royal, Jamaica Iſland	77	0	W	17	30	N
Port Royal, South Carolina	80	0	W	31	45	N
Port St. Mary's, Andaluſia, Spain	6	30	W	36	32	N
Portſmouth, Hampſhire, England	1	6	W	50	48	N
Potoſi, Los Charcas, Peru	67	0	W	22	0	S
Prague, ———, Bohemia	14	20	E	50	0	N
Precop, Crim Tartary	37	40	E	46	40	N
Preſburg, Upper Hungary	17	30	E	48	20	N
Preſton, Lancaſhire, England	2	32	W	53	45	N
Pultowa, Ukrain, Ruſſia	35	0	E	50	0	N
Puriſburg, Georgia, S. Carolina	81	0	W	31	45	N
Pyrmont, Lyppe, Germany	9	0	E	52	0	N

Q.	Long. D.	M.		Lat. D.	M.	
Quebec, Canada, N. Amer.	74	0	W	47	35	N
Quito, Quito, Peru, S. Amer.	78	0	W	0	30	S

R.

Raab, Lower Hungary	18	0	E	48	0	N
Ramillies, Brabant, Netherlands	4	50	E	50	46	N
Ramſgate, Kent, England	1	22	E	51	20	N
Raſtadt, Swabia, Germany	8	0	E	48	45	N
Ratiſbon, Bavaria, Germany	12	5	E	49	0	N
Ravenna, Romania, Italy	13	0	E	44	30	N
Reggio, Modena, Italy	11	0	E	44	45	N
Reggio, Naples, Italy	15	50	E	38	28	N
Rennes, Bretany, France	1	45	W	48	5	N
Revel, Livonia, Ruſſia	24	0	E	59	0	N
Rhodes, Rhodes Iſland	28	0	E	36	20	N
Riga, Livonia, Ruſſia	24	0	E	57	0	N
Rochelle, Orleanois, France	1	5	W	46	7	N
Rocheſter, Kent, England	0	34	E	51	22	N
Rochfort, Guienne, France	1	0	W	46	0	N
Rome, Pope's Territ. Italy	13	0	E	41	45	N
Rotterdam, Holland, Netherlands	4	20	E	52	0	N
Rouen, Normandy, France	1	6	E	49	30	N
Rypen, Jutland, Denmark	9	0	E	55	30	N
Ryſwick, Holland, Netherlands	4	40	E	52	8	N

S.

Saguntum, or Morviedro, Valencia, Spain	0	40	W	39	35	N
Sayd, or Thebes, Upper Egypt	32	20	E	27	0	N
Saintes, Guienne, France	0	36	W	45	50	N
Salamanca, Leon, Spain	6	10	W	41	0	N
Salankamen, Ratſcia, Sclavonia	21	0	E	45	20	N
Salerno, Naples, Italy	15	20	E	40	40	N
Saliſbury, Wiltſhire, England	1	55	W	51	6	N
Sallee, Fez, Morocco	7	0	W	34	0	N
Salonichi, Macedon, Turkey	24	0	E	41	0	N
Saltſburg, Bavaria, Germany	13	0	E	47	45	N
Samarcand, Uſbec, Tartary	66	0	E	40	0	N

Samaria,

	Long. D. M.		Lat. D. M.	
Samaria, Paleſtine, Turkey	38 0	E	32 40	N
Samos, Samos Iſle, Turkey	27 30	E	37 30	N
Sandwich, Kent, England	1 20	E	51 20	N
Saragoſſa, Arragon, Spain	1 15	W	41 32	N
Sardam, Holland, Netherlands	4 0	E	52 28	N
Savanna, Georgia, Carolina	81 20	W	32 0	N
Savona, Genoa, Italy	9 0	E	44 25	N
Scalloway, Shetland Iſles	1 5	E	61 12	N
Scanderoon, Syria, Turkey	37 0	E	36 15	N
Scarborough, Yorkſhire, Eng.	0 0		54 18	N
Scaffhouſe, Scaffhouſe, Switzer.	8 40	E	47 42	N
Schellenberg, Bavaria, Germany	11 0	E	48 45	N
Schenechtida, N. York, N. Am.	72 30	W	42 30	N
Schiras, Farſiſtan, Perſia	53 0	E	30 0	N
Scone, Perth, Scotland	3 15	W	56 28	N
Sebaſtian, St. Biſcay, Spain	1 50	W	43 35	N
Sedan, Champain, France	4 45	E	49 46	N
Segovia, Old Caſtile, Spain	4 35	W	41 0	N
Senef, Hainault, Netherlands	4 10	E	50 26	N
Seſtos, Romania, Turkey	27 30	E	40 0	N
Seville, Andaluſia, Spain	6 0	W	37 15	N
Shaftſbury, Dorſetſhire, England	2 20	W	51 6	N
Sheffield, Yorkſhire, England	1 20	W	53 26	N
Shields, Durham, England	1 0	W	55 0	N
Sherbro, Guinea, ——	11 0	W	6 0	N
Sheerneſs, Kent, England	0 50	E	51 25	N
Shrewſbury, Shropſhire, England	2 46	W	52 46	N
Siam, Siam, Eaſt-India	101 0	E	14 30	N
Siden, Arabia Deſerta	42 15	E	21 20	N
Sienna, Tuſcany, Italy	12 30	E	43 20	N
Sion, Valais, Switzerland	7 20	E	46 15	N
Sleſwick, S. Jutland, Denmark	9 45	E	54 45	N
Sluys, Flanders, Netherlands	3 15	E	51 18	N
Smyrna, Natolia, Turkey	27 0	E	37 30	N
Soiſſons, Iſle of France, France	3 21	E	49 28	N
Solothurn, Soleure, Switzerland	7 15	E	47 18	N
Southampton, Hampſhire, Eng.	1 30	W	50 55	N
Spa, Liege, Germany	5 50	E	50 32	N
Spire, Palatinate, Germany	8 17	E	49 16	N
Stafford, Staffordſhire, England	2 6	W	52 50	N

Steenkirk

	Long. D.	M.		Lat. D.	M.	
Steenkirk, Hainault, Netherlands	4	8	E	50	45	N
Sterling, Sterling, Scotland	3	50	W	56	12	N
Stetin, Pomerania, Germany	14	50	E	53	30	N
Stockholm, Uplandia, Sweden	18	0	E	59	30	N
Stockton, Durham, England	1	0	W	54	33	N
Stralſund, Pomerania, Germany	13	22	E	54	23	N
Straſburg, Alſace, Germany	7	35	E	48	38	N
Stutgart, Swabia, Germany	9	0	E	48	40	N
Suez, Suez, Egypt	34	30	E	30	0	N
Sunderland, Durham, England	1	0	W	54	55	N
Surat, Cambaya, Eaſt-India	72	20	E	21	30	N
Surinam, Surinam, S. America	56	0	W	6	30	N
Swerin, Mecklenburg, Germany	11	30	E	54	0	N
Switz, Switz, Switzerland	8	30	E	47	0	N
Syracuſe, Sicily Iſland	15	5	E	37	25	N

T.

Tangier, Fez, Morocco	7	0	W	35	40	N
Tanjour, Tanjour, Eaſt-India	79	30	E	11	0	N
Taragon, Catalonia, Spain	1	15	E	41	6	N
Taranto, Naples, Italy	18	15	E	40	32	N
Tarſus, or Taraſſio, Natolia, Turk.	35	0	E	37	0	N
Tauris, or Ecbatana, Adirbeitzan, Perſia	46	30	E	38	20	N
Temeſwaer, Temeſwaer, Bannat	22	0	E	45	55	N
Tervere, Zeland, Netherlands	3	35	E	51	38	N
Tetuan, Fez, Morocco	6	35	W	35	40	N
Thebes, ſee Said.						
Thebes, or Thiva, Achaia, Turkey	24	0	E	38	10	N
Thomas, St. Coromandel, India	80	0	E	13	0	N
Thoulon, Provence, France	6	0	E	43	5	N
Thouloſe, Languedoc, France	1	5	E	43	40	N
Tinmouth, Northumberland, Eng.	1	0	W	55	0	N
Tivoli, or Tibur, Campania, Italy	13	35	E	42	0	N
Tobolſki, Siberia, Ruſſia	63	0	E	57	30	N
Tockay, Upper Hungary	21	0	E	48	10	N
Toledo, New Caſtile, Spain	4	12	W	39	45	N
Tolen, Zeland, Netherlands	4	0	E	51	30	N
Tongeren, Liege, Germany	5	22	E	50	54	N

Torne,

	Long. D.	M.		Lat. D.	M.	
Torne, Torne, Lapland	22	45	E	65	45	N
Tortoſa, Catalonia, Spain	0	15	E	40	45	N
Toul, Lorrain, Germany	5	42	E	48	45	N
Tournay, Flanders, Netherlands	3	30	E	50	37	N
Tours, Orleanois, France	0	45	E	47	25	N
Trapano, Sicily Iſland	12	8	E	38	0	N
Trapeſond, Natolia, Turkey	42	20	E	42	26	N
Travemund, Holſtein, Germany	10	45	E	54	30	N
Trent, Trent, Italy	11	0	E	46	5	N
Triers, or Treves, Treves, Germ.	6	10	E	49	55	N
Trieſte, Iſtria, Venice	14	0	E	46	5	N
Tripoli, Tripoli, Barbary	14	30	E	33	30	N
Tripoli, Syria, Turkey	36	15	E	34	30	N
Trois Rivieres, Canada, N. Am.	75	0	W	46	45	N
Troyes, Champain, France	4	5	E	48	15	N
Troy Ruins, Natolia, Turkey	26	30	E	39	30	N
Tubingen, Swabia, Germany	8	55	E	48	26	N
Tunbridge, Kent, England	0	16	E	51	14	N
Tunis, Tunis, Barbary	10	0	E	36	20	N
Turin, Piedmont, Italy	7	16	E	44	50	N
Tyre, Paleſtine, Turkey	36	0	E	32	32	N

V.

Vado, Genoa, Italy	9	8	E	44	16	N
Valencia, Valencia, Spain	0	35	W	39	20	N
Valenciennes, Hainault, Nether.	3	23	E	50	24	N
Valladolid, Old Caſtile, Spain	4	50	W	41	36	N
Vallangin, Vallangin, Switzer.	6	40	E	47	10	N
Veit, St. Carinthia, Germany	15	0	E	45	40	N
Venice, Venice, Italy	13	0	E	45	40	N
Venlo, Gelderland, Netherlands	6	20	E	51	34	N
Vera Cruz, Tlaſcala, Mexico	100	0	W	18	30	N
Verdun, Lorrain, Germany	5	10	E	49	14	N
Verona, Venice, Italy	11	15	E	45	20	N
Verſailles, Iſle of France, France	2	15	E	48	46	N
Verue, Piedmont, Italy	8	0	E	45	0	N
Viana, Entreminho Douro, Port.	9	15	W	41	40	N
Victoria, Biſcay, Spain	2	45	W	43	6	N
Vienna, Auſtria, Germany	16	20	E	48	20	N

	Long. D.	M.		Lat. D.	M.	
Vienne, Dauphine, France	4	44	E	45	35	N
Vigo, Gallicia, Spain	9	18	W	42	15	N
Villa Franca, Piedmont, Italy	7	8	E	43	45	N
Villa Vicioſa, N. Caſtile, Spain	3	20	W	40	50	N
Vilivorden, Brabant, Netherlands	4	20	E	51	0	N
Ulm, Swabia, Germany	10	0	E	48	24	N
Uma, Lapland, Sweden	18	20	E	63	50	N
Underwald, Underwald, Switz.	7	0	E	46	30	N
Upſal, Upland, Sweden	17	30	E	60	0	N
Urbino, Pope's Dom. Italy	13	50	E	43	40	N
Uri, Uri, Switzerland	8	30	E	46	50	N
Utica, or Byſerta, Tunis, Barbary	9	30	E	37	0	N
Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands	5	0	E	52	7	N

W.

Waradin, Upper Hungary	21	50	E	47	15	N
Warſaw, Warſovia, Poland	21	5	E	52	15	N
Warwick, Warwickſhire, Eng.	3	0	E	52	20	N
Waterford, Waterford, Ireland	7	0	W	52	12	N
Weimar, Saxony, Germany	11	25	E	51	0	N
Weiſſenburg, Lower Hungary	18	30	E	47	22	N
Wells, Somerſetſhire, England	2	35	W	51	20	N
Weſel, Cleves, Germany	6	5	E	51	37	N
Weſtminſter, Middleſex, Eng.	0	0		51	30	N
Wetſlar, Weteravia, Germany	8	15	E	50	30	N
Wexford, Wexford, Ireland	6	25	W	52	15	N
Weymouth, Dorſetſhire, England	2	34	W	50	40	N
Whidah, or Fidah, Guin. Slave Co.	3	0	E	6	0	N
Whitehaven, Cumberland, Eng.	3	16	W	54	30	N
Wiburg, Finland, Ruſſia	29	0	E	61	0	N
Wiburg, Jutland, Denmark	9	16	E	56	20	N
Wicklow, Wicklow, Ireland	6	30	W	52	50	N
Williamſburgh, ——, Virginia	76	30	W	37	20	N
Williamſtadt, Holland, Nether.	4	20	E	51	44	N
Wilna, Lithuania, Poland	25	15	E	55	0	N
Winchelſea, Suſſex, England	0	50	E	50	58	N
Wincheſter, Hampſhire, England	1	24	W	51	6	N
Windſor, Berkſhire, England	0	39	W	51	28	N
Wiſmar, Mecklenburg, Germany	11	31	E	54	15	N

	Long. D.	M.		Lat: D.	M.	
Wittenburg, Saxony, Germany	12	20	E	53	20	N
Wolfenbuttle, Brunſwick, Germ.	10	32	E	52	20	N
Wologda, Wologda, Ruſſia	42	20	E	59	0	N
Woodſtock, Oxfordſhire, Eng.	1	17	W	51	50	N
Woolwich, Kent, England	0	10	E	51	30	N
Worceſter, Worceſterſhire, Eng.	2	15	W	52	15	N
Worms, Palatinate, Germany	8	5	E	49	38	N
Woronetz, Belgorod, Ruſſia	40	0	E	52	0	N
Wurtſburg, Franconia, Germany	9	50	E	49	46	N
Wynendale, Flanders, Nether.	3	0	E	51	5	N

X.

Xaliſco, Mexico, N. America	110	0	W	22	20	N

Y.

Yarmouth, Norfolk, England	2	0	E	52	45	N
York, Yorkſhire, England	0	50	W	54	0	N
York, New York, N. America	72	30	W	41	0	N
Ypres, Flanders, Netherlands	2	46	E	50	54	N
Yvica, Yvica Iſle, Spain	1	0	E	39	0	N

Z.

Zant, Zant Iſle, Venice	21	30	E	37	50	N
Zeits, Saxony, Germany	12	20	E	51	0	N
Zell, Saxony, Germany	10	0	E	52	52	N
Zerbſt, Saxony, Germany	12	33	E	52	0	N
Zug, Zug, Switzerland	8	35	E	46	55	N
Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland	8	30	E	47	52	N
Zutphen, Zutphen, Netherlands	6	0	E	52	15	N

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